

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Agenda Item no.: 2

1. Title: Human Rights and Democracy in Burkina Faso
2. Partners: Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion, Ministry of Internal Security and DIAKONIA
3. Amount: 33.5 million DKK
4. Duration: 21 months (June 2014 – February 2016)
5. Previous Grants: 129.5 million DKK (2008 - 2013)
6. Strategies and policy priorities: "The right to a better life". Strategy of Denmark's Development Cooperation June 2012
Partnership Policy Denmark - Burkina Faso 2013-2018
Democratisation and Human Rights for the Benefit of the People. Strategic Priorities
Strategy for Danish Support to Civil Society in development countries
7. Danish National Budget account code: 06.32.01.17
8. Desk officer: Charlotte Just
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10. Summary:

The thematic programme aims to strengthen human rights and democracy in Burkina Faso through a three-pronged support for: 1) effective fundamental rights and implementation of Universal Periodic Review commitments, 2) strengthen capacity of community police for community engagement, build trust between police and citizens, and enhance social cohesion, 3) increasingly autonomous CSOs, able to claim the rights of their members, promote human right and women's rights, and civilian engagement. The programme aligns with the policies and strategies of the Burkinabe government and supports some of the same partners as under the governance programme 2008-2013, namely Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion and five civil society organisations. However, it also introduces a strategic reorientation of support to the governance sector by applying a human rights based approach, introduce a new partner; Ministry of Internal Security and the police, and take into account issues pertaining to security and human rights in the Sahel region.

1. COUNTRY AND THEMATIC CONTEXT

Burkina Faso has over the last decades stood out as a bastion of (relative) peace, stability and democracy in and otherwise turbulent region. In the field of human rights it has signed and ratified most international and regional conventions including the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. In April 2013, Burkina Faso presented its second report to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council. The report is the result of an inclusive and participatory process involving government departments, institutions and civil society organisations. Burkina Faso accepted 135 out of 165 of the Council's recommendations and undertook to present in 2015 to the Human Rights Council an interim report on progress in the implementation of the recommendations.

Civil society organisations active in the field of human rights play an important role in the Burkinabe society, especially their activities to raise awareness of human rights and promoting gender equality and holding the government to account for its policies, ensuring access to legal aid for the most vulnerable part of the population, and publications/annual reports¹ on human rights issues, corruption, violations etc.

However, the challenges to this state of affairs are many.

Despite experiencing from 2000 to 2010 an annual increase in GDP of approximately 5%, and even higher the last couple of years, Burkina Faso remains number 183 out of 187 in the Human Development Index. Latest figures from 2009 indicate that 46.7 pct. of the population live below the national poverty level. There is little evidence that the economic growth experienced during the last decade has reduced poverty and inequality significantly and dissatisfaction with poverty and cost of living is high. Impunity and corruption have eroded public confidence in government institutions – especially the judiciary and police - and in the last few years led to demonstrations and human rights violations, particular dominant during the socio-political and military crisis of 2011. The population's trust in the police is as low as 12% in some regions, especially in the north of the country (Africom, Dec 2013).

Burkina Faso is furthermore characterised by uncertainty over the evolution of the country leading up to the presidential elections in 2015. The President of 27 years cannot run again without amending Article 37 of the Constitution. Conflict, insurgency and radicalization in neighbouring countries threaten to spill over the border.

Also the mechanisms to oversee and guarantee protection and respect for human rights in accordance with international principles remain weak. The weaknesses can be seen in the lack of independence of the judiciary, the national human rights commission, the Ombudsman Institution etc. There are increasing concerns over the presence and treatment of children working in artisanal mining where they are exposed to dangerous working conditions, poor/non-existing health and education facilities. In June 2011, the Ministry of Finance issued guidelines aiming at integrating human rights into sector policies, but these guidelines have not been implemented so far.

