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Country programme document for Niger (2023–2027)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships	3
III. Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Niger (2023–2027)	9



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Niger, a low-income country located in the heart of the Sahel region along the Lake Chad Basin, is endowed with immense natural resources, including oil reserves that cover 90 per cent of its territory, but still marginally exploited. The country's development faces strong socioeconomic, environmental and security constraints that impede its timely attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Governance challenges are rooted in unresolved historical inequalities and a weakened social contract, which leads to polarization in a context where only 13.6 per cent of the population has access to electricity for productive use.

2. Multidimensional poverty affects 90.5 per cent of the country's population of 20 million, with 83 per cent in rural areas, 78 per cent women and 70 per cent between the ages of 15 to 24, who are not in employment, education or training.¹ Persons with disabilities account for 4.2 per cent of the population and are often subjected to stigma and exclusion in education, employment and social protection. Globally, with a human development index of 0.394, Niger ranks last among 189 countries, with the highest population growth at 3.9 per cent.²

3. The COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, rising insecurity along borderlands with neighbouring countries, and a poor 2021 crop season have aggravated the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation. Security challenges cost the State 17 per cent and 22.1 per cent of its budgetary resources in 2021 and 2022, respectively, severely constraining investments in the productive sector. Economic growth declined from 5.9 per cent in 2019 to 1.3 per cent in 2021, with a 0.7 per cent contraction of gross domestic product at the tertiary level.³ Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) strategy presents undeniable opportunities to expand and diversify exports and economic partners, provided political stability is sustained to advance progress on national priorities.

4. The country's Vision 2035, set out in its sustainable development and inclusive growth strategy, aims to make Niger a well-governed, peaceful, emerging economy based on fair sharing of the fruits of progress. Recognizing that only eight years remain in the Decade of Action to achieve the SDGs, the Government has defined the national development priorities for 2022-2026 around three main axes: (a) development of *human capital*, inclusion, and solidarity capturing the demographic dividend and ensuring people-centred, equitable human development by addressing varied forms of structural and societal capacities at the subnational level to deliver basic services for all; (b) consolidation of *governance*, peace and security, strengthening the capacities of national and local institutions, and legal and regulatory frameworks to assure efficiency, accountability, inclusivity and equity to provide quality services to the population, especially in rural communities; and (c) *structural transformation* of the economy, strengthening the resilience to climate change through natural resource management to ensure food security, renewable energy access and women's and youth empowerment for peace and development. These areas also form the backbone of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

5. The UNSDCF places people at the centre of development in a bid to reach the 83 per cent of the rural population who are more vulnerable to poverty and insecurity and are left the furthest behind in political representation, social and economic development, employment and social protection. The underlying strategy emphasizes building the resilience of people, institutions, and systems to deliver people-centred development.

6. UNDP will support the United Nations system in achieving UNSDCF outcomes through a two-pronged approach centred on the resilience of people and institutions. UNDP has a successful track record supporting resilience as the lead United Nations organization in the Lake Chad Basin Stabilization Facility in Niger, which has enhanced the resilience capacities of local authorities and communities in the Diffa region. Over 900,000 people in the most vulnerable districts, including youth and women, have benefitted from livelihoods support,

1. Institut Nationale de la Statistique, 2019.

2. UNDP *Human Development Report 2020*.

3. Economist Intelligence Country Report.

facilitating the return of 42,000 people to their places of origin and providing access to basic services, including health centres, markets, police stations and solar energy in rural communities.

7. UNDP comparative advantages stem from its strategic positioning, trust generated during previous programming cycles, and ongoing investments at the central and decentralized levels to strengthen systems and policies, such as the development of national and subnational SDG plans, reforms for the modernization of the State, and electoral reform; strengthening the peace and security architecture, the Stabilization Facility, and rural development; reinforcing local government institutions; and strengthening data collection and analysis to inform decision-making on inequalities, violence against women and the impact of COVID-19.

