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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Gabon (2023-2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Gabon is an upper-middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at constant prices of \$6,760 in 2021 (against \$15,188 in 1976).¹ Its population of 2.2 million is characterized by high urbanization (90 per cent) and the predominance of youth (36 per cent under age 15 years and 34 per cent aged 15 to 35). With a forest covering 88 per cent of the territory, Gabon is one of few countries with high forest cover and low deforestation. It plays a global role in climate regulation with net sequestration of nearly 100 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year.²

2. The implementation of the Emerging Strategic Plan of Gabon 2009-2025), adopted with the aim of moving away from oil dependence, began to slow in 2014. Most macroeconomic indicators declined between 2010 and 2021:³ real GDP growth fell from 5.7 to 1.5 per cent; budget revenues fell from 28 to 18 per cent of GDP; public debt soared from 26 to 63 per cent of GDP; and the balance of payments went from a surplus of 14 per cent to a deficit of -5.4 per cent of GDP.

3. The poverty rate declined from 42 per cent in 2005 to 33.4 per cent in 2017⁴, but has stagnated since then. Despite the large decline in GDP per capita over the last three decades, the Human Development Index value is still high (0.706).⁵ Overall, Gabon has made progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in the areas of education, health, safe drinking water and access to electricity. However, this performance masks spatial inequalities between urban and rural areas. Women, youth and local communities living in forest areas are the most affected. Gender inequality is high with a Gender Development Index value of 0.916 (0.670 for women, against 0.731 for men).⁶ The unemployment rate is approaching 30 per cent, up from 25.7 per cent in 2017⁷ and almost 0 per cent in 1980. Half of the unemployed are young people aged 15 to 35. This situation is exacerbated by the negative impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

4. Despite progress in the fight against corruption and public financial management, governance needs to be more inclusive and effective. Other challenges include the lack of an enabling ecosystem for green economy development and the low capacity to implement sound public policies. The capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs) need to be strengthened to better exercise citizen control of public policies.

5. Gabon is at a crossroads in terms of accelerating its transition from an oil-based economy to a green economy. To that end, the Government adopted its Transformation Acceleration Plan 2021-2023 to develop new growth engines (wood processing, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, etc.) and to renew the social compact (decent jobs, universal access to social services, etc.). Gabon has reiterated its commitment to preserve its natural resources as global goods. It intends to monetize these ecosystem services to invest in conservation of natural resources, green economy and reduction of regional disparities. This commitment also addresses climate change adaptation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, making its economic infrastructure and urban development resilient to climate change.

6. Building on the promises of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations country team (UNCT) has adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 to accompany Gabon in addressing its multifaceted challenges. By 2027, it aims to contribute to a significant reduction of poverty and of social and gender inequalities, and to the preservation of ecosystems to ensure the country's sustainable development. The UNSDCF has three

¹ World Bank: 2022: <https://databank.worldbank.org/databases/page/1/orderby/popularity/direction/desc?qterm=Gabon>.

² Republic of Gabon, National Climate Council, Third National Communication, February 2022.

³ International Monetary Fund 2022: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April>.

⁴ Republic of Gabon: Poverty Survey, General Directorate of Statistics, 2017.

⁵ UNDP 2021: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data/#/countries/GAB>.

⁶ UNDP 2021: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data/#/countries/GAB>.

⁷ Republic of Gabon; National Survey of Employment and Unemployment, Department of Employment.

strategic priorities: (a) promotion of good governance; (b) transition to a green and blue economy; and (c) equal opportunities and inclusion. Building on the challenges identified in the Common Country Analysis (lack of economic opportunities and jobs, feminization of poverty, regional disparities), the UNSDCF will target the most vulnerable populations, mainly women, youth, persons with disabilities and local communities in rural areas.

7. UNDP is well positioned to contribute to its implementation based on its comparative advantages and existing partnerships with the Government, development partners and the UNCT. The preparation of the UNSDCF, including the Common Country Analysis, benefited from the analytical work undertaken by UNDP, i.e., the impact of COVID-19 on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the socioeconomic response to COVID-19, development finance assessment and review of governance.