Human rights violations continue to be committed in Burkina Faso: persistence of torture, arbitrary detentions and ill-treatment of citizens, non-abolition of the death penalty in national legislation. In

¹ Annual reports on human rights, freedom of the press, state of corruption, governance situation, state budget analysis, specific reports on for instance violations committed during the crisis of 2011, situation on women's and young girls's rights, elections and security analysis etc.

response, the Government has taken initiative to ensure compliance of national legislation with its international commitments to better protect human rights, specifically to:

- Comply with the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading penalties or treatments, by adopting a specific law on the definition and punishment of acts of torture and similar practices (awaiting adoption by Parliament).
- Abolish death penalty: although the penalty has not been in use in Burkina the last 25 years, it is still maintained in Burkinabe law. In order to mobilise public opinion for the abolition of the death penalty, MDHPC initiated beginning 2014 an awareness campaign (film projections, debates) country wide, and a proposition for abolition of the death penalty is being drafted. The death penalty for children has recently been abolished as a first step.
- Improve detention conditions in the country: detention conditions remain difficult and characterised by overcrowding, mixing of “hard” criminals with women and youth, arbitrary detentions etc. Promiscuity, lack of hygiene and social and health care explain the deaths recorded in the prisons in 2013².
- Create an environment favourable to elimination of social exclusion: follow-up on legislation against witchcraft with campaigns to protect victims and reception centres to overcome social exclusion of mainly women accused of witchcraft.

Strategic Considerations and Intervention Logic

A new country programme with four thematic interventions including a new governance programme is planned for Burkina Faso from 2016. In the interim phase between the end of the current phase 2008-2013 (extended until 2015 in terms of support to two out of three components on decentralisation and gender) and the planned new governance programme 2016-2020, an 21 months interim programme will introduce a **reorientation of support** to the governance sector by applying a human rights based approach, introducing a new partner, Ministry of Internal Security, take into special account security and human rights issues in the Sahel region, emphasis a results focused approach and introduce a new funding mechanism. This new orientation is expected to be maintained under the programme that will commence in 2016.

The re-orientation is a result of both developments in the political context, new policy guidelines but also of **lessons learned** from support since 2008 to the governance sector which has focused on political governance and the country’s democratisation process. Support has been provided for decentralisation and general institutional support to human rights and gender equality promotion partnering with both state and civil society organisations. Significant results have been achieved in terms of promoting respect for human rights and developing the legal and regulatory framework, and good relations have been established with decision makers. In some cases it has been difficult to turn policies into action, especially beyond the ministries most directly concerned. The overall decentralisation reform has not moved very far (due to resistance in the bureaucracy) and the Ministry of Gender has failed to move beyond its advocacy functions (specific lessons learned concerning CSO support see below).

² MBDHP declaration at the 53rd session of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

This experience has guided the formulation of not only the 21 months interim phase but will also guide the new, planned 5 years governance programme. The intervention has been developed in collaboration with on the one hand the ministries of human rights and security to ensure coherence with national strategies/policies, action plans, and the “programme budget” approach and on the other hand 5 civil society organisations. The limited duration of the programme means that the impact during this period will be limited, and that the expected result framework primarily reflects the long standing collaboration with most of the proposed partners.

The intervention will support two of the objectives established in the Burkina Faso-Denmark Country Policy Paper i.e. i) poverty reduction; ii) a stronger rights-based and inclusive governance framework; particularly the first two strategic areas of intervention "Democratisation, Human Rights and Governance" and "Stability and Security" and gender equality and women's rights priorities (the fourth strategic area of intervention "gender equality "). It is also coordinated with the Danish Sahel Initiative (Danish Programme for Peace and Sahel Regional Stabilisation 2013-2017).

Human Rights Based Approach: MDHCP as a key duty-bearer is overseeing and coordinating the implementation of Burkina Faso’s 2nd cycle of UPR recommendations. The Danish support to this ministry will focus on facilitating the implementation of human rights commitments based on the ministry’s programme-budget and its mandate to ensure a broad implementation across government institutions. Whilst the support will cover UPR recommendations generally, special attention will be given to recommendations related to the principles of non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, in particular related to women’s rights, trust between the police and the citizens, rights-holders’ access to justice, as well as duty-bearers’ obligations with regard to transparency and accountability.