8. This UNDP strategic positioning, lauded by the Government and partners, has laid the groundwork for: (a) resilient institutions, systems and communities; (b) conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion; (c) stabilization and search for innovative sustainable solutions in areas affected by insecurity and climate change; (d) constructive policy dialogue and an operational coordination framework with the entire electorate, notably women and youth, to capitalize on the achievements of the 2019-2021 electoral process and programme cycle.

9. Given its decades-long experience supporting local governance in the hinterlands and key national governance institutions, UNDP will expand its governance offer to help strengthen the social contract between the people and the State, stabilize communities, and build resilience, particularly in borderlands and rural areas. UNDP will leverage its position in the United Nations country team to experiment and scale up innovation and integrated development solutions.

10. Drawing lessons from the previous country programme, 2019-2022, UNDP will offer its operational and technical expertise to promote innovation in building the resilience of communities, systems and productive value chains. The subcontracting and fast-track mechanism, tested in the context of the COVID-19 response, will be consolidated to enable access to risk areas and ensure diligent service delivery by optimizing operational costs in a fragile security context. UNDP will consolidate its leadership in the United Nations business operation strategy, supporting a coherent, harmonized, effective inter-agency approach.

11. Through the UNSDCF, UNDP will help deliver integrated programming across the climate-humanitarian-development-security nexus to deal with the multidimensional nature of poverty and inequality. UNDP will also use its experience leveraging international public finance while unlocking private sector investment for the SDGs.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme is premised upon the theory that *if* marginalized populations obtain the benefits of participatory, inclusive, equitable, accountable and transparent governance and green economic growth; and *if* rural communities are well governed to sustainably manage natural resources, including land and energy access for risk-informed sustainable livelihood opportunities; and *if* the capacities of national and subnational institutions are enhanced, and policies and frameworks to boost resilient, inclusive socioeconomic growth and accountability are operationalized, *then* national and subnational institutions will be capacitated to provide pro-poor, inclusive, equitable, efficient development solutions and services; confidence in government systems will be improved, reducing public discontentment and vulnerability to conflicts; *then* people, institutions' and systems' resilience to shocks and climate hazards will be strengthened and jobs created, leading to transformative change in rural communities, building social cohesion and addressing inter and intraregional inequalities.

13. UNDP contribution to the UNSDCF, in line with national development priorities, will be achieved through two fundamental pillars: (a) structural transformation of the rural environment and climate change; and (b) governance, stabilization, peace and security. The programme therefore aims to help restore the population's trust in national structures, systems

and institutions, i.e., the social contract, create the conditions for people to live in peace, be resilient to crises and shocks, and for internally displaced persons to return to their villages of origin safely and decently while benefitting from the positive impact of inclusive growth, development and shared prosperity.

14. To implement these programme priorities, UNDP will develop technical partnerships with the Government, United Nations, development partners, the private sector, and civil society and local communities. The strength of the United Nations system in Niger will be leveraged in the UNSDCF through which UNDP will deliver on shared outcomes with other United Nations organizations in the two programme pillars. Priority areas (Lake-Chad-Basin, Liptako-Gourma, Maradi, Dosso and Zinder) and the most vulnerable populations, including youth and women, will be targeted. UNDP will continue its strategic collaboration to mobilize technical and financial partners, as well as national resources, in support of socioeconomic development initiatives and by leveraging the humanitarian-development-peace-climate nexus. Multisectoral and multidisciplinary ways of working, given the diverse opportunities in Niger and at its frontiers, will be integral to the programme. Lessons from the current country programme will inform scaled-up, tailored local solutions to encourage youth employment (boys and girls) by promoting innovation, digitalization and green jobs.

15. UNDP will fulfil its facilitator of integrated solutions role, including the extension of the United Nations flagship regional stabilization strategy, by providing advisory and technical support to the Resident Coordinator and the country team. Stabilization, as a critical piece of the humanitarian-development-peace-climate nexus will help realize rights and address needs, vulnerabilities, risks, and drivers/underlying causes of conflict over the long term. Every effort will be deployed to cooperate, exchange information and coordinate with the United Nations humanitarian and security country-level teams to avoid duplication and achieve coherence with humanitarian, development and security strategies.

16. UNDP will provide thought leadership, advisory and technical support in other areas by: (a) creating integrated platforms to accelerate SDG achievement, including establishing an integrated SDG database with UN-Info 2.0; (b) mobilizing SDG-financing innovative modes through the integrated national financing framework; (c) promoting data-driven integrated development solutions and strengthening national statistical systems and capabilities; (d) facilitating knowledge and technology transfer through South-South and triangular cooperation, including the accelerated community development programme (PADC); (e) providing a combination of high-level strategic advice and programmatic interventions, including to address the lingering effects of COVID-19; (f) continuing to mainstream conflict sensitivity, gender and human rights; and (g) managing knowledge and innovation and developing strategic communication to mobilize and administer domestic, international, public and private resources.

Pillar 1: Rural transformation and climate change

17. Under this pillar, UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) will work to increase the resilience of people, households and communities, focusing on: (a) conserving ecosystems and natural resources by engaging communities and creating decent jobs; (b) investing in resilient and environmentally sustainable livelihoods; (c) promoting good practices based on lessons learned and UNDP comparative advantages to promote access to clean and affordable energy; (d) developing sustainable value chains and productive social safety nets; (e) effectively mobilizing funds for climate action, including green businesses and achieving the nationally determined contributions; (f) reducing disaster risk and adapting to climate change; (g) effectively implementing policies and strategies, including development planning and budgeting that mainstream gender dimensions, promote local economies, and integrate the SDGs. The programme will prioritize rural communities, particularly borderlands with natural resources, to improve access to basic needs consistent with the sustainable development and inclusive growth strategy.

18. In a context marked by vulnerability to climate change and strong pressures on natural resources that threaten the ecosystem and population's living conditions, UNDP will contribute to developing the capacities of national actors and to improving the management of natural resources by adopting best practices related to: (a) biodiversity protection; (b) ecosystem restoration; (c) reduction of pressure on natural resources; and (d) natural disaster management. UNDP will ensure that international standards are applied and will prioritize interventions considering disaster risks and land conflicts related to natural resources sharing.

19. For low-carbon production, preparation of local economic partnership strategies and exchange of innovative solutions in sustainable natural resources management will be key. UNDP will support sustainable, modern, competitive agricultural value chains, including adoption of international standards and smart production systems that protect natural resources and promote a green economy. UNDP will support South-South cooperation initiatives to encourage knowledge and best practice sharing. Partnerships established under international climate change commitments will continue to leverage climate finance mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Private Sector Window and the Adaptation Fund. UNDP will assist the Government in mobilizing climate resources and implementing regional initiatives and programmes. The off-grid electrification of communities with renewable energy sources will create sustainable livelihoods and economic growth through innovative business models to also benefit youth and women.

20. Based on current country programme successes, UNDP will foster dialogue and collaborative partnerships on sustainable natural resources management with ministries responsible for environment, agriculture, livestock, water resources, humanitarian action, disaster management, and women and youth promotion in collaboration with FAO, UNEP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) on unlocking sources of private finance. UNDP will support interventions to increase farming incomes and diversification of the rural economy to reduce rural household vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. This growth must allow achievement of zero hunger by revitalizing traditional methods of farming, particularly in rain-fed areas. PADC will respond to a pressing need from the Government for the development of value chains, an export base, and the priorities of the most vulnerable populations living in areas affected by socioeconomic, security, health and climate shocks.

21. UNDP will encourage development dialogue with Parliament, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs).

22. UNDP will strengthen institutional and community capacities for disaster risk reduction and management in the post-COVID-19 recovery context. This will entail strengthening the institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery support; improving national and local multi-risk early warning systems; and mapping risk areas and damage assessment for better disaster management to achieve greater resilience and sustainable inclusive growth.

23. These activities will be implemented through joint United Nations programmes and strategic partnerships with international financing institutions, line ministries, local partners and CSOs, among others. They will aim to ensure creation of sustainable income-generating value chains, emphasizing UNDP comparative advantages in facilitating entrepreneurship, production, creating economic opportunities, and sustainably developing business skills to reduce economic disparities due to location, gender and age.

24. To effectively plan responses and strengthen adaptive capacities of communities exposed to disasters and natural risks, a recovery plan based on thorough knowledge of risks and the principle of building back better will be key. Strategic partnerships with current partners will be consolidated, and new partnerships with the World Bank and bilateral donors will be developed.

Pillar 2: Governance (peace, security, stabilization)

25. Under this pillar, UNDP prioritizes participatory, inclusive, equitable, accountable and transparent governance. Major components are: (a) strengthening the legal, judicial and regulatory framework and its operationalization; (b) improving governance and operational systems throughout the national territory of entities responsible for security, stabilization, social cohesion and peacebuilding; (c) consolidating national political institutions, including the electoral management body to guarantee impartiality and accountability; (d) strengthening central and local governance for more efficiency, innovation and digitization, allowing for competent and harmonized management of development; (e) supporting trade regulation and competitiveness to leverage AfCFTA; and (f) increasing participation of youth, women and persons living with disabilities in conflict management mechanisms and decision-making bodies to fulfil their role in citizen control and oversight.

26. In response to the national policy on modernization of government services for a more effective civil service and transformed State structure, UNDP will prioritize the security of territories through a mutual security and civilian coordination mechanism and funding.

27. To strengthen the rule of law, security, human rights and gender, UNDP will continue to work with national counterparts to provide an integrated, gender, age and conflict-sensitive programme to strengthen the social contract and build peace. Pilot projects such as the Stabilization Facility for Liptako-Gourma and the Lake-Chad-Basin, have laid the foundation to develop a national reintegration strategy for former members of non-state armed groups to strengthen community resilience in Southern Maradi. UNDP will support interventions aimed at strengthening the peace and security architecture to enhance cross-border coordination and conflict-prevention mechanisms. These combined approaches improve security, strengthen social cohesion and contract, and provide sustainable socioeconomic opportunities for youth and women.

28. A human rights-based approach that works with rights-holders and duty-bearers, and draws on the principle of fulfilling economic, social and environmental rights, will underpin the governance pillar. This includes integrating a gender and disability dimension into the design, implementation and monitoring of policies, as women and persons with disabilities are more negatively affected by climate change, environmental degradation and crises due to food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and the resultant increase in domestic violence.

29. UNDP will support national efforts to deepen impartiality, accountability, efficiency, innovation and digitalization of political and legal institutions as well as local and central entities. UNDP will strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks in line with international norms and standards. These objectives will be ensured by: (a) building capacity of the permanent Electoral Commission (CENI); (b) improving access to justice for vulnerable populations by setting up legal clinics and building capacity of legal actors; (c) establishing a multidimensional legal and administrative database for faster processing of legal cases; (d) improving detention conditions, living environments in prisons, and socioeconomic reintegration of former prisoners; (e) strengthening quality basic public services and ensuring better distribution and accessibility over the national territory using an integrated approach to implementing regional and local planning; (f) strengthening the capacities of administrative actors and developing a PADC to promote grassroots development aligned with good governance; and (g) strengthening regional coordination to develop synergy between stakeholders.

30. To contribute to improved national development management, UNDP will continue its strategic support to and monitoring of the implementation of the national development plan, including the SDGs. Emphasis will be placed on post-COVID-19 economic recovery towards achieving green, inclusive, sustainable and integrated economic reconversion within the framework of implementing AfCFTA. A cross-cutting, participatory approach will be adopted to ensure national ownership to help scale up interventions and ensure achievement of expected results based on catalytic interventions with lasting effects.

III. Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines 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 is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

32. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

33. UNDP will strengthen and adapt its technical, programmatic, operational and organizational capacities to ensure efficient delivery of the programme. Resources will be used effectively through financial management controls, a sound internal control framework and improved cost recovery mechanisms.

34. The programme and project steering and technical committees will enable national partners to fully take part in planning and management activities, ensuring full ownership of the programme and the sustainability of results achieved. A portfolio approach will be prioritized to optimize project management and resources while promoting better integration of results. UNDP will collaborate with new partners such as universities, research institutes and private sector. To ensure the sustainability of changes, the roles and capacities of local partners and actors will be strengthened and prioritized, including their stronger involvement in the design phase.

35. The programme is likely to encounter a range of interconnected risks, including security risks such as increased violence in borderlands, social and political instability resulting from a deterioration in the socioeconomic and political situations, marginalization, youth radicalization and gender-based violence, especially of women, with disruptive impact. UNDP will increase coordination and continuous monitoring and surveillance with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and through civil-military coordination. It will scale up early warning systems in stabilization facilities which have proven effective for conflict settings.

36. Operational risks include UNDP internal processes and limited capacity of government institutions and national partners to swiftly implement programmes and apply HACT rules and procedures. Financing risks due to the contraction of the global economy, resulting from COVID-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, will be mitigated through advocacy for increased government cost-sharing and joint programming to do more with less. Environmental risks manifested in flooding, desertification and drought will be mitigated through early warning and by strengthening social and environmental-impact assessment monitoring of oil mining companies.

37. Regular monitoring will be carried out and risks assessed regularly to ensure effective implementation of mitigation measures. Programme activities will apply the revised UNDP social and environmental standards to enhance programme quality and the enterprise risk management policy to conduct regular quality assurance and risk assessments throughout the programme cycle. UNDP will contribute to implementing United Nations security recommendations according to the results of the security risk assessment carried out by the country team. UNDP will rely on the risk control mechanism for early warning, information, communication and decision-making.

38. UNDP will strengthen its strategies for knowledge management, partnerships, communication and resource mobilization, including diversifying its partnership base through strategic innovative advocacy and regular engagement with donors and partners. UNDP will

design and implement a strengthened quality assurance plan incorporating spot-checks, audits and targeted appropriate capacity-building to support national partners. All staff and non-staff, vendors, implementing partners and responsible parties will be sensitized on fraud/corruption policy and related sanctions. Fraud and corruption risks will be fully and carefully considered in programme and project document design. Finally, the business continuity plan will be regularly updated and implemented drawing lessons from COVID-19 and its impact.

IV. Programme monitoring and evaluation

39. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan with indicators aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the UNSDCF, 2023-2027, and the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), 2022-2026, will ensure continuous monitoring to inform decision-making and to reach the programme's targets. The choice of performance indicators for the programme were informed by analyses and recommendations of various evaluations carried out during the current country programme.

40. Programme indicators, disaggregated by sex and age to the extent possible, will be integrated into the UNDP monitoring and knowledge-sharing system, as well as external communications for transparency, accountability, resource mobilization and visibility, including that of donors. UNDP will use adaptive management practices and proven innovative tools and methodologies, including online data collection mechanisms from beneficiaries and real-time participatory monitoring. Various strategies and multimedia communication tools will be used to share and promote results and to develop partnerships to strengthen advocacy activities for development issues. Traditional and social media will be used to tailor communication products to specific audiences.

41. Regular joint monitoring across outcomes will be undertaken as part of the UNSDCF joint workplan through UNSDCF results groups' meetings, and through institutions responsible for implementing the programme as well as beneficiary representatives.

42. Evaluations will be conducted, in line with the UNDP evaluation policy and plan and for quality assurance, learning/knowledge management and adaptive programming, as agreed with development partners. An independent midterm evaluation will be carried out to inform implementation of the programme and development of the subsequent country programme. Mandatory project evaluations will be carried out as planned. UNDP will participate in United Nations system-wide evaluations as part of UNSDCF obligations.

43. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be devoted to monitoring, evaluation and data collection. Project quality assurance will be conducted as per the policy, and the gender marker will be used to ensure that 60 per cent of all projects will be rated GEN-2 or GEN-3 and that at least 25 per cent of expenditure will be allocated to promote gender equality.

44. In collaboration with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will continue to build the monitoring and evaluation capacities of its partners, including the Government. Strategic support will be provided to strengthen the national economic and social development plan monitoring and evaluation and national statistics systems, to improve the quality and availability of data and facilitate the targeting of programme beneficiaries.

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

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PDES, 2022–2026: Outcome 3 – The Nigerien economy is structurally transformed. Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15.				
OUTCOME OF THE UNSDCF 2023–2027 INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, the most vulnerable populations, particularly women, girls, boys and persons with specific needs, improve their food and nutritional security, the management of natural resources and the living environment, and strengthen the resilience of food system to climate change, including in areas affected by conflicts and disasters, using innovative approaches. Related Strategic Plan outcome, 2022–2025: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
1.1. Prevalence of chronic food insecurity <i>Baseline (2018): 35%</i> <i>Target: 25%</i>	Source: chronic food insecurity (integrated food security phase classification) Frequency: Annual	Outputs 1.1. The populations, State, para-state and non-state actors at the national, regional and local levels enabled to develop and implement sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains	GEF GCF FAO UNEP UN-Women UNCDF UNDRR GFDRR GFCS CADRI PSW	Regular: \$27,412,000 Other: \$53,000,000
1.2. Prevalence of acute food insecurity <i>Baseline (2021): 17%</i> <i>Target: ≤10%</i>	Source: Harmonized framework sessions (June-August and March) Frequency: Annual	1.1.1. Number of functioning agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains developed. <i>Baseline (2022): 0</i> <i>Target (2027): 5</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Agriculture</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i>	IFAD World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	
1.3. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children aged 0-5 months <i>Baseline (November 2021): 45.1%</i> <i>Target: 30%</i>	Source: SMART Frequency: Annual	1.1.2. Number of active and functioning rural organizations contributing to agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains. <i>Baseline (2021): 0</i> <i>Target (2027): 15</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Agriculture</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i>	Belgium, Luxembourg, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland	
1.4. Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6-59 months) <i>Baseline (Nov.2021): 12.5%</i> <i>Target: ≤5%</i>	Source: SMART Frequency: Annual	Output 1.2. Vulnerable people in targeted areas, in particular, women and youth, have access to clean and affordable energy and innovative techniques and technologies to improve their livelihoods	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Water Resources MAH-GC	
1.5. Forest surface area (in % of land area) <i>Baseline: 0,85%</i> <i>Target: TBD</i>	Source: Ministry of Environment report Frequency: Annual	1.2.1. Number of people benefitting from services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy. <i>Baseline (2021):</i>	Ministry for the Advancement of Women, MoYE	
1.6. Degraded land as a proportion of land area <i>Baseline: (2019): 7.3%</i>	Source: Ministry of Environment report Frequency: Annual			

<p><i>Target: 7.3%</i></p> <p>1.7. Annual growth rate of agro-pastoral production <i>Baseline (2021): 0%</i> <i>Target: 10%</i></p>	<p>Source: Directorate of Agricultural Statistics Frequency: Annual</p>	<p><i>Women: 455,945</i> <i>Men: 440,188</i> <i>Rural: 896,133</i> <i>Target (2027):</i> <i>Women: 1,055,000</i> <i>Men: 1,040,000</i> <i>Rural: 2,095,000</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Energy</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>1.2.2. Number of vulnerable producers implementing innovative techniques and technologies. <i>Baseline (2021):</i> <i>Women: 16,902</i> <i>Men: 24,815</i> <i>Target (2027):</i> <i>Women: 48,000</i> <i>Men: 32,000</i> <i>Source: Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts (DGEF); CNEDD</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>1.2.3. Number of youth and women with regular and decent income. <i>Baseline (2021):</i> <i>Women: 86,931</i> <i>Youth: 51,085</i> <i>Target (2027):</i> <i>Women: 350,000</i> <i>Youth: 350,000</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Youth Entrepreneurship (MoYE), Ministry of the Promotion of Women (MoPW)</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>Output 1.3. Innovative techniques and technologies enhanced for the management of natural resources, including conservation of ecosystems</p> