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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Niger (2019-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Niger has a population of 21,466,862¹ (2017), of whom 50.1 per cent are women and 70 per cent under age 25. The annual population growth rate of 3.9 per cent constitutes a real development challenge with respect to the country's limited resources and economic capacities, which are further reduced by security-related expenditures (15 per cent of the 2017 budget). Niger is a low-income country, with a nominal gross domestic product per capita of \$447² and an economy dominated by agriculture (43.1 per cent) and the informal sector (65.7 per cent).³

2. According to the Sustainable Development Goals baseline report, current poverty levels and socioeconomic conditions will hinder the achievement of most Goal indicators by 2030. Niger ranks 187 of 188 countries with an estimated Human Development Index of 0.353. (2016). The national monetary poverty rate is estimated at 45.4 per cent.⁴ Poverty chronically affects 26.8 per cent of the population, is multidimensional for 89.9 per cent (73.5 per cent severity rate), deeply rural (52.4 per cent) and female, compounded by an unemployment rate (17 per cent)⁵ that is six times higher among women (28.9 per cent) than men (4.4 per cent).⁶ Significant income and gender inequalities exist and the probability of a poor Nigerien remaining poor in the medium term (three to five years) is 60 per cent against 30 per cent for a non-poor person falling into poverty.⁷ In 2014, the Gini index was estimated at 0.34⁸ and the Gender Inequality Index was 0.713, the highest in Africa (0.349).⁹

3. According to the 2017 "Doing Business" report, Niger improved its business climate and advanced from a score of 34 in 2016 to 35 in 2017 on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. Despite this progress, significant governance challenges remain. The 2017 Ibrahim Index of African Governance ranks Niger (50.1) below the West African average (53.8) while the Niger Economic and Social Development Plan (ESDP) 2017-2021 cited the main governance challenges as: (a) weak capacity of public administration and local authorities to deliver quality public services; (b) weak electoral system and poor access to justice (one judge for 50,065 inhabitants in 2016 against a standard of 1 per 20,000), compounded by delays in the treatment of judicial cases (two to four years) and in Niger's reporting to international human rights bodies on treaties/conventions (one to three reports delayed per ratified convention);¹⁰ and (c) the lack of statistical data at all levels, including for monitoring and evaluation of the ESDP and Sustainable Development Goal implementation.

4. Weaknesses in governance exacerbate the volatile security situation, which is directly related to Niger's endemic poverty, geographical position, porous borders and lack of viable economic opportunities, particularly for youth and women. In addition to the standard threats (illicit arms, drugs and human trafficking, banditry and transboundary conflicts), Niger is under pressure from terrorism and radicalisation in the eastern regions (Diffa in the Lake Chad Basin due to Boko Haram), western regions with jihadis and northern regions affected by the Libyan crisis. These cross-border and in-country security issues weaken social cohesion and consequently increase terrorist attacks and intensify migration.¹¹

5. Niger's challenges also result from population pressure, the adverse effects of climate change, inadequate agricultural practices and resulting land degradation. The annual deforestation rate is estimated at 100,000 hectares, mainly due to agricultural activities and overexploitation of wood for energy (79 per cent of the national energy balance).¹² Less than 12 per cent of the country remains potentially suitable for agriculture, although it is the main source of income for 80 per cent of the rural population.¹³ Increasing overexploitation of natural resources exacerbates poverty, food insecurity and other vulnerabilities among this population. Access to energy is very limited; energy consumption (0.14 tons of carbon equivalent per person per year) is the lowest in the world (Africa 0.5; global average 1.2)¹⁴, of which only 0.25 per cent is renewable. There are huge disparities in household access to electricity (12.22 per cent overall, but 50 per cent in urban areas and only 0.76 per cent in rural areas).¹⁵

¹ National Statistics Institute, Niger Demographic Projections 2035, 2016.

² International Monetary Fund, 2018.

³ ESDP implementation report, July 2018.

⁴ National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture, 2014.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ UNDP Human Development Report 2016.

⁹ UNDP Africa Human Development Report 2016: Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa.

¹⁰ Ministry of Justice, 2017 report.

¹¹ Anti-Terrorist Brigade report, 2017.

¹² ESDP implementation report, March 2018.

¹³ Report on Niger's intended nationally determined contribution, 2015.

¹⁴ Ministry of Energy, 2015.

