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Country programme document for Guinea (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Despite many natural and mineral resources, Guinea is among the world's least developed countries. This is due to poor macroeconomic performance, weak governance structures, political instability, and insecurity in the late 1990s. Since its emergence from political isolation, via a new constitution and democratic elections in 2010, Guinea made considerable progress until the crisis in involving the Ebola Virus Disease in 2014. Government efforts to stabilize the macroeconomic framework were affected by the epidemic. The GDP growth rate¹ dropped from 2.3 per cent in 2013 to 0.1 per cent in 2015 and per capita income declined.² Fortunately, the economy recovered due to strong performances in the mining and agricultural sectors, and an increase in electricity supply.³ Average growth is estimated at 5 per cent for 2016 to 2020. Nevertheless, performance is hampered by limited economic diversification; inadequacies in agricultural, mining and fisheries value chains; insufficient support for entrepreneurship; poor employment opportunities for women and youth; slow formalization of the informal sector,⁴ and weak community resilience to crises and disasters.⁵

2. Overall performance has not translated into better living conditions for people. Efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had little impact on reducing poverty and social inequalities: 55 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line and there are strong urban (35 per cent) and rural (65 per cent) disparities. Close to a quarter of households do not have access to improved sanitation, and 74 per cent have no access to electricity (97 per cent in rural areas vs. 26 per cent in urban centres).⁶ In addition, urban unemployment doubled from 8 per cent in 2012 to 16 per cent in 2015.⁷ Guinea's Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.414⁸ in 2016, making it 183 out of 188 countries. Estimates from poverty surveys indicate accelerated and inclusive growth can have the biggest impact on poverty reduction in Guinea.⁹ If growth is equitably distributed, 1 per cent growth in private consumption can lead to a full percentage point reduction in the poverty rate.¹⁰ A recent fragility analysis¹¹ revealed Guinea is still in a "transition stage" and needs to strengthen its institutions and state-civil society relationship for increased efficiency, transparency, accountability and resilience.

3. The quality of governance is low in Guinea.¹² A recent survey suggests citizen perception of public administration is negative with 84 per cent of respondents stating that public services are corrupt, while 77 per cent¹³ have limited trust in the justice system. Women, youth and people with disabilities are largely excluded from political debates and decision-making processes. Women are a minority in leadership positions in public and private enterprises, and underrepresented in political and electoral processes. Only 21.9 per cent¹⁴ of national parliamentarians are women, and seven government ministers out of 34 are women, which is below the 30 per cent constitutional target. The resumption of political dialogue following the Ebola epidemic helped improve the socio-political situation. Local elections are scheduled for 2017 but the political and social system is fragile, characterized by deferral of local elections beyond deadlines set out in successive political agreements,¹⁵ which have led to political tension. A lack of regular updates and harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies on rule of law, inclusive growth and environment weakens overall coherence, hinders enforcement¹⁶ and effectiveness. Fostering dialogue

1 World Bank Report, 2015.

2 GDP per inhabitant dropped in 2014 and 2015, by 2.1 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively (see the National Plan for Economic and Social Development for 2016-2020, and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, December 2016).

3 IMF eight and final review under the extended credit facility arrangement and financing assurances.

4 National Report on the development of the private sector, 2016 APIP.

5 National report on the assessment of fragility, 2016.

6 National Plan for Economic and Social Development for 2016-2020.

7 *Ibid.*

8 Human Development Report 2016.

9 World Bank Country Partnership Strategy for Guinea (2014-2017).

10 *Ibid.*

11 National report on the assessment of fragility, 2016.

12 Mo Ibrahim Index on governance 2015.

13 Provisional Commission on National Reconciliation, June 2016.

14 National Gender Policy, Ministry of Social Action and for the Promotion of Women and Children.

15 Political agreements from July 2013, August 2015 and October 2016.

16 National report on the assessment of fragility, 2016.

among political stakeholders and strengthening relevant public institutions are critical for safeguarding and sustaining peace, and creating conditions conducive to economic transformation.