8. The final evaluation of the previous country programme (2018-2022) highlighted its relevance and alignment with national priorities despite the difficult implementation of local development plans. This evaluation recommended focusing future interventions on economic, local and environmental governance. Building on these findings, the new country programme 2023-2027 will strengthen the focus on integrated and nature-based solutions to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Gabon.

9. The UNDP comparative advantages also derive from its being a provider of six integrated signature solutions (poverty and inequalities, governance, resilience, environment, energy, gender equality), facilitating the co-creation of joint programmes with key stakeholders to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In Gabon, UNDP has a strong footprint on environmental protection issues and related themes (green value chains and jobs, sustainable finance, etc.) in which current joint projects will be strengthened to better contribute to the transition to the green and blue economy. UNDP is recognized as a trusted adviser on good governance, the first pillar of the UNSDCF. The country office will build on its track record in supporting four signature solutions and one enabler of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, as described below.

10. **Environment.** UNDP supported Gabon in the preparation of its third report on its nationally determined contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is a trusted partner of the implementation of the letter of intent between the Government of Gabon and Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI). It has led initiatives to build the capacity of institutions responsible for forest conservation and land-use optimization, interventions that will be critical to a successful transition to a green and blue economy, the main pillar of the UNSDCF.

11. **Governance.** UNDP has played a major role in this area by helping to build capacity in development management, anti-corruption and human rights protection. Its expertise and ability to bring together multiple actors are seen as assets for the UNSDCF.

12. **Poverty and inequality.** In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP has been testing a pilot operation in two localities aimed at strengthening the capacities of vulnerable groups through entrepreneurship, training (productivity, conservation and transformation of agricultural products), networking and access to finance and digital solutions.

13. **Gender equality.** As part of the above-mentioned solutions initiated in this pilot project, UNDP has developed, with other United Nations agencies, interventions increasing women's participation and contribution. This has yielded interesting lessons in several areas (cash transfers to women entrepreneurs affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; targeting microenterprises run by women; capacity-building; innovation challenges and digital solutions led by women entrepreneurs intended to strengthen green value chains, etc.). Other interventions focused on advocacy for gender-responsive budgeting.

14. **Financing for development.** Under the previous country programme, UNDP played a key role in strengthening the partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to develop the integrated national

financing framework. UNDP supported several studies (green taxation, green private investment, green public finance, etc.) and developed national capacities in those areas. This experience will facilitate the co-creation of an ecosystem conducive for financing the transition to a green economy in Gabon. The current collaboration with United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) on digital finance and financing of microenterprises provides a strong base for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially for women and youth-owned businesses.

15. UNDP can also tap into expertise from its Global Policy Network and Accelerator Labs in other countries to develop innovative solutions, including digital solutions, linking structural transformation, climate adaptation and sustainable livelihoods.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The design of the country programme benefited from consultations with all stakeholders (Government, CSOs, private sector, development partners, etc.) during the formulation of the UNSDCF, from which its vision and interventions are derived. The country programme is aligned with national priorities. It is consistent with the UNDP [renewed strategic offer in Africa](#) and the Climate Promise. UNDP adopts an integrated approach that acknowledges the nexus between green structural transformation, prosperity, conservation of natural resources and adaptation to climate change, with good governance as a prerequisite.

17. In line with the Government's priorities, UNDP will contribute to the UNSDCF by facilitating transformational change towards a green economy and conservation of natural resources to create decent jobs and improve living conditions for the population, especially women and youth. To that end, the theory of change suggests that this vision will be realized by allowing all stakeholders to be involved in the formulation and implementation of nature-based solutions. This process will require that national and decentralized institutions effectively implement a green structural transformation consistent with the country's environmental commitments (conservation of natural resources, adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction). Special attention will be paid to the promotion of an ecosystem conducive to green private investment and decent green jobs. Above all, the prerequisite of this approach will be a more inclusive and accountable system of governance: strong ownership and adhesion by national and local institutions, enforcement of transparency and anti-corruption standards, timely implementation of structural reforms and empowerment and participation of populations, especially women and youth, and civil society.