¹⁵ ESDP implementation report, 2018

6. Niger is affected by multifaceted crises and disasters, mainly drought and floods. The resultant losses and damages have weakened households and the economy, accelerated loss of livelihoods and favoured the shift of vulnerable groups (especially rural) into structural precariousness. Between 1973 and 2014, 3,702 natural disasters (food and nutritional crises, floods, epidemics, epizootics) were recorded, causing 10,625 deaths, damaging 71,986 houses, 21 schools and hospitals and destroying 2.6 million hectares of crops, with an estimated economic loss of over \$3 billion,¹⁶ accounting for the country's dependence on international assistance.

7. Governance, security and poverty challenges are interrelated and compounded by deep gender inequalities and disparities, which are linked to: (a) structural determinants, i.e., unequal social roles and responsibilities between men and women, women's low access to education and reproductive health services, biased interpretation of religious precepts, weak capacities of women and youth to defend their rights and fight traditions/stereotypes, a high proportion of violence against women (60.1 per cent in 2015)¹⁷ and low productivity and economic opportunities for women and youth. As a result of difficulties related to land access and other factors of production such as water, energy and technology, women and youth are mainly retained as family labour within the agricultural and natural resources management sector;¹⁸ and (b) several underlying causes resulting from the combined weight of poor legal, customary and Islamic laws, confining women and girls to a lower social position and status, which is reflected socially and politically by low representation of women in decision-making mechanisms and bodies (16.9 and 19 per cent in the National Assembly and the Government respectively and no female governors).¹⁹ Other disparities between and within regions (urban/rural/villages) and within populations (youth/women/displaced populations/persons with a disability) are linked to poverty levels, access to education and health services, limited availability of water and energy services, access to jobs and economic opportunities and food insecurity, requiring redress ensure achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at national and local levels.

8. The recent evaluation of the 2014-2018 country programme found it to be highly relevant, anchored in national priorities and contributing to the achievement of development results for the most vulnerable communities, households and people. Interventions contributed to the reduction of severe and moderate household food insecurity from 2.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent in 2015 to 1.1 per cent and 11.3 per cent in 2016 respectively. Food coverage was ensured from three to five months over the nine-month lean season for 20,451 households (53 per cent female-headed)²⁰ in targeted communities. With other United Nations agencies and national partners, UNDP contributed to the ongoing joint "communes de convergence" programme, which provides an integrated and holistic package of interventions in response to the multidimensional needs of 35 vulnerable municipalities. This resulted in the recovery of 12,385 hectares of degraded land, 12,184 temporary jobs (5,776 for women) and energy services for 488,000 people.²¹ Four regions and 24 communes benefited from interventions to improve their capacities for disaster prevention and management systems through harmonized emergency response and recovery and the establishment of emergency warning and response systems and plans.

9. In the area of governance, UNDP-supported security interventions contributed to reinforcing access to economic opportunities, social cohesion²² and strengthened strategic and operational security frameworks, resulting in a 25 per cent reduction in the frequency of terrorist attacks in one year, as well as the prevention of internal conflicts in the Tahoua, Tillabéry and Diffa²³ regions. UNDP support to the 2016 electoral process, in collaboration with key donors,²⁴ contributed to stronger involvement of women and youth and increased women's representation in Parliament to almost 17 per cent (29 of 171 representatives). The UNDP contribution to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of development policies is recognized by national and international partners, including its support, in collaboration with other development partners, to the formulation of the ESDP 2017-2021, mainstreaming of 16 Sustainable Development Goals²⁵ and the co-organization of the donors' round table jointly with the World Bank, which resulted in more than \$23 billion in pledges. This constitutes a huge milestone in positioning UNDP as a key partner to support Niger in achieving the Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063.

10. The evaluation also highlighted several shortfalls which will be addressed in the 2019-2021 programme cycle: (a) difficulties accessing insecure regions/areas to address critical governance, social and economic grievances to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace nexus; (b) high transaction

¹⁶ DesInventar Disaster Management Information System, 2015.

¹⁷ Journal Officiel, 2015.

¹⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Niger Study Report, 2016.

¹⁹ National Gender Policy, 2017.

²⁰ Ministry of the Environment, 2017.

²¹ Municipal Technical Report, 2014 to 2017.

²² National Statistics Institute/Peacebuilding Fund, 2017.

²³ Anti-Terrorist Brigade report, 2017.