4. Unemployment rates among youth and women¹⁷ rates are high (50.4 per cent for women and 83 per cent for youth).¹⁸ These groups have limited access to productive resources including land and credit, and working women, youth and people with disabilities are engaged in jobs in the agriculture¹⁹ and informal sectors where they do not have stable incomes or social protection. Poor economic opportunities and natural resource management, along with environmental degradation, have led to a rural exodus and massive emigration of youth.²⁰ Disenchanted youth radicalize and adopt extremist views easier than their peers. To meet these challenges the government developed, with UNDP support, a program for the socio-economic integration of youth (2016-2020), which requires partners' support.

5. Environmental and natural resource management risk factors need to be addressed to reinforce community resilience to climate change shocks, and forge pathways to economic growth. Guinean forests receded by 12 per cent between 1990 and 2014 due to inappropriate farming practices, poor exploitation of forest resources, open-pit mining, and bush fires exacerbated by climate change.²¹ Mining operations create significant environmental impacts and pose risks to social security and health. Corporate social responsibility policies are not well applied in areas affected by mining operations while the governance process could be more transparent and inclusive. Droughts, floods, storms, extreme temperatures and coastal erosion affect the country's long-term development and require special attention when building resilience of the economy and population.

6. Responses are constrained by weak institutional capacities across sectors. Low levels of decentralization limits public access to services, particularly in remote areas. The lessons learned report on Ebola²² revealed the low resilience of public institutions and need to invest at sub-national and community levels. The government is strengthening decentralization through the creation of regional development zones that will help build local resilience. The operationalization of these zones is a priority for effective coordination, provision of services and development of supply chains in sectors such as agriculture and extractive industries, but such reforms can only succeed if the country has sufficient coordination and monitoring capacities. Support to aid coordination frameworks is a priority in governmental resource mobilization. The Common Country Assessment²³ highlighted the country's weak capacity in data collection, analysis and dissemination, and the dysfunction of the statistical system. All of this hampers the formulation and effective monitoring of national and sectoral development policies. Additionally, poor coordination among actors, weak planning and programming processes, and little public involvement limit the degree of public support for government policies, and reduce the impact and sustainability of development programs.

7. To unlock Guinea's potential, ensure prosperity and equitable distribution of revenue, the government is committed to tackling the root causes of poverty through its long-term vision²⁴ for a prosperous, emerging Guinea by 2040. This vision is linked to Agenda 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063, and will be operationalized through four strategic priority areas in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development: (i) promotion of good governance for sustainable development; (ii) sustainable and inclusive economic transformation; (iii) inclusive development of human capital, and (iv) sustainable management of natural capital.

8. UNDP is well positioned as a multilateral organization in supporting the implementation of this vision. UNDP has partnered with the government in three areas: governance, building institutional capacity, and supporting legal and regulatory reforms. Good practices include:

¹⁷ Light Survey for Poverty Assessment in Guinea, INS 2012.

¹⁸ Specific Survey on Employment and Decent Work, AGUIPE 2012.

¹⁹ General Census of the Population and Housing, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 2012.

²⁰ 'Advancing development approaches to migration and displacement', UNDP position paper for the 2016 United Nations summit for refugees and migrants

²¹ Report on the state of the environment in Guinea, 2014.

²² Ebola lessons learned report (MPTF 2016).

²³ UN Common Country Assessment, 2016.

²⁴ "Vision 2040 for an emerging and prosperous Guinea," the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, January 2017.

(i) knowledge products;²⁵ (ii) strategic documents like the national plan with an emphasis on the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and based on the fragility assessment that facilitated the identification of accelerators of inclusive and sustainable development; (iii) strengthened electoral and justice institutions, and (iv) revised legal and regulatory frameworks that incorporate provisions from international conventions and have made significant institutional contributions. The evaluation of the Second Priority Plan, financed by the Peacebuilding Fund, for 2013 to 2017 revealed significant progress has been made in improving relations between citizens and national defense forces, thereby consolidating peace and security. Findings indicated gaps between police and justice sectors.