18. UNDP will realize this theory of change by leveraging its support to mobilize actors (institutions, CSOs, private sector) in favour of structural transformation consistent with the Gabonese nationally determined contributions and "green integrated national financing framework". UNDP will continue to advocate for the commitment of all (Government, communities, civil society, private sector) to the conservation of natural resources, green economy and resilience and adaptation to climate change. It will strengthen its capacity to mobilize resources for the implementation of the country programme and provide innovative analysis and solutions to deliver results in these areas. UNDP will leverage its support across the UNCT to deliver four signature solutions crucial to the successful implementation of the UNSDCF:

(a) **Governance.** The expertise and ability of UNDP to bring together actors (public institutions, private sector, CSOs, development partners, etc.) will be an asset in setting up platforms and co-creating integrated solutions for an inclusive and accountable governance system, including effective governance of the integrated national financing framework and the financing policies across different areas (green economy, conservation of natural resources, nationally determined contributions). UNDP will continue to advocate for transparency, anti-corruption and participation, including through the promotion of digitization to facilitate access to data and promote the deployment of control mechanisms led by communities and civil society;

(b) **Environment.** Based on its comparative advantage and leveraging the strengths and financing capacities of several partners, including national institutions, UNDP has the mandate to facilitate development of nature-based-solutions and risk-informed policies aimed at conserving natural resources while accelerating the transition to a green economy. As a provider of integrated solutions, UNDP will use the protection of the environment as a lever to implement the link between growth, conservation of nature and climate change mitigation and adaptation. UNDP will partner with the Government to update its adaptation strategy and prioritize low-carbon investments, specifically in urban areas;

(c) **Poverty and inequality.** UNDP will scale up the results achieved by its pilot rapid financing facility project by expanding green value chains to achieve food security and conservation of natural resources while reducing dependency on food imports. This will create opportunities for “left behind” populations, especially women and youth, by enhancing their knowledge and capacities, providing innovative and green solutions (climate information, digital solutions, social protection for inclusive growth, etc.) and developing climate-resilient livelihoods;

(d) **Gender equality.** UNDP will work with all partners, including United Nations agencies and the Government, to further promote gender-sensitive policies and budgeting, to accelerate women’s economic participation and promote women’s leadership in decision-making in the public and private spheres. Efforts will focus on potential risks related to gender inequality such as unequal pay and gender-based violence, with mitigation measures to be defined accordingly.

19. Building on these signature solutions and learning from its current work on development finance, the programme will focus on an enabling governance framework for the development of nature-based solutions. This approach will make inclusion, community participation, especially women and youth, the markers of all interventions.

20. UNDP will facilitate the setting-up of platforms (delivery unit within the national coordination council of the Transformation Acceleration Plan, development financing coordination mechanism, etc.) to better coordinate and implement structural reforms/investments aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, development partners, the private sector, CSOs, universities and research centres. This partnership framework will rely on South-South and triangular cooperation to take advantage of best practices developed elsewhere and make the African Continental Free Trade Area a driver for development.

Inclusive governance and institutional accountability

21. To make the green economy (sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, second- and third-level wood processing, ecotourism, development of non-timber value chain) and the conservation of natural resources levers of development, UNDP will respond to national priorities to accelerate structural transformation by strengthening the capacities of the national coordination council of the Transformation Action Plan, located in the Prime Minister's office, and the Ministry in charge of the economy. Leveraging the respective strengths of the World Bank, African Development Bank, IMF and others development partners, UNDP will focus on building the necessary tools for designing, coordinating and implementing public policies and statistical systems, as well as analysing risks to prevent shocks and potential hazards. To place this process in a sustainable development perspective, UNDP, in collaboration with UNEP, will continue to advocate for the development of synergies between the structural transformation strategy and the nationally determined contribution to place climate governance in the overall governance architecture. Digitization will be an instrument to modernize development management, strengthen monitoring and evaluation and facilitate access to quality statistical data.

22. UNDP will collaborate with development partners (European Union, IMF, United Nations agencies, CSOs, etc.) to make governance systems more inclusive and accountable. UNDP will leverage collaboration between the public and private sectors and civil society by strengthening the governance mechanism of the integrated national financing framework and

the capacity of the Ministry in charge of the economy to promote a just and inclusive transition to a green economy. The fight against corruption will be consolidated to improve confidence in public institutions and efficiency in the management of public resources. In collaboration with CSOs and communities, digitalization will be promoted to strengthen the inclusion of non-State actors and make citizen control more effective and reliable.

23. Emphasis will be placed on local governance to reduce geographical disparities in social services and economic opportunities by creating jobs in the green economy and conservation of natural resources. UNDP will work with decentralized institutions in the management of integrated local development plans and conduct a pilot experiment on the Gabon Local Development Fund. This pilot operation will be carried out in Ogooué or Nyanga provinces, in synergy with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the ministers in charge of decentralization and environment, before being scaled up according to partnership opportunities.

24. Drawing on lessons from its past, UNDP will support a robust financing strategy of the transition to a green and low-carbon economy by emphasizing new financing instruments. For example, in the case of carbon finance, UNDP will support national efforts to access carbon finance, especially its readiness to participate in international transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and capacities to develop attractive and bankable green projects. The same will apply to the creation of other instruments (blended finance, green or blue bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, etc.) in collaboration with the UNDP Finance Service Hub and UNEP. Under the leadership of the Ministry in charge of budget, green taxation will be promoted along with the rationalization of tax expenditures and the prioritization of public investments in favour of economic activities approaching carbon neutrality.

25. These efforts will be combined with the removal of bottlenecks hindering increased domestic resource mobilization, access to climate finance and limiting the implementation of environmental protection projects. Regarding biodiversity protection, the country office, in partnership with the UNDP Biodiversity Financing Initiative, the Government of France and the European Union, will build the capacity of the General Directorate for Environment and Nature Protection to analyse the policy and institutional environment, review public expenditures and formulate a financing strategy for biodiversity protection, under the wider integrated national financing strategy.

26. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with CAFI to integrate the climate dimension into the overall governance framework. It will forge new partnerships with vertical funds and the private sector to strengthen access to sustainable finance and facilitate the development of nature-based solutions intended to better link green growth, conservation of natural resources and adaptation to climate change. Joint initiatives will be undertaken with the United Nations Children's Fund in public finance (social, green and climate budgeting and monitoring tools) and national evaluation policy with the use of digital solutions. The same will apply to collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in gender-responsive budgeting, and the United Nations Population Fund on data to better understand the nexus between demographic dynamics, employability and the transition to a green economy in a country where 90 per cent of the population live in urban areas.

Inclusive sustainable development and resilience

27. To consolidate the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC, UNDP will support national policy development and strengthen the capacities of key actors including the National Climate Council, the National Agency of National Parks and the Agricultural Development Agency. In partnership with the European Union, CAFI, international CSOs, FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNDP will focus on testing and scaling-up solutions in line with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+). This will: (a) increase the potential for carbon sequestration through increasing the size of protected areas, the sustainable

management and efficient use of ecosystems and biodiversity and the strengthening of forest and biodiversity monitoring at the national level; and (b) reduce future emissions from the agricultural sector by optimizing land use while increasing food self-sufficiency. In collaboration with UNESCO, CABI and the GEF, UNDP support will integrate urban “greening” (urban parks, tree nurseries, botanical gardens, education and raising awareness of urban populations on nature-based-solutions) and “mini solutions” of compensation and/or “low-carbon” urban development (waste management, energy, transport, watershed protection and ecosystem services in peri-urban areas). Integrated land-use planning approaches will also be promoted by strengthening data collection and monitoring and evaluation systems at national and local levels.

28. This conservation of natural resources requires alternative solutions that will support local communities to preserve sustainable livelihoods that are threatened by climate change. In collaboration with the GEF and FAO, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of decentralized institutions, local communities and civil society in the provinces of Lower Ogooue and Lower Nyanga with the creation and sustainable management of community forests, biodiversity protection, the development of community businesses (sustainable agriculture, fisheries, access to low-carbon energy) and alternative value chains linking economic activities and ecotourism. Special emphasis will be placed on women and youth-led initiatives in vulnerable areas affected by climate changes.