The MATS is a new partner and a strategic duty-bearer also in implementing the UPR recommendations. The interim phase is expected to reinforce the capacity of the police to protect all citizens without discrimination based on the ministry’s programme 2014-2019 to implement the National Security Strategy. Focus is on local police stations’ capacity to promote community engagement and to adequately respond to human rights complaints presented to them thus building trust and enhancing social cohesion. Local councillors will be made aware of the concept of "community policing" and the population empowered to claim their rights and contribute to the fight against insecurity. Activities will take place in three regions with high poverty incidence rates, affected by (violent) conflicts and experiencing the lowest rates on trust citizen-police. Since it is a new partner special attention will be given to potential risks, and technical assistance will provided throughout the 21 months at both ministry and local police centre level.

The civil society organisations, representing rights-holders’ interests, are long-standing partners and hailed amongst the key drivers of changes in the field of governance and human rights in Burkina Faso. The focus of the support is to promote strong, vocal and independent civil society organisations based on their respective action plans. It will strengthen the capacity of CSOs to become increasingly autonomous, develop a diversified financial base, and be able to promote human rights and civilian engagement. Further, and in line with recommendations from “Countering Violent Extremism and Promoting Community Engagement in West Africa and the Sahel - An Action Agenda, July 2013”, the capacities of CSOs to develop activities that will counter violent extremism will also be reinforced. The support is

expected to reinforce the organizations' ability to hold duty-bearers accountable. A fund for support to the organisations is established and will be open also to other donors.

Non-discrimination and participation: The thematic programme's objective is to promote and protect human rights, with a focus on vulnerable groups, in particular, women and young girls, children working in mines and promote participatory processes. The three development engagements include activities to reduce gender discrimination, training of police to attend correctly to citizens' complaints and provision of free legal aid to poor women and men. Special attention will be given to participation in village security committees to ensure equal access to decision making. A platform involving duty-bearers (relevant sector ministries) and right holders (CSOs) will be established to allow a shared monitoring of the implementation of the UPR action plan.

Accountability. MDHPC is accountable for the overall conduct of the UPR process and the implementation of recommendations on behalf of the government. It works closely with (i) relevant sector ministries and (ii) "specialised" CSOs (children's rights, women's rights, etc.) on the design, implementation, monitoring of the UPR action plan and presentation of results. The MATS is accountable for the deployment and conduct of community police officers. Further, support to media organisations strengthen freedom of the press and speech, and provide citizens the possibility to denounce injustice, differences in treatment and marginalisation of vulnerable groups.

Transparency. Awareness campaigns conducted by the ministry of human rights and CSOs will provide citizens with information. In the current political context involvement of the media will help the populations both to access information and know how to claim their rights. The programme will support "Radio Liberté" as well as the training of journalists. Support to CSOs facilitates their capacity to monitor government actions where some are part of a collation of 21 CSOs "Citizens Resistance Front" which work against undermining of democratic gains. Centre for Democratic Governance continues in partnership with INGOs, its bi-annual surveys on governance indicators, fiscal transparency ("Afrobarometer"), governance in the security sector, fight against corruption etc.

2. PRESENTATION OF PROGRAMME

The programme aims at "**strengthening human rights and democracy in Burkina Faso**". The support will be provided to state institutions/duty-bearers: primarily Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion, Ministry of Internal Security and civil society organisations ensuring these rights (rights holders)³. Each engagement aligns with the triennial and annual programmes of the different partners, their logical framework, objectives and indicators. The formulation of new Danish policies such as the "The Right to a Better Life" and new approaches such as the HRBA have led to strategic shifts in the governance programme.

In particular, emphasis will be on effective fundamental rights based on the UPR process, protection of human rights and civil society action. Despite the Government commitment to follow up on most of the UPR recommendations, ineffective implementation remains one of the main obstacles for securing

³ In the framework of Engagement 3, Diakonia is the implementing partner and CSOs are the direct beneficiaries of the support

acceptable human right standards for the poor and the vulnerable. The overall aim will thus be to assist Burkina Faso in overcoming the gap between “principles” and “practice”.

For reasons of **effectiveness** and **efficiency**, the programme will continue to align as much as possible to partners’ procedures, provide institutional support and basket funding. Activities will be implemented in coordination with other donor support and activities in the sector through active participation in the Strategic Sector Dialogue mechanism.