9. UNDP focused on youth and women's empowerment to provide skill development and employment opportunities to more than 400,000 young people (48.5 per cent girls). Efforts to generate inclusive growth led to the economic and social empowerment of over 100 rural women's groups (2,000 women) through business, organizational and management skill building and multifunctional platforms. Such integrated approaches are gaining popularity among communities and generate high demand from regions not yet covered in the current country programme document (CPD).

10. With regards adaptation to climate change, the UNDP contribution includes the development of a policy framework for environmental sector management, identifying the most vulnerable geographical areas to support the implementation of climate change adaptation initiatives, and the formulation of a national adaptation plan to support rural communities and increase resilience through 'green jobs' creation.

11. The 2013-2017 CPD evaluation showed UNDP was quick to adapt and respond to socio-economic and health crises, such as Ebola outbreak through community development support projects. It also revealed organizational interventions were fragmented. The consolidation of UNDP achievements in Guinea will be the guiding principle for the proposed program with weaknesses addressed through focused scale up and strengthened partnerships. Leading partners are the World Bank (WB), European Union (EU), Islamic Development Bank (ISDB), French Agency for Cooperation (AFD), the Government of the People's Republic of China, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Priority areas selected by multilateral partners and the Government of China include infrastructure, governance and capacity building in public administration. The main bilateral contributors (USAID and French government) are focused on governance and the social sector (e.g. water, health and education). UNDP will rely on its comparative advantage and the lessons learned to consolidate support and build accountable national institutions, promote job creation for vulnerable groups (particularly youth, women and people with disabilities), and reinforce local communities' resilience to shocks. Efforts are inspired by an approach focused on inclusive participation, gender empowerment, local skills and knowledge, and South-South cooperation. Inter-organizational coordination will be consolidated through Delivering as One (DaO) initiatives and implementation of the 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. **The overarching objective of the CPD is to assist Guinea in creating conditions for sustainable inclusive growth by building strong and responsible public institutions that are accountable to civil society.** The development pathways that lead to this objective include promoting good governance for sustainable development at the national, regional, and community levels, combined with investments in economic transformation and sustainable management of natural capital.

13. The programmatic strategy depends on creating links between, and mutually strengthening, the two pillars of the UNDP programme. To ensure gains in economic growth are inclusive and not eroded by political instability, a widening of democratic space is required—mainly through the pursuit of inclusive participation of communities, especially vulnerable groups. Long-term political stability is protected by inclusive and sustainable

²⁵ Human Development Reports, MDG Implementation Monitoring Reports, and Economic Impact Assessment Studies of the Ebola Epidemic

economic growth that produces jobs. Since agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry industries are the main sources of income for more than 70 per cent of the population, sustainable management of natural capital is needed to mitigate the effects of shocks on the population and should be mainstreamed within the two pillars.

14. The CPD was developed in consultation with the government, national stakeholders, civil society, development partners and United Nations organizations. Focus areas are in line with national plan priorities, anchored in the UNDAF 2018-2022, and aligned with outcomes of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017. The programme will support Guinea in the implementation of Agenda 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the roadmap for the Istanbul Plan of Action for Least Developed Countries. The CPD will focus support on achieving 10 of the 17 SDGs (e.g. SDGs 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16).

Pillar One: Promoting good governance for sustainable development

15. This pillar **strengthens government capacity to improve political and economic management, promote economic governance through strengthened public institutions, and increase civil society involvement** in decision-making and citizen control in fighting corruption. Disaggregated data will be mined, especially regarding gender, so specific issues can be taken more closely into account when monitoring the SDG pathway. UNDP will continue supporting the harmonization and dissemination of legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure local ownership and improve institutional performance, as well as support ministries and institutions in addressing gaps, identifying contradictions in new laws, decrees, codes, regulations, and ensuring national compliance with international obligations and standards. UNDP will continue to support security sector reforms, rule of law and the implementation of critical laws through advocacy, enforcement and monitoring practices. Plans are in place to improve the participation of civil society organizations, women, youth and people with disabilities in political, economic and social decision-making spheres. UNDP will help build community capacity, and advocate for increased female participation in public institutions and the private sector. UNDP will support the creation and operationalization of regional development zones to exercise legal and constitutional privileges, and assist institutions and local governments in the formulation and implementation of inclusive, participatory, socio-economic and SDG-localized development plans. This will be done regionally and in target development zones where fast growth is anticipated and targets can be met. Specific attention will be given to youth and women's employment, adaptation to climate change, security and conflict prevention. This will be done to strengthen women's participation, as voters, election candidates, monitors and observers, alongside building the capacity of early warning systems for conflict, citizen control and oversight.