29. The transition to a green economy requires an inclusive ecosystem conducive to private investment. In conjunction with partners (e.g., the World Bank/International Finance Corporation, African Development Bank, European Union, private sector organizations), UNDP will facilitate the improvement of the business environment, develop public-private partnerships, promote sustainable finance and develop skills and employability in the green economy. Emphasis will be placed on a productive alliance between the private sector and local communities for their participation in green value chains supported by inclusive digital solutions. As conservation of natural resources and the green economy are important sources of job creation, UNDP will develop partnerships with key players (private sector, financial sector, business incubators, European Union, International Labour Organization) and capitalize on government initiatives to prioritize youth economic empowerment by testing and scaling-up local solutions under the Youth-Connekt programme (advocacy, improvement of youth skills and entrepreneurship, especially in the green economy).

30. To accompany this dynamic, local and indigenous communities, especially women and youth, will have the capacity to participate in the definition, decision-making and implementation of nature-based solutions to ensure the conservation of natural resources, strengthen the quality of ecosystem services and fight climate change. In the provinces of Lower Ogooue and Lower Nyanga, there will be special focus on community participation through the definition and implementation of integrated solutions for local development, including the creation of new value chains (apiculture, fisheries and exploitation of non-timber forest products).

31. To facilitate the implementation of these initiatives, UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the CABI, the GEF and FAO. It will also forge new partnerships with the Green Climate Fund, South-South and triangular cooperation, the private sector and UNCDF.

III. Programme and risk management

32. 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 country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

33. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force

majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects

34. A strategic committee chaired by the Minister in charge of the economy will provide overall guidance and directions to the country programme with the participation of sectoral ministries and other actors involved in its execution cycle to strengthen capacities of implementing partners and promote programmatic sustainability.

35. To maximize the impact and effectiveness of programmatic interventions and forge a systemic approach to solutions, the "portfolio" approach will be progressively introduced to ensure programmatic coherence, avoid siloed approaches and integrate a learning process. To accommodate the anticipated portfolio growth, the country office will adapt its structure to be fit for purpose and more agile and efficient. The office will monitor financial risks arising from the major increase of the portfolio. It will apply the UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism to manage risks.

36. One implementation risk is the continued adhesion of national and local institutions and communities to programmatic outputs and outcomes. Other risks relate to possible delays in the institutional reforms essential for economic transformation and coherence with the climate action plan; and the lack of an enabling environment for mobilizing the private sector in nature-based solutions and adaptation initiatives. The difficult international environment, including the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, could lead donors to reorient their priorities and decrease the resources allocated for basic social services and implementing the principle of leaving no one behind.

37. To ensure full participation and adhesion of national and local institutions, the country office will reinforce an inclusive process in programme design and implementation. Regular meetings and consultations will assess the level of engagement of these stakeholders. An inclusive communication strategy will help stakeholders to identify themselves in UNDP programmes and results.

38. To ensure that delays in implementing institutional reforms are not hindering the economic transformation, the country office will strengthen advocacy and provide technical assistance to ensure that necessary policies are effectively developed and approved at the various decision-making levels.

39. To mobilize the private sector, the country office is counting on the high investment return of climate finance and the growing importance of environmental, social and governance issues to raise the interests of key players in the sector. The country office partnership strategy will identify key private sector companies and other donors and strengthen partnerships through involvement in programme governance bodies and development of joint projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

40. In the context of the periodic review and analysis of the country programme, the outputs of which are derived from the UNSDCF, UNDP will rely primarily on the national statistical information system to produce, update and disseminate the data needed to monitor the outcome indicators. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will promote new solutions in the areas of data collection and management, including natural capital accounting and green budgeting.

41. The implementation of the country programme and progress towards the expected results will be regularly monitored through coordination meetings, semi-annual and annual reviews and a midterm evaluation directly linked to the UNSDCF institutional review process. UNDP will use indicator data, progress reports, information from field visits and other analysis conducted to inform the regular reviews and inform decision-making. The data, information and knowledge generated through these reviews and evaluations will inform the monitoring and evaluation system of the UNSDCF. In the context of results-based management, UNDP

will organize regular field meetings with beneficiaries and other stakeholders to solicit their feedback and maximize the use of digital solutions to collect data and inform appropriate decision-making processes.

42. Based on the UNDP evaluation policy, an evaluation plan has been prepared and includes country programme, outcome, project and thematic evaluations . Evaluations will be carried out in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. These exercises will aim to improve the quality of programme execution through learning and adaptation, with adjustments made when necessary to the theory of change and the results and resources framework after a midterm review.

43. UNDP will allocate at least 15 per cent of the budget to invest in gender equality and women's empowerment. It will use its gender marker to track programmatic contributions and results in these areas.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Gabon (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR GOALS: Improving governance and transparency in the public sector, strengthening financing instruments for sustainable development, economic transformation				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: By 2027, the legal and institutional framework is strengthened, and institutions are more accountable, transparent and efficient, to ensure orthodox and inclusive governance and sustainable and equitable development in line with national and international commitments made by the country (All 17 SDGs)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, and baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Indicator 1.a: Corruption Perception Index Baseline: 31 Target: 35</p> <p>Indicator 1. b: Mo. Ibrahim Governance Index Baseline: 47.7 Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator 1. c Proportion of women in management positions in public administration Baseline: 38.5% Target: 50%</p>	<p>Data Source: Transparency International Frequency: annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Data Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation Frequency: annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Data Source: Activity report of the Observatory of Women's Rights Statistical Yearbook (General Directorate of Statistics) General Census of Population and Housing Frequency: annual Responsibility: UN-Women</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Public institutions – Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Economy - have strengthened capacity to manage, monitor and evaluate economic and green structural transformation, consistent with nationally determined contributions and to diversify their financing.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of multi-stakeholder (government, private sector, civil society) collaborative/digital platforms established that: (a) are aligned to national priorities with the SDGs and financing framework; (b) ensure alignment between structural transformation reforms/investment and action plan; (c) ensure monitoring and evaluation in accordance with national policy Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 3 Source: Ministries in charge of economy; anti-corruption; environment Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Volume of resources mobilized by the Government through new sustainable and innovative green finance instruments. Baseline (2022): 0 Target: \$500 million Source: Ministry of Economy / Gabonese Strategic Investment Fund Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Proportion of national budget allocated to the green economy and natural resource conservation through implementation of the integrated national financing framework Baseline (2022): 4.45% Target: 15% Source: Ministry of Budget Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>National Climate Council, Prime Minister's office, Ministries in charge of Economy; Environment; Budget; Anti-corruption; Interior; Decentralization; Digital Economy; Justice; Youth</p> <p>National Agency of National Parks</p> <p>National Assembly</p> <p>City Halls, Departmental Councils, Civil society organizations Resident Coordinator's office, UNICEF, UNESCO</p> <p>Private Sector: banks, Gabonese Strategic Investment Fund</p>	<p>Regular: \$0.768M Other: \$13.49M</p>

		<p>Output 1.2: Civil society and the population, particularly women and young people, at the national and local levels participate effectively in public decision-making and effective citizen control with the help of digital tools.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of policies and strategies to protect and promote: (a) inclusive spaces, mechanisms and capacities for public dialogue; (b) access to reliable information on issues of public concern (Strategic Plan indicator 2.4.5) Baseline (2022): 0 Target: (a) 3; (b) 2 Source: Ministry of Anti-Corruption Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of women and youth elected in parliament. Baseline (2018): women: 16.2%; youth: 0% Target: women: 25%; youth: 15% Source: National Assembly, Frequency: five-yearly</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of partnerships with women-led civil society organizations and other bodies and networks to advance women's leadership and participation and gender equality Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 3 Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 1.3: Legal and institutional systems to fight corruption and promote transparency in natural resource management are in place to deliver solutions and accelerate SDG achievements</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of digital solutions developed to fight corruption Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 5 Source: Ministry of Anti-Corruption Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Number of public and private sector structures, including in natural resource management, effectively implementing anti-corruption measures Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 10 Source: Ministry of Anti-Corruption Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 1.4: The legal, institutional and operational framework for decentralization is finalized, implemented and financed in part through sustainable finance, to accelerate local development and the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Number of municipalities that (a) develop, (b) implement and (c) finance local development, including through sustainable finance to advance the achievement of SDGs at the local level</p>		

		<p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target: (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 2 Source: Gabonese Strategic Investment Fund Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of national budget allocated to Provinces for localization of the SDGs Baseline (2022):0 Target:2% Source: Ministry of Budget Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3: Number of local development policies on green economy and natural resource conservation, developed with civil society and local communities. Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 10 Source: Ministry of Interior Frequency: Annual</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Rethinking the social model, promoting equality and inclusion, fighting poverty and inequality				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP # 2: By 2027, populations, especially youth and women, participate in the sustainable management of natural resources and benefit from the fruits of a controlled transition to a green and blue economy in an environment more resilient to climate change (SDGs 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p>Indicator 2. a: CO2 emission and Absorption (metric tons per capita) Baseline: tbc Target: tbc</p> <p>Indicator 2. b: Area of forest managed sustainably/under independent certification Baseline: 81.9% Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator 2. c: Number of sites of importance for terrestrial biodiversity that are in protected areas Baseline: tbc Target: tbc</p> <p>Indicator 2.d: Unemployment rate by gender, age and disability status</p>	<p>Data source (indicators 2.a, 2.b, 2.c): Directorate of Equal Opportunities and Gender, General Directorate of Prospective, General Directorate of Local Authorities, National Agency of National Parks</p> <p>Frequency (indicators 2.a, 2.b, 2.c): Annual</p> <p>Responsibility (indicators 2.a, 2.b, 2.c): Ministries in charge of Economy; Anti-corruption; Interior, General Directorate of Environment.</p> <p>Data source (indicators 2.d and 2.e): Directorate of SMEs, General Directorate of Foresight, National Agency of National Parks, General Directorate of Environment,</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Institutions at the national and local levels and local communities, including youth and women, define, decide on and implement nature-based solutions to manage and conserve natural resources.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of implementing legislations to ensure the participation of local communities, including a strong representation of women and youth, in the transparent and sustainable management of natural resources Baseline (2022):0 Target:3 Source : Direction Générale Environnement et Protection de la Nature Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Level of implementation of an effective mechanism for natural capital accounting system Baseline (2022):0 Target:1 Rating scale: 0-Not implemented, 1-Work started, 2-Work in progress, 3-Work almost complete, 4-In place and functioning Source: Ministry of Budget Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>National Climate Council, Prime Minister's office, Ministries in charge of: Economy; Environment; Budget; Digital Economy; Small and Medium Enterprises; Agriculture</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p> <p>UNDP Climate Forest Unit, FAO, UNESCO, United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime, Resident Coordinator's office</p> <p>Private sector including business incubators</p>	<p>Regular: 0M Other: \$45.21M</p>

<p>Baseline: W-28.5%; M-14.4%, Youth-44.7% Target: tbc</p> <p>Indicator 2.e: Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by gender (and race/ethnicity where available) Baseline: tbc Target: tbc</p>	<p>National Office of Employment, National Agency of Investment Promotion, Frequency (indicators 2.d and 2.e): Annual Responsibility (indicators 2.d and 2.e): Ministries in charge of Economy; Small and Medium Enterprises; Environment</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Institutions at the national and local levels, local communities, including youth and women, and civil society develop innovative and integrated solutions to pursue sustainable livelihoods adapted to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of women and men from vulnerable areas directly benefiting from initiatives (including employment) for the protection and sustainable management of natural resources (forest, biodiversity) (based on Strategic Plan indicator 4.1.1) Baseline (2022): 0 Target: Men:1,000 Women:1,500 Source: National Agency of National Parks. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Surface of newly developed protected areas (in hectares) Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 600,000 ha Source: National Agency of National Parks Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: To what extent the country has early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage impact of disasters, pandemics and other shocks (Strategic Plan indicator 3.1.2) Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 3 Rating scale: 0-Not in place, 1-Work started, 2-Work in progress, 3-Work almost complete, 4-In place Source: General Directorate for Risks and Natural Disasters Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.3: Enabling ecosystem in place for private investments and job creation in green economy, particularly for women and youth.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Level of implementation of a legal framework conducive to green private investment, especially for women- and youth-led MSMEs. Baseline (2022): 0 Target:3 Rating scale: 0-no legal framework;1-Legal framework being developed; 2-Legal framework in place;3-Legal framework implemented Source: National Agency of Investment Promotion Frequency: Every 2 years</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: Number of jobs created for youth and women in the green economy Baseline (2022): 0 Target: Women 18-35: 1,500 Men 18-35: 1,500</p>		
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