The support will be provided for activities and initiatives that are anchored and owned by the respective organisations. A programme of 21 months will however hardly have long-lasting **impact** or **sustainability**. The continuation of the activities and results of the transition phase into the planned five years programme from 2016 will help in this regard as will the planned capacity building of partners. Further, continuous emphasis on importance of financial sustainability and adequate staffing have resulted in increased budget and staff allocation for duty bearers (see annex 1) and action plans with targets for financial independence are being elaborated by civil society partners.

Summary of development engagements and strategic considerations

Development Engagement 1: Fundamental rights effective and UPR recommendations implemented

The direct outcome expected by this development engagement is that the UN Human Rights Council recognises in the Interim Report 2015 the progress made by Burkina Faso in implementing UPR recommendations and that the number of human rights violations mentioned in independent report have decreased (see also annex 2 results framework).

Since adoption of the UPR recommendations in Oct. 2013, Burkina Faso has established a more formalized and structured approach to their implementation:

- The UPR final report has been approved by the Council of Ministers;
- Adoption of a government decree establishing an inter-ministerial committee under the leadership of the Ministry of Human Rights with representation of relevant stakeholders including civil society to coordinate and oversee implementation of the recommendations at governmental level. This position also provides the ministry with a firm mandate to advocate for integration of human rights in all government policies and the action plan for the government’s growth strategy (SCADD).
- Recommendations relevant for implementation by the Ministry of Human Rights have been integrated into its annual action plan 2014.
- An action plan for implementation of all UPR recommendations is under formulation. Burkina Faso is committed to submit in 2015 to the Human Rights Council, an interim progress report.

The country has 3.5 years to implement the accepted recommendations before the next review expected in 2017. The process is an important instrument for stocktaking given the commitments made by Burkina Faso internationally through signing and ratification of international conventions and declarations on human rights. Burkina Faso has signed most of the conventions but in practice their implementation has proven to be particularly difficult as mentioned above, and the UPR is an important accountability and monitoring instrument to which civil society and the international community can refer in their political dialogue with the Government.

During the course of the development engagement, support will thus be provided to the efforts of the ministry to implement its action plan 2013-2015, including activities related to "Human Rights Promotion and Protection of Rights" and "Capacity building and training", and the ministry's mandate to ensure a broad implementation across government institutions of the UPR recommendations.

In the framework of donor coordination within the sector, complementarities / synergies will be considered with the main DPs to the sector:

- EU: The European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights plans to support four areas in Burkina Faso: (i) defence and promotion of children's rights on gold mining sites, (ii) fight against violence committed against women, (iii) election observation and (iv) monitoring of the Universal Periodic Review; Planned support to the justice sector will focus on (i) the criminal chain and (ii) prisons.
- France: Ongoing support to modernisation of the legal sector: (i) enhance access to justice, (ii) performance of criminal courts and penal treatment of terrorism and transnational threats, (iii) reform and modernisation of the prison system to reduce prison overcrowding.

The total budget for development engagement 1 amounts to DKK 10 million.

Development Engagement 2: Capacity building of the Community Police to promote community engagement, trust and enhance social cohesion.

The direct outcome expected by this development engagement is that the capacity of community policing to develop spaces for promoting community engagement, building trust between police and citizens, and enhancing social cohesion are recognised by the population concerned (annex 2 results framework).

The Burkinabe community police was established in 2005 but the 2010 Strategy introduced a reorientation of the concept. The new concept takes into account social factors within communities, as well as a broader definition of security to include the safety of individuals and their rights as its points of reference. The reorientation also includes providing support to the local security committees, recognizing them as an innovative form of collaboration between the public and security forces in need of improvement.

Recent statistics provided by the Ministry of Internal Security conceded that of the 350 departments within the country, 156 are currently without access to any form of law enforcement; such limited institutional presence creates evident security challenges and a risk of citizen disenfranchisement. Where services do exist, there is substantial unease regarding corruption, with the public holding limited trust and confidence in the police⁴. The police is aware of the challenges in terms of improving their standing in the public eye and points to need to reinforce community policing (IDDH, Nov. 2013). The Ministry of Internal security has identified three regions as facing particular challenges and having currently limited security provision: the Sahel, Center-North and East. It is on these three regions that the current engagement will focus.

Until December 2013, community policing was partly supported by the UNDP and the Belgian government. It is understood that if any future UNDP support will be forthcoming, it will focus on

⁴ Internal US Embassy, Ouagadougou presentation on security survey Burkina Faso, conducted late 2013.

policing in urban areas, rather than in the provinces. Outside this possible support, no direct international assistance is planned for community policing or local security committees. Several donors France, Danish Institute for Human Rights, Hans Seidel Stiftung support training of police officers. The EU is also considering support to the security sector.

Furthermore, recognising the strategic reorientation of Danish priorities in order to encompass security issues, this engagement has been designed to support and inform the 2016-2020 programme. It firstly offers the opportunity to conduct a pilot with a new partner prior to a more substantial commitment. Second, it has been structured to include extensive capacity mapping to inform a future intervention across all three priority regions. Finally, following the initial mapping, activities will commence in one region which could be considered a pilot intervention, in addition to providing quantifiable results during the transition phase until 2016.

The total budget for development engagement 2 amounts to DKK 9 million.

Development Engagement 3: Human Rights, Governance and Community Engagement Promoted

The direct outcome expected by this development engagement is to strengthen the capacity of CSOs to claim the rights of their members towards the public authorities; hold the government accountable for its human rights and gender promotion policies; and to become increasingly autonomous and diversify their financial base (annex 2 results framework).

The Royal Danish Embassy has been accompanying for several years the Burkinabe civil society in the field of human rights, particularly the Association of Women Lawyers of Burkina Faso (AFJ-BF), the Centre for Democratic Governance (CGD), the National Press Centre-Norbert Zongo (CNP-NZ), the Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples Rights (MBDHP) and SEMFILMS Association.

A review carried out by Danida in October 2012, noted the emergence and assertion of "reference" civil society organisations in the field of human rights and democratic governance as one of the effects of governance support to the CSOs. Their credibility is enhanced, their actions have impacted upon key governance and human rights indicators, and a very good execution rate of their respective strategic plans was noted. However, the review also pointed to certain weaknesses and in addition to recommendations pertaining to each organization, they recommended in particular to focus on three areas for strengthening in a new phase of the governance programme (i) results monitoring including establishment of baseline indicators, (ii) organisational planning and financial management, and (iii) technical and economic sustainability.

The five CSOs have received core funding from mainly three bilateral partners: the Netherlands and Sweden that have or are about to end their assistance to Burkina Faso and Denmark. In addition, most of the organisations receive financial support related to various initiatives/projects from a wide range of partners including UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, PANOS Institute, Media Foundation for West Africa, Open Society Initiative for West Africa, Luxembourg and France.

The total budget for development engagement 3 amounts to DKK 12 million.

Monitoring mechanism

Monitoring of progress and results will be done in accordance with the established monitoring system of the partners, and thus also allow for coordination with other DPs supporting same partner. Each supported institution has three-year action plans broken down into annual plans including a logical framework outlining objectives, outcomes, output and indicators. Further and where relevant, the annual SCADD performance matrix will be used in monitoring output indicators as the main government monitoring tool. Each partner has a dedicated staff member/unit following implementation of activities and monitoring results. On the basis of the results framework (annex 2), monitoring of results including the programme outputs will be reported by partners on a semi-annually basis (activities, financial but annual audit reports) given the relatively limited duration of the programme and partly reorientation of support compared to earlier phase of the governance programme.

Support to monitoring of results will further be provided in the form of dedicated technical assistance to MATS who will also monitor activities at regional level. The Danish Institute for Human Rights has since 2006 an on-going partnership with the MDHPC which also focuses on results monitoring. Where there are gaps in the baseline data, studies are planned both for use in the interim phase but also as basis for the up-coming 5 years governance programme.

Summary of risk analysis

Major risks factors and risk responses are outline in table below (see annex 4 for details):

Risk factors	Risk response
Lack of consensus between public and civil society concerning need for governance reforms	Mitigation: extensive consultation campaigns as part of the engagements, civil society continuously invited to participate in reform initiatives, maintain open public / civil society dialogue.
Lack of adequate baseline statistics to monitor development in governance indicators	Results measurement techniques introduced and systems under development or installed.
Limited technical and administrative capacity of some partners impact achievements of results.	Mitigation: Establishment of support systems and capacity building: technical assistance, training and an increase in staff and resources planned for 2015 and 2016 in official government budgets for governance sector ministries.
Corruption	Mitigation: continued monitoring of procurement procedures and investments.

3. OVERVIEW OF MANAGEMENT SET-UP AT PROGRAMME LEVEL

The management set-up is designed to provide strategic guidance, monitoring and quality assurance. A steering committee is foreseen for each development engagement where possible changes pertaining to the engagement and budget reallocations will be decided. Where relevant, already established steering committees for monitoring of progress on implementation of sector/partner strategies will be used and participants will thus include a wide range of sector stakeholders. In line with principles of aid effectiveness and lean programming, alignment to national systems and procedures will applied for the engagement with the two ministries (accounting for about 60% of allocated funds). Due to scarce administrative capacity at the embassy and in order to enhance support and capacity building for the CSOs, a fund manager will manage the support to the five CSOs. The Fund manager provides the embassy with technical and financial consolidated information on the progress of the CSOs'

interventions. The role of the embassy will focus on monitoring of progress, risk management and strategic dialogue.

Decisions on budget adjustments and reallocations at programme level will be made by the Embassy and the Ministry of Finance jointly. No joint steering committee to follow progress of programme outcome is foreseen.

4 PROGRAMME BUDGET

The budget for the programme amounts to DKK 33.5 million and is presented in annex 3 at output level.

Thematic Programme: Human Rights and Democracy in Burkina Faso 2014 - 2016	Budget in DKK
Development engagement 1: Contribute to strengthen human rights and democracy in Burkina Faso	9 600 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 1	10 000 000
Development Engagement 2: Capacity building of the community police to promote community engagement, trust and social cohesion	6 400 000
Technical assistance	2 200 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 2	9 000 000
Development Engagement 3: Human rights, democracy and civilian engagement promoted	10 650 000
Fund manager	950 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 3	12 000 000
Total Development Engagements 1- 3	31 000 000
Other costs (studies etc.)	2 500 000
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAMME	33 500 000

Annex 1 - Description of Partners

PARTNER 1: Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion (MDHPC) has the mandate to implement the Government's policy on human rights and civic promotion. It plays a transversal and coordinating role with line ministries, especially those of health, education, water/sanitation, social action, justice and promotion of gender equality as well as with civil society. MDHPC has since its creation in 2002 been supported by several donors including the Danish, Swedish, Dutch embassies, UNDP and the Danish Institute for Human Rights. In 2011, the ministry was merged with the ministry of justice, only to re-emerge about a year later, in 2012 as the ministry of human rights and civic promotion. The changes affected not only the effectiveness of the ministry's performance but also led to institutional instability with staff desertion. The ministry exercises major efforts in ensuring a truly national outreach and has established decentralized structures.

Key figures: staff and budget (March 2014)

The ministry's staff totals 239 with 60% academic staff (divided between 37% permanent and 63% contractual). Projected staff increase per year is 14% until 2016. Given various donor contributions the state allocation to the annual budget is increased from 44% in 2012 to 57% in 2014 with projected 83% in 2016.

PARTNER 2: Ministry of Internal Security (MATS) has the mandate to implement and monitor government policy as regards territorial administration, civil protection and internal security, specifically as regards people and property protection, institutions' security, respect for the law and peacekeeping and maintenance of public order. The ministry is in charge of the police force whereas the gendarme is under the remit of the ministry of defense. The ministry receives support from France, United States embassy, IOM, Hans Seidel Stiftung, Canada and Germany. The ministry has seen major changes to its mandate over time, latest in January 2014 where responsibility for the national decentralization process was transferred to another ministry.

The two departments within the ministry in particular concerned with **community policing** is the department for internal security and department for police, with the first being responsible for strengthening community policing and the latter for the police force itself. The community police programme has existed in one form or another since 2005. The National Security Strategy of 2010 envisages a reorientation of the community police concept for the 2011-2015 period to take into account social factors within communities, as well as a broader definition of security to include human security and the safety of individuals as its points of reference. The reorientation also includes providing support to the local security committees, recognising the committees as an innovative form of collaboration between the public and security forces in need of improvement and consolidation. UNDP and the Belgian government supported the community police until December 2013.

Key figures: staff and budget (March 2014)

The ministry's staff totals 15,133 with a projected increase of 40% until 2016. The state budget allocated to the ministry has been increased from FCFA 53 mill in 2012 to F CFA 61 mill in 2014 (no figures available for 2016).

PARTNER 3: DIAKONIA is an international NGO present in Burkina Faso since 1987 with a network of 37 local civil society organizations throughout Burkina Faso and support to four main areas:

- (i) Economic and Social Justice (10 partners);
- (ii) Democracy, Human Rights and Gender (10 partners);
- (iii) Food Security (5 partners).

(iv) Administrating the Gender Basket Fund (12 partners);

Its support includes institutional support, vocational training, results monitoring, strategy/policy development, advocacy as well as technical support. Diakonia in Burkina Faso is supervised from Nairobi, Kenya within the global Swedish Diakonia network. A capacity assessment has been done of Diakonia worldwide which confirms Diakonia-Burkina Faso's strong ability for strategic planning, policy development, capacity building of partners and reaching of vulnerable groups but also need for more rigorous follow-up on results.

In 2014, Diakonia will provide technical support to the five CSOs in the programme, focusing on capacity building in the human rights-based approach, gender mainstreaming, result-oriented management, financial resource mobilisation and creating synergies between the organisations and integrating lessons learned.

Key figures: staff and budget

The staff totals 13 with about 11 staff involved in programming. Diakonia-BF annual budget for 2013 was SEK 32 mill, SEK 22 mill in 2014 and SEK 32 mill projected for 2015 and similar level for 2016.

Annex 2 Results Framework

Thematic Programme		Human Rights and Democracy in Burkina Faso	
Thematic Programme Objective		Contribute to strengthen human rights and democracy in Burkina Faso	
Impact Indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific categories of human rights violations (addressed) • Trust between police and citizen (improved) • Protection of rights and liberty of individuals (improved) • Capacity of demand side accountability mechanisms (improved) • Capacity of women to claim rights (improved) 	
Engagement Title		Fundamental rights effective and UPR commitments implemented	
Outcome indicator		Number of human rights violations mentioned in independent reports (MDHPC programme-budget)	
Baseline	Year	2014	To be defined by MDHPC
Target	Year	2016	Decrease of in number of case of special categories of human rights violations mentioned in independent reports concerning particularly marginalised groups within women, children, prisoners and human rights defenders. (to be defined by MDHPC)
Output indicator		Number and categories of UPR recommendations implemented (SCADD matrix no 26).	
Baseline	Year	2014	Prioritised UPR recommendations to be implement will be agreed between MDHPC and Embassy at programme start
Target	Year	2016	100% of prioritised recommendations implemented
Output indicator		A preliminary law on the protection of human rights defenders, developed, validated and submitted to the Preliminary Laws Verification Technical Committee	
Baseline	Year	2014	Preliminary law not developed
Target	Year	2016	Preliminary law validated by the Technical Committee
Output indicator		A national strategy for prevention and fight against the worst forms of child labour on mining sites and in quarries developed	
Baseline	Year	2014	Strategy not developed
Target	Year	2016	Strategy developed, validated and implemented
Output indicator		Number of women socially excluded for witchcraft reintegrated into their families	
Baseline	Year	2014	0 women reintegrated into their families
Target	Year	2016	30 women reintegrated into their families
Output indicator		Organisation of periodic visits to detention centres	
Baseline	Year	2014	No periodic visits programme
Target	Year	2016	Two annual visits per detention centre