16. Such interventions will contribute to increased public trust in national institutions and ensuring more inclusive and effective citizen participation, thereby promoting good democratic governance and rule of law in line with SDGs 10 and 16. The national government will nurture partnerships with: (i) the European Union on elections, institutional reforms and local development, through the National Indicative Programme (2014-2020) and Civil Society Support Programme; (ii) the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Open Society Initiative for West Africa, and National Democratic Institute on conflict prevention and national reconciliation, (iii) the European Union, governments of Japan and France,²⁶ and USAID collaborating on Security Sector Reform, and (iv) the private sector, especially mining and ancillary sectors to capitalize on ongoing partnerships with the Chamber of Mines. Part of the programme includes forging new partnerships with regional bodies on emerging and cross border issues such as migration and risk management (e.g. African Union, Economic Community of West African States, and Mano River Union).

Pillar Two: Economic transformation and sustainable management of natural capital

17. This second pillar **focuses on promoting inclusive growth through value chains in high economic potential zones, job creation to sustain local, emerging growth,**

²⁶ Electoral Cycle Support Project in Guinea.

improving community resilience to shocks, and reducing youth migration. The following priorities under this pillar are: (i) building the capacity of professional unions and farmers associations to become better organized and equipped to promote activities, comply with international standards and access new market opportunities; (ii) supporting women, youth and people with disabilities so they benefit from income-generating activities, entrepreneurship, decent employment, access to finance and integration of the informal sector within sustainable value chains in the mining, agricultural and fisheries sectors; (iii) promoting sustainable cities and villages, sustainable waste management and promotion of green jobs, as well as supporting the establishment of area-based waste management systems; (iv) building resilience of vulnerable groups so they adapt to climate change and have improved access to renewable energies and alternative technologies, and (v) building national capacities in climate finance and resource mobilization. UNDP will support the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests and the National Meteorological Agency in implementing COP-21 commitments and facilitating resource mobilization for opportunities arising from COP-22. Strengthening national statistics system is a crosscutting domain for UNDP to provide data that will improve strategic planning, budgeting and integrated development management, monitoring and evaluation. These interventions will contribute to the achievement of SDGs 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15.

18. The implementation of the second pillar relies on the strong collaborations with a variety of partners. The World Bank will work with the government and UNDP on supporting Program for Village Communities (PACV) and Mining Sector Governance Support Program (PAGSEM). The African Development Bank (AfDB) will provide aid coordination and institutional capacity building. Other specialized United Nations organizations, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) and European Union will work on youth employment while the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) will focus on environmental issues with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the governments of Japan, China and Belgium, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). New partnerships will be developed with ISDB, the Belgian Technical Cooperation and AfDB on value chain promotion in rural areas for job creation to address unemployment among women and young people, which will be an entry to respond to migration issues. UNDP will develop partnerships with the private sector to facilitate greater participation in conflict prevention, sustainable waste management and alternative energy. UNDP will collaborate with the universities of Conakry and Kankan, the Conakry-Rogbanè Scientific Research Centre, and the Higher Institute of Technology of Mamou.

19. South-South and triangular cooperation will build on successful parliamentary exchanges with Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso, and be expanded to other areas such as electoral assistance and justice reform. UNDP will reach out to new collaborators like Tunisia and Rwanda to provide guidance in promoting the effective representation of youth and women in decision-making bodies. Collaborations will be made in the areas of microfinance (e.g. crowd funding) and rural and agricultural entrepreneurship with partners in Burkina Faso and Cameroon. The same will be done with green jobs with Benin.

20. UNDP will work closely with other United Nations organizations on priority areas using the ‘Delivering as One’ approach. It will provide administrative and technical support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in facilitating joint programmes that address development challenges related to SDG-localization; income-generating activities; decent employment for vulnerable groups; sustainable value chain promotion, and green jobs creation.

III. Programme and risk management

21. The country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the basis of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Controls Framework.

22. The technical, programmatic and operational capacities and organizational structure of the Guinea Country Office are aligned with the proposed programme. UNDP will

strengthen the unit for strategic oversight to improve data collection, knowledge management, and the monitoring and evaluation of interventions. The use of a national implementation modality will help reduce the internal UNDP capacity. Up to 70 per cent of Service Contract and Temporary Appointment positions will end with the previous programme cycle. Internal allocation of other resources will include 25 per cent of direct project costs charged to projects to support country office sustainability.

23. The programme will be executed nationally. UNDP and partners will capitalize on individual capacities to select implementation modalities. Based on a new capacity assessment, remaining gaps will be identified and monitored through the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers. The United Nations Country Team will conduct a macro-assessment of the public finance management system and micro-assessment for relevant government bodies and civil society organizations. This will be done to identify risks related to the management of public resources and assess the capacity of implementing partners to manage a harmonized approach to remittances. UNDP will implement the joint programming framework and business operations strategies.

24. The risks to effective programme implementation are institutional instability, deterioration of the security, and lagging humanitarian support. These risks are due to failed political dialogue; ethnic polarization of the socio-political debate; poor management of electoral process; insecurity in the sub-region (that could result in extreme violence and the radicalization of youth), and possible resurgence of the Ebola virus. The CPD will be implemented in a context characterized by a reduction in regular resources and uncertainty of funds. Due to the possible reemergence of risks, some activities can be reprogrammed or suspended. UNDP will approach the private sector through an intensive win-win approach to ensure direct involvement when investing in value chains and promoting job creation. The recent operationalization of Guinea Airlines can facilitate mobility for continuous programme delivery to hard-to-reach populations.

25. To mitigate risks related to insufficient partnerships and resources, the country office will focus on its resource mobilization strategy. UNDP will strengthen the communication and visibility of interventions; allocate direct costs to projects; update its partner database. The organization will explore new funding mechanisms with the Green Climate Fund, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, ISDB and public-private partnerships. At present, ISDB is promoting an outsourcing approach under corporate agreements with UNDP and other partners. This approach has distinct comparative advantages in building governance and institutional capacities, and boosting grassroots level entrepreneurship and value chain development. A strategy will be developed in collaboration with national stakeholders to secure national funding. Emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of implementing partners to improve the quality of interventions.

26. The UNDP country office will project quality assurance, along with social and environmental standards that improve programme quality. To maintain good value for money and close existing gaps, the country office will strengthen financial management controls and project supervision, and improve upon its evaluation and capacity assessment of implementing partners.

27. The UNDP country office has put a strategic oversight, early warning and risk management mechanism in place through a business continuity plan that analyses and assesses the national context, identifies risks, and assesses risk management capacities through the management/mitigation system. This system is updated as the context changes. If needed, the country office will have the flexibility to modify planning, reallocate resources, and trigger procedures that can address specific crises.

28. Security-related risks will be addressed through early warning systems, political dialogue with the Government of Guinea and donors. UNDP will locally strengthen mechanisms for the prevention, reduction and management of conflicts and natural disasters in collaboration with United Nations organizations and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. Attention will be given to monitoring and evaluation to achieve programme outcomes. CPD indicators are aligned with national indicators, UNDAF indicators, the UNDP Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 and relevant SDGs. In collaboration with partners, UNDP will support the development of national capacities in data collection and monitoring and evaluation—in particular, the National Statistics Institute for the production and regular dissemination of updated sex and disability-disaggregated data on the SDGs.

30. UNDP will develop an integrated monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure monitoring of efforts and achievement of development outcomes. Monitoring of activities and indicators will be carried out by programme implementation units and the use of: annual reviews; semi-annual monitoring meetings with the government and implementing partners; UNDAF outcome group, technical and steering committees meetings, and joint field visits with the government, development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and local communities. To make monitoring more inclusive and participatory, local focal points and decentralized state structures will collect and share data.

31. UNDP will ensure the gender marker is incorporated into all projects and programmes. The gender marker will be used for resource allocation, and in supporting the mainstreaming of gender, women's empowerment, and disability-sensitive elements into programmes. The UNDP country office will allocate 5 per cent of the country programme budget for monitoring and evaluation activities, including resource mobilization tracking through the programme pipeline follow-up, and data collection for baseline and periodic surveys. Experiences will be shared with other countries within the South-South and triangular cooperation network so a reliable data system on the SDGs can be established. Evaluations will be carried out in accordance with the evaluation plan and form part of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the national plan. The CPD will be subject to a mid-term and final evaluation. UNDP will work with United Nations organizations to conduct joint evaluations (mid-term and final evaluations of the UNDAF 2018-2022), and with the government and development partners on thematic assessments and periodic surveys. A discussion group has been set up with academic institutions and universities (the University of Conakry, the Conakry-Rogbanè Scientific Research Centre, and Mamou Technology Institute) to promote renewable energy initiatives.

Annex: Results and resources framework for Guinea (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promotion of good governance for sustainable development				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP, Outcome 1: By 2022, national institutions at the central, decentralized and deconcentrated levels are inclusive, assuring and guaranteeing the rule of law, democracy, security, social peace and an effective institutional governance in accordance with the principles of human rights.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection ²⁷ , and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets) ²⁸	Major partners/ Partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
Overall quality index of national institutions (CPIA) Baseline: 3.1 in 2015 Target: 4 in 2022	Data sources: General Secretariat of the Government, Ministry of Planning Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD)/ CENI/ Parliament/Ministry of the Environment; Transport and Fishing	Output 1.1: Legal/regulatory framework, policies and strategies on rule of law, inclusive growth and environment are updated and harmonized Indicator 1.1.1: Number of policies and strategies developed/ revised in the areas of the rule of law, inclusive growth integrating human rights and gender Baseline: 17 Target: 27 Data sources: MATD/ CENI/ Parliament/ Ministry of the Environment (MEEF); Transport and Fishing; Indicator 1.1.2: Number of legislative and regulatory texts available on the rule of law, inclusive growth, integrating human rights and gender equality Baseline: 11 Target: 20 Data sources: MATD/ CENI/ Parliament/ MEEF; Transport and Fishing; Indicator 1.1.3: Number of public institutions with legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline: 8 Target: 24 Data sources: MATD/ CENI/ Parliament/ MEEF; Transport and Fishing;	Parliament, Constitutional Court, Supreme Court. Ministries: Justice, Social Action, Citizenship, MATD, Planning and International Cooperation (MPCI), Mines and Geology, Finance and Economy, Budget, Environment, Labour, employment, technical Education and Vocational Training, Industry, SMEs and Private Sector Promotion, Chamber of Mines, Defense, Security, Youth, Communications, Court of Auditors, Parliament, INIDH, HCDH, CSO, CENI IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-Women, WHO, UNCDF AfDB, IsDB, EU, GEF/GCF, WB, Japan, GoG	Regular: 2,070,129 Other: 6,724,300
	Indicator 1.2 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance Baseline: 43.7% Target: 50% Data source: MPCI, Ministry of Justice/MATD/Sectoral reports;	Data source: Mo Ibrahim Index Report /CENI/Assembly Output 1.2: Legal/regulatory framework are strengthened to improve CSO, women and youth participation in political, economic and social decision making Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of women and youth in national parliament and local councils. a.) <u>Women:</u> Baseline: Parliament: 22%, communes: 0% regions: 0%, Target: Parliament: 40%, Communes: 30%, Regions: 30% Frequency: Biennial. b.) <u>Youth:</u> Baseline: Parliament: 4%, communes: 0% regions: 0%,		Regular: 1,552,597 Other: 5,043,225