²⁴ Governments of Japan, Luxembourg and Switzerland, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

²⁵ UNDP mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support methodology.

costs in accessing insecure regions/areas; and (c) a weak field presence, which combined with gaps in the number of programme staff and availability of highly skilled national expertise, limited the speed of programme delivery.

11. In view of the above development challenges, the proposed programme will capitalize on the following opportunities to enhance transformational change: (a) mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda and African Union Agenda 2063 into the ESDP provides a sufficient basis to scale up actions deemed relevant to address the country's development challenges including localization, implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels; (b) international and regional commitments to guide national policy, such as the Sendai Framework for Natural Disaster Reduction 2015-2030, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund, the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and relevant women rights conventions;²⁶ and (c) the high degree of relevance and flexibility of UNDP support to national standards and the practical needs of the populations and beneficiary institutions. In addition, at the subregional level, important cooperation frameworks constitute major opportunities to catalyse and optimize the impact of UNDP work including with the G5 Sahel, Lake Chad Basin Commission and Climate Commission for the Sahel Region.

12. In view of lessons learned and resource constraints, UNDP will strengthen its partnerships, funding and stakeholder base and take advantage of the signature solutions of the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and global and local platforms of support to the Sustainable Development Goals, capitalizing on the following comparative advantages: (a) a strong and effective partnership with the Government, other national partners including civil society organizations (CSOs) and technical and financial partners; (b) leadership in environmental and climate change-related programmes; (c) the flexibility to adapt programmes to the country's changing context in order to better integrate issues of resilience, growth and good governance in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus; and (d) effective and adaptable operational capacities to different programme and project implementation contexts. UNDP will capitalize on the opportunities presented by the ongoing reform of the United Nations development system to assume greater programmatic and operational potential in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) through the integrator function.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. This three-year programme, developed in consultation with the Government and national partners including the United Nations system, development partners and CSOs, represents the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2021, which strictly aligns to the remainder of the ESDP 2017-2021. It will contribute to the development of Niger through two interrelated UNDAF strategic areas: (a) resilience; and (b) governance, peace and security. It contributes to the African Union Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 17 and supports the implementation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021. Interventions will target women, youth and other vulnerable people in geographic regions specified in the UNDAF.

14. The theory of change is that the reduction of multidimensional poverty, gender inequalities and economic disparities, including the adverse effects of climate change, when combined with good democratic, judicial and security governance, will break cyclical poverty, build resilience and improve security. The developmental pathways are dependent on interlinkages between accelerated transformation for sustainable development (pillar 1 of the country programme) and improved governance, peace and security (pillar 2) for at-risk populations, especially in rural and border areas. In the interim, provision of clean energy, livelihoods and access to quality justice services will help alleviate poverty and contribute to preventing violent extremism. In the long term, reinforcing capacities of local authorities to deliver quality public services, increasing adaptive capacities of targeted communities facing natural hazards, disasters and insecurity, and strengthening national, cross-border security governance and social cohesion will improve community resilience. Dependency on subsistence farming will be mitigated by developing sustainable income-generating value chains and decent jobs, especially for youth and women, within and outside the agro-pastoral sector. Critical investments in sustainable natural resource management will further build resilience. Prioritizing social cohesion through electoral support and institutional capacity-building will strengthen inclusive political and socioeconomic decision-making. Interventions will be underpinned by adaptable integrated approaches and a stronger field presence and geographic focus to reach the most vulnerable populations, in partnership with national and decentralized institutions, CSOs and community organizations including women's groups and youth associations.

²⁶ Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

15. Given Niger's geostrategic position and leadership in sub-regional organizations, UNDP will capitalize on strategic regional links to facilitate cross-border collaboration, play an integrator role and create incentives for preventing conflict in line with the United Nations and World Bank Pathway for Peace initiative. UNDP will partner with the UNCT, European Union, World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and donors such as the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Japan and Luxembourg to mobilize resources and implement planned interventions. Partnership efforts will be extended to the private sector and the Government for cost sharing, and South-South and triangular cooperation will be explored with selected countries, including China and Turkey.