Engagement Title		Capacity building of the community police to promote community engagement, trust and social cohesion.	
Outcome indicator		Positive improvement in the perception of police services by target communities (especially in the marginalised segments of the population) measured by the final perception survey in three regions (Sahel, Centre-North, East)	
Baseline	Year	2014	Results of the baseline community perception survey
Target	Year	2016	Results of the endline community perception survey
Output indicator		Number of human rights complaints registered at the police centres: number of rapes/domestic violence registered; existing disaggregated data by region (annual statistical report of the MATS, June 2010)	
Baseline	Year	2014	numbers of complaints - rapes/domestic violence registered at police centres (283 in 2008)
Target	Year	2016	x% increase in complaints – rapes/domestic violence registered at police centres
Output indicator		Number of community police officers trained and deployed in the target regions	
Baseline	Year	2014	x community police officers trained and deployed in the target regions (data to be provided by MATS) x% female police officers appointed and trained for community policing
Target	Year	2016	x community police officers trained and deployed in the target regions (data to be provided by MATS) x% increase female police officers appointed and trained to the community police
Output indicator		Number of functional local security committees in the target areas	
Baseline	Year	2014	x local security committees are functional in the target areas (data to be provided by MATS and the survey) x composition of the local security committees to include representation of all ethnic and religious groups, women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalised groups.
Target	Year	2016	x local security committees are functional in the target areas (data to be provided by MATS and the survey) x increase in balance and representation of the local security committees to include representation of all ethnic and religious populations, women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalised groups.
Output indicator		A communication campaign is developed and implemented	
Baseline	Year	2014	No communication campaign is developed
Target	Year	2016	A communication campaign is developed and implemented with the participation and buy in of all ethnic and religious groups, women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalised populations.

Engagement Title		Human rights, democracy and civilian engagement promoted	
Outcome Indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility and awareness of human rights amongst the most excluded segments of the population (increased) • Assistance to rights holders in claiming their rights (increased) • Hold duty bearers at central and decentralised level to account • Financial independence of CSOs 	
Baseline	Year	2014	Level of realisation of actions per CSO
Target	Year	2016	Maintained or increased level of realisation of actions per CSO
Output indicator		Number of citizen who participate in awareness sessions on human rights	
Baseline	Year	2014	200.000 participants comprising ethnic and religious groups, women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalised populations
Target	Year	2016	350.000 participants comprising ethnic and religious groups, women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalised populations
Output indicator		Attendance to legal aid clinics, mainly by women	
Baseline	Year	2014	number of citizen receiving legal aid disaggregated by sex
Target	Year	2016	25% increase in number of citizen receiving legal aid, disaggregated by sex
Output indicator		Studies/publications produced with findings referenced by researchers, cited in publications, commented in the press / media	
Baseline	Year	2014	number of references and quotations in the press or publications
Target	Year	2016	10% increase in number of references and quotations in the press or publications
Output indicator		Broadcasting of films on human rights produced under the SEMFILMS label	
Baseline	Year	2014	number of films broadcasted
Target	Year	2016	10% increase in number of films broadcasted
Output indicator		Increase in percentage of member organisations of media network association	
Baseline	Year	2014	60% of all media organisations are members of association
Target	Year	2016	5% increase in number of members of association

Annex 3 - Budget at output level

Thematic Programme: Human Rights and Democracy in Burkina Faso 2014 - 2016	Budget in DKK
Development engagement 1: Fundamental rights effective and UPR commitments implemented	
Output 1.1 : The Government implements the National Policy on Human Rights and Civic Promotion according to its action plan 2014-2016	5 600 000
Output 1.2 : Progress is being made in implementing the recommendations of the UPR	4 000 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 1	10 000 000
Development Engagement 2: Capacity building of the community police to promote community engagement, trust and social cohesion	
Output 2.1. Mapping the baseline capacities and requirements of the community police and local security committees	1 850 000
Output 2.2. Building Capacity and Reinforcing the presence of Community Policing	2 150 000
Output 2.3. Improving Civilian Engagement and Promoting Oversight in Community Security	2 400 000
Technical assistance	2 200 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 2	9 000 000
Development Engagement 3: Human rights, democracy and civilian engagement promoted	
MBDHP	2 200 000
AFJ BF	2 000 000
CNP - NZ	2 000 000
CGD	1 950 000
SEMFILMS	2 500 000
Fund manager	950 000
Contingencies	400 000
Sub-total Development Engagement 3	12 000 000
Total Development Engagements 1- 3	31 000 000
Other costs (studies etc.)	2 500 000
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAMME	33 500 000