²⁷ Frequency of all data collection is annual

²⁸ Frequency of all indicator data collection is Annual unless otherwise indicated

<p>Indicator 1.3 Percentage of women in national parliaments and local councils Baseline: 21.9% Target: 40%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4 Number of national elections organized in a calm, transparent and credible manner. Baseline: 2 Target: 4</p>		<p>Target: Parliament: 30%, communes: 30% regions: 30% Frequency: Biennial.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of new or strengthened laws and policies to increase women's, youth and CSO participation in decision making. Baseline: 3 Target: 6 Frequency: Biennial</p>		
	Data source: Ministry of Justice/MATD/ Sectoral reports	<p>Output 1.3: Newly created regional development zones are functional and exercise legal and constitutional prerogatives</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of regional zones created Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Data source: Ministry of Justice/MATD Sectoral reports;</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Number of regional zones where UNDP built capacities in gender sensitive planning, budgeting; Baseline:0; Target: 4; Data source: Ministry of Justice/MATD/Sectoral reports;</p>		<p>Regular: 3,622,726 Other: 11,767,525</p>
	Data source: Official Journal, CENI, Parliament, Court of Auditors,	<p>Output 1.4: Institutions and organizations involved in strengthening democratic and economic governance have the capacities to fulfil their mandate</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Number of organizations involved in civic education programmes and actively engaged in promoting electoral participation Baseline: 6; Target: 10; Data source: Ministry of Justice/MATD/Sectoral reports; Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: Number of institutions/organizations with strengthened capacities in accountable management, monitoring and evaluation Baseline: 3; Target: 10; Data source: Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3: Number of women participating as candidates in local and national elections supported by UNDP Baseline: 35; Target: 100; Data source: CENI Frequency: Biennial</p>		<p>Regular: 3,105,194 Other: 10,086,450</p>
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic transformation and sustainable management of the natural capital</p>				
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP, Outcome 2: By 2022, the national institutions, civil society and the private sector will have implemented the policies that improve food security, sustainable management of environment, resilience of populations to climate change and disaster risk management</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</p>				
<p>Indicator 2.1 and 2.2: Unemployment rate of women. Baseline:3,9 Target:1,90</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 and 2.2Youth unemployment rate Baseline: 7,3 Target: 5,30</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 and 2.2: Unemployment</p>	Data source: INS/Sectoral Ministries;	<p>Output 2.1: The professional unions and farmers' associations are better organized and equipped to promote their activities</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of professional unions and farmers' associations that have action plans Baseline: 4,100; Target: 16,400; Data source: INS/Sectoral Ministries;</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of skill-building schemes which expand and diversify the productive base, based on the use of sustainable production technologies Baseline 5; Target: 7; Data source: INS/Sectoral ministries;</p>	<p>Ministers: MPCJ, Youth-Technical and Professional Training, Industry, Small- and Medium-size Enterprises, Mines and Geology, Agriculture, Fisheries -Civil society -Private sector (enterprises, Employers' Federations, Chamber of Mines) Decentralized authorities</p>	<p>Regular: 3,090,376 Other: 15,769,696</p>