Pillar 1. Accelerated transformation for sustainable development

16. Ensuring resilience and food security, mainly targeting vulnerable rural populations, households, women and youth, will be achieved through the following interrelated programme interventions: (a) structural transformation through the development of economic opportunities, sustainable income-generating value chains and decent jobs; (b) access to renewable energy, alternative technologies and promotion of sustainable natural resource management adapted to climate change; and (c) increased adaptive capacities of targeted communities facing natural hazards and disasters to build resilience. Approaches will be integrated, focusing on reinforcing technical and operational capacities of national and local partners for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of planned interventions, while strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, to alleviate poverty. South-South cooperation will be pursued to capitalize on innovative approaches, knowledge and technology transfer. These interventions are aligned to the Strategic Plan's six signature solutions and will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

17. Interventions will be implemented through joint United Nations programmes and strategic partnership with international financial institutions, relevant ministries and local partners, e.g., the 3N Initiative for nutrition, National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (CNEDD)) and CSOs. They will aim to operationalize the creation of income-generating value chains, focusing on the UNDP comparative advantage in promoting production, development of economic opportunities, entrepreneurship and business skills to reduce local, gender and age-based economic disparities. Donor partners will be the Governments of Germany, Luxembourg and the European Union. Innovative resource mobilization avenues such as government cost sharing will be explored to support operationalization of relevant areas under the ESDP.

18. Continued partnership with relevant Ministries (Environment, Energy, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Risk Reduction), the United Nations Environment Programme and national institutions/mechanisms will be important for access to vertical funds (Global Environment Facility, GCF), International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Organization of la Francophonie) for: (a) implementation of national, sectoral and decentralized policies and strategies for adaptation to climate change, in line with international commitments; (b) sustainable management of natural resources; and (c) improved access of targeted communities to energy and alternative technologies. To reinforce communities' adaptive capacities to face natural hazards and disasters, new and continued partnerships will be pursued mainly with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Bank and donors (Governments of Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg and Switzerland) to ensure risk-informed planning and recovery based on the "build back better" principles.

Pillar 2. Governance, peace and security

19. This component entails: (a) strengthening monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and ESDP with national structures and coordinating bodies based on reliable and disaggregated statistical data while improving institutional and coordination mechanisms across sectors and levels; (b) reinforcing capacities of local authorities to deliver quality public services that meet the specific needs of the most vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities and displaced populations; (c) improving access to quality justice services and strengthening Niger's reporting on human rights commitments and the capacities of related bodies and commissions; (d) supporting electoral processes and building the capacity of relevant institutions; (e) strengthening national and cross-border security governance and operational systems to reinforce social cohesion and stability; and (f) improving the participation of women and youth in political and socioeconomic decision-making processes. These interventions are aligned with Strategic Plan signature solutions 2, 3 and 6 and will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17.

20. For economic governance, the focus will be on increasing national actors' capacities and mechanisms to better monitor implementation of the ESDP and the Goals, through supporting the

establishment of its different sectoral development poles, increasing the absorption of mobilized resources and ensuring multilevel coordination mechanisms, with the Ministry of Planning, sectoral ministries and regional/municipal councils, while contributing to reinforcing the availability and quality of data with the National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique (INS)), UNCT and Donor Working Group.

21. Improved access to modern justice will involve: (a) strengthening capacities of key justice institutions relative to improved planning, procedures, policies and the regulatory and legislative framework including for increased rights of women and youth (around gender-based violence (GBV)), participation and voice; (b) accelerating treatment of judicial cases (e-justice) for the most vulnerable at national and decentralized levels including those related to GBV and terrorism; and (c) ensuring that Niger continues to reduce delays in reporting on signed human rights conventions. Partnership with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), CSOs and community/grass-roots organizations will be explored to ensure that national and local policies, strategies, plans and budgets take into consideration their specific needs and reinforce availability and access to basic public services. Partnerships will be promoted with the Ministry of Justice and affiliated bodies, National Human Rights Commission and relevant United Nations and multilateral partners to expand access to underserved regions.

22. In collaboration with the ministry in charge of interior security, the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP)), G5 Sahel and other relevant partners, and applying the "new way of working" principles, UNDP will support the formulation of legal and regulatory frameworks for peace consolidation, conflict prevention, stabilization and social cohesion interventions at the community level, taking into account cross-boundary issues in order to reduce radicalization and violent extremism in the border areas with Chad, Mali and Nigeria. The pilot for the implementation of the United Nations-World Bank Pathways for Peace and risk mitigation window in Niger will facilitate identification of partnership modalities on sustainable peace programming. Partnerships with the ministry in charge of interior security, the National Independent Electoral Commission, the National Council for Political Dialogue, donors, CSOs, international and subregional institutions and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel will be key to reinforcing national actors' capacities and to strengthening political dialogue and transparency around elections to further consolidate peace dividends.

23. Implementation of interventions to improve governance, peace and security for at-risk populations, especially in rural and border areas, will contribute to preventing violent extremism, ensuring social cohesion, improving community resilience and creating the enabling environment to eradicate poverty.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

25. The country office will align its resources and expertise with the six signature solutions and the platforms of the Strategic Plan to achieve real impacts on governance, security, structural transformation and gender equality. Implementation will be based on integrating thematic areas of the signature solutions through national platforms. It will build on the global Sustainable Development Goal platform to mobilize resources and expertise, share knowledge, foster innovation, and establish links with national platforms for strategic alliances, within the United Nations system and with donors and the private sector.

26. National execution of the entire programme will be the default. Appropriate operational implementation modality will be defined according to interventions, to enhance ownership and accountability in line with the Paris Declaration. Direct implementation will be considered as needed. Based on the 2017 macro-assessment of the public finance management system, implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will continue, taking into account the specific capacities of partners as per their micro-assessment and effective delivery of results to manage fiduciary risks and build capacities of implementing partners for, inter alia, results-based management. Together with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will implement the joint programming framework and business operations strategy as part of Delivering as One.

27. UNDP will review its technical, programmatic, operational and organizational capacities and strengthen its presence in the regions for cost-efficient implementation based on programme criticality.

For efficient use of resources, financial management controls will be performed in line with the internal control framework and improved cost-recovery mechanisms. National partners will be fully engaged in planning and management processes through steering/technical committees. Effective government leadership will be an enabling factor to efficient implementation and sustainability of results.

28. Potential risks to programme implementation include: (a) deterioration of the security context and sociopolitical instability resulting from possible deterioration of the socioeconomic, political and governance environments; (b) limited capacity of government institutions and national partners in programmatic implementation and application of HACT rules and procedures; and (c) low resource mobilization.

29. UNDP will mitigate these risks focusing on regular risk monitoring. Programmatic interventions will be adjusted as needed based on the theory of change and the social and environmental standards. It will contribute to and ensure follow-up of the United Nations security recommendations based on the UNCT security risk assessment. UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for early warning, reporting and decision-making. To ensure sufficient programme delivery, the country office will strengthen its resource mobilization and communication strategies and diversify and widen its funding and partnership base. UNDP will design and implement a strengthened quality assurance plan (spot checks, audits, capacity-building) to support national capacity.

IV. Programme monitoring and evaluation

30. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will ensure effective achievement of development results with indicators aligned to the UNDAF and the integrated results and resources framework of the Strategic Plan.

31. Programme indicators, disaggregated by gender, age and geographical area insofar as possible, will feed into the UNDP monitoring and knowledge-sharing system and external communications for visibility. With the Government and other United Nations agencies, UNDP will mobilize partners to strengthen the national statistics system, particularly the INS, improve the quality and availability of data and better target programme beneficiaries. Research institutions and universities will collaborate in testing theories of change and innovative solutions.

32. Deliverables will be jointly monitored by implementing institutions, beneficiary representatives, and the country office through steering/technical committees, UNDAF results groups and joint field visits. Outputs and outcomes will be monitored through quarterly and annual reports. Indicators and their rating scales will be adapted when country-level indicators become available. UNDP will support data collection at the beginning of the programme to identify missing baselines, including for international multilateral agreements.

33. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the evaluation policy and plan. A midterm evaluation will be carried out to inform programme implementation and provide inputs for the next country programme. Project evaluations will be conducted when mandatory or as needed. Joint reviews and evaluations will be conducted with other United Nations agencies.

34. At least five per cent of programme resources will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and data collection activities. The gender marker will be considered in planning, decision-making, reporting and investing to ensure that 60 per cent of all projects are rated Gen2 to 3 and 25 per cent of expenditures are accorded to gender.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Niger (2019-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: ESDP 2017–2021: Axis 5 – Sustainable Environmental Management Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP By 2021, targeted rural populations have access to innovative value chains for decent job creation, participate in preventive mechanisms for the management of food and nutrition insecurity crises and disasters and the sustainable management of natural resources and energy adapted to climate change.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: C. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source, frequency, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
Indicator: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex Baseline: 45% (2014) Target: 43% Indicator 1.1: Prevalence rate of moderate food insecurity Baseline: 11.9% (2017) Target: 10%	Data source: INS Frequency: annual	Output 1.1: Women and Youth income, in targeted rural areas, are increased through participation in sustainable income-generating value chains and decent jobs Indicator 1.1.1: Number of people benefiting from (improved) livelihoods disaggregated by sex, age and region Baseline: Total: 60,933; Male: (TBD); Female: (TBD) Target: Total: 75,000; male: 20% increased; female: 20% increased Data source: INS Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.1.2: Number of people accessing financial and non-financial assets, disaggregated by target groups (men, women and youth): (a) Financial services Baseline: Total:0; Men:0; Women: 0; Youth:0 Target: Total:4,500; Men:1,000; Women:2,000; Youth:1,000 Data source: Ministry of the Environment Frequency: Annual (b) Non-financial services Baseline: Total:0; Men:0; Women:0; Youth:0 Target: Total:55,000; Men:20,000; Women:30,000; Youth: 15,000 Data source: Ministry of the Environment	Ministries of the Environment, of Energy, of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction, of Community Development, of Agriculture, of Women's Affairs, of Youth – CNEDD, National Agency for Prevention and Management of Food Crises (Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DNP-GCA) – High Commission for the 3N Initiative – Research and academic institutions – WFP, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, UNCDF, OCHA World Bank, AfDB, IDB, Governments of China, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Turkey European Union, GEF, GCF, International Organization of la Francophonie – Local/grass-roots communities, CSOs	Regular: \$21,486,879 Other: \$31,302,000

		<p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2: Vulnerable communities in targeted rural areas, particularly women and youth, have required capacities to sustainably manage natural resources with increased access to renewable energy and alternative technologies.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number and proportion of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access in targeted rural areas: disaggregated by gender:</p> <p>Baseline (2018): Total: 605,000; Men: 293,400 (49.5%); Women: 311,600 (51.5%) Target: Total: 970,000; Men: 467,000 (49.2%) Women: 503,000 (51.8%) Data source: Ministry of the Environment Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Gender-responsive measures are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems: (a) Policy frameworks; (b) Legal and regulatory frameworks; (c) Institutional frameworks; (d) Financing frameworks.</p> <p>Baseline: (a) No; (b) No; (c) No; (d) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) Yes Data source: Ministry of Women's Affairs Frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 1.3: Targeted communities living in risk areas have increased their adaptive capacities (prevention, management, reconstruction) to face natural hazards and disasters</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Existence of new development, risk-reduction and recovery intervention(s) that are informed by multi-hazard and other risk assessments.</p>		
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²⁷ Yes = 1: Below expectations

²⁸ Yes=2 means met expectations

		Frequency: annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: ESDP 2017-2021: Axis 4: Improved governance, peace and security Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 16, and 17				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2021, management of development and statistical data at all levels, cross-border and community security as well as the justice system are improved and guarantee human rights provision with key institutions in charge of leading democratic processes and local authorities able to meet the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: B. Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
Indicator 2.1: ESDP Priority Action Plan implementation rate Baseline: 68,47% Target: 100% Indicator 2.3: Proportion of population satisfied with their last security/public services experience Baseline: 53% (in 2018) Target: 55%	Data source: INS, Frequency: annual Data source: INS Frequency: annual	Output 2.1: National structures and coordination bodies have the required capacities to ensure a stronger monitoring and implementation of ESDP/SDGs based on sex-disaggregated data. Indicator 2.1.1: Existence of data-collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the ESDP/SDGs at national and regional levels: (a) Conventional data collection methods; (b) Administrative reporting systems; (c) New data sources at central and regional levels Baseline: (a) no; (b) no; (c) no Target: (a) yes; (b) yes; (c) yes Data source: INS Frequency: annual Indicator 2.1.2: Existence of institutional and partnership arrangements for the formulation and implementation of SDG-based integrated local economic development strategies and plans at the subnational level: (a) With institutional frameworks; and (b) With public-private partnerships. Baseline: (a) No; (b) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes Data source: Regions/Communes Frequency: annual Indicator 2.1.3: Existence of an enabling environment leveraging additional resources from public and private sources for the ESDP/Sustainable Development Goals: (a)	– Ministries of Planning, of Justice, of Interior, of Women's Affairs, of Youth – National Independent Electoral Commission, National Council for Political Dialogue, National Human Rights Commission, HACP, United Nations system, UNOWAS, Peacebuilding Fund – – Governments of Denmark, Germany, Japan, DfID, USAID, European Union – IFIs, G5 Sahel, International Organization of la francophonie, IDB, AfDB, World Bank – Local authorities, communities, grass-roots groups, CSOs	Regular: \$11,171,121 Other: \$25,744,000

		<p>Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks; and (b) Institutional mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: (a) No; (b) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes Source: Ministry of Planning Frequency: annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.2: Targeted communities and institutions responsible for cross-boundary and internal security have adequate technical and operational capabilities to prevent and mitigate security threats, promote social cohesion and consolidate peace and stability.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Existence of national action plan for prevention of violent extremism under implementation.</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes Data source: Ministry of the Interior Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 National policy and mechanisms forming an infrastructure for peace established or strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: Yes=2 Target: Yes Data source: Ministry of the Interior Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Proportion of women in leadership positions within security prevention and recovery mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: 20% Target: 30% Data source: Ministry of the Interior/HACP Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.3: Judicial and human rights institutions have increased technical and operational capacities to ensure improved access to quality justice for the most vulnerable</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of people who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex/age:</p>		

		<p>Baseline: (a1) Total: 5,766; (a2) Male: 3,682; (a3) Female: 1,138; (a4) Minors: 946 Target: (a1) 7,500; (a2) 5,000; (a3) 1,500; (a4) 1,000 Data source: Ministry of Justice Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: (a) Number of reports submitted to treaty bodies through the Human Rights Council; (b) Percentage reduction in the backlog of pending treaty body reports.</p> <p>Baseline: (a) TBD; (b) TBD Target: (a) TBD; (b) TBD Data source: Ministry of Justice Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3: (a) Number of GBV cases reported to authorities; and (b) number of reported cases receiving UNDP support in legal processes.</p> <p>Baseline: (a) 1,049 in 2015; (b) TBD Target: (a) 13,491; (b) TBD Data source: Ministry of Justice Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.4: Election's institutions have increased capacities for the management of transparent, inclusive, democratic and credible electoral process</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections.</p> <p>Baseline: 6 Target: 9 Data source: Ministry of Interior Frequency: Annual</p>		

		<p>Output 2.5: Quality public services that meet specific population needs, especially the most vulnerable, are delivered by targeted local authorities</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1: Pilot One-Stop Public Shops (POSS) developed in targeted regions and municipalities to improve administrative services delivery (e.g. birth certificate; Identity cards; taxes)</p> <p>Baseline: (a): feasibility study: 0; (b) number of POSS: 0 Target: (a) 1; (b) 3 Data Source: Regions/Communes Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2: Number of people accessing basic services through POSS, disaggregated by target groups: (a) Poor; (b) Women; (c) People with disabilities; (d) Youth; (e) Displaced populations</p> <p>Baseline (a)0; (b)0; (c)0; (d) 0; (e)0; (f)0 Target: (a) 10,000; (b) 5,000; (c) 500; (d) 5,000; (e) 500; (f) 1,000 Data source: INS Frequency: annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.6: Measures and evidence-informed national strategies and partnerships are in place to advance gender equality, women's empowerment and participation of youth and women in decision-making</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1 Existence of adopted legal, policy and institutional reforms for women's empowerment: (a) Access to and control over assets and services; (b) sexual and gender-based violence; (c) Others</p> <p>Baseline: (a) Yes= 2; (b) Yes=2; (c) no Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes Data source: Ministry of Women's Affairs Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.2: Proportion of women in leadership positions within social dialogue and reconciliation mechanisms that promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies.</p>		

		Baseline: Yes=2 Target: 30% for supported community Data source: Ministry of Women's Affairs Frequency: Annual		
		Output 2.7: Institutional and regulatory frameworks and funding established and operational to prevent and respond to GBV Indicator 2.7.1: Frameworks in place to prevent and respond to SGBV: (a) Multisectoral policy and legislation; (b) Multisectoral services including justice and security; (c) Awareness-raising and social mobilization platforms Baseline: (a) Yes=2; (b) Yes=2; (c) Yes=2 Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes Data source: INS Frequency: annual		