<p>rate of people living with disabilities Baseline:7 Target : 5</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 b: Rate of wage-earning women and youth in non-agricultural employment Baseline: 27,7% Target (2022) :40%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: Percentage of women and youth with access to credit Baseline:(2016):56% Target:(2022):65%</p>	<p>Data source: INS/Sectoral ministries;</p> <p>Data source: MJ/METFP/ME/OSC</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Women and youth benefit from income-generating activities and decent employment within sustainable value chains developed in the mining, agricultural and fisheries sectors</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of new full time equivalent jobs created for women and men 18+ years old Baseline: 46736 (W: 11,682, M: 35,054); Target: 50,236 (W: 13,182; M: 37,054); Data source: MJ/METFP/ME/OSC;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of additional females that benefit from UNDP's livelihoods interventions Baseline: 131,736 (F: 46,736; M: 85,000); Target: 137,736 (F: 49,736; M: 88,000); Data source: MJ/METFP/ME/OSC;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of new full time equivalent jobs created for people with disabilities Baseline: 904 Target: 2,512; Data source: MJ/METFP/ME/OSC;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: Number of additional people with disabilities that benefit from UNDP's livelihoods interventions Baseline: 2,479 Target: 6,887; Data source: MJ/METFP/ME/OSC;</p>	<p>Ministries: MPCl, Youth-Technical and Professional Training, Industry, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Mines and Geology, Agriculture, Fishing; - civil society - private sector (enterprises, employers' federations; Chamber of Mines; Decentralized authorities) IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-Women, WHO, UNCDF AfDB, IsDB, EU, GEF/GCF, WB, Japan, GoG</p>	<p>Regular: 3,533,974 Other: 18,022,510</p>
	<p>Data source: INS</p>	<p>Output 2.3: The capacities of National Statistical Institute are enhanced to provide quality data and analysis for development planning monitoring and evaluation and decision-making.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of national frameworks with data collection and analysis capabilities Baseline: 1; Target: 25 Data source: MPCl/INS</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: Number of national surveys supported that include disaggregated data on vulnerable groups Baseline:0; Target: 8 Data source: INS</p>	<p>AfDB, WB, MPCl, INS; - civil society- private sector</p>	<p>Regular: 2,217,996 Other: 11,264,069</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4 a Food insecurity rate Baseline: 18.2% Target: 9.02%</p> <p>Indicator 2.4 b Rate of access of populations to a waste disposal system Baseline: 33.7% Target: 60%</p>	<p>Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/sectoral reports</p> <p>Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/sectoral reports</p>	<p>Output 2.4: Households of targeted cities and villages have better access to alternative technologies, renewable energies and healthy living environment.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of households benefitting from alternative technologies and renewable energies Baseline: 10,126; Target: 15,126; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/ sectoral reports;</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level; Baseline: 1 Target: 2; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/Sectoral reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: Percentage of female headed households benefitting from improved energy access Baseline: 27%; Target: 30%; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/sectoral reports;</p>	<p>Ministries of Industry, MEEF GEF, civil society, private sector, local communities</p>	<p>Regular: 4,110,622 Other: 14,528,890</p>

<p>Indicator-2.5 Number of persons affected by natural disasters per 100,000 inhabitants (by sex) Baseline: 295 Target: 100</p>	<p>Data source: Environmental sectoral reports,</p>	<p>Output 2.5: The most vulnerable groups, have increased capacities for resilience and adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1: Number of communes that integrated practices of resilience and adaptation in their local development plan Baseline: 74; Target: 100; Data source: MEEF Sectoral Reports/Sectoral report;</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2: Number of women and youth able to adapt their economic and living environment to climate change 2.5.2a Women Baseline: 1,735; Target: 5,000 2.5.2b Youth Baseline:0; Target: Data source: MEEF sectoral reports Sectoral reports;</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.3: Area of reforested/protected forest ecosystems by UNDP Baseline: 916; Target: 2,916 ha; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports /Sectoral reports;</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.4: Number of climate information systems put in place and operational Baseline :0; Target: 1; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports Sectoral reports;</p>	<p>MEEF, Health, GEF, civil society, private sector, local communities</p>	<p>Regular: 3,622,726 Other: 12,712,779</p>
<p>Indicator-2.6. Reforested areas (ha) Baseline: 199,200 ha Target: 300,000 ha</p>	<p>Data sources: Sectoral reports</p>	<p>Output 2.6: National environment and natural resources management institutions have strengthened capacities in resource mobilization and improved access to climate funding</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1: Number of funded projects submitted by environment and natural resources management institutions Baseline: 12; Target: 17; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports/Sectoral reports; Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.2 Amount mobilized by environment and natural resources management institutions for the implementation of new projects Baseline: \$16,389,000 US dollars; Target: \$60,000,000 US dollars; Data source: MEEF sectoral reports /Ministry of Economy and Finance; Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, GEF, civil society, private sector, local communities</p>	<p>Regular: 2,587,660 Other: 9,080,557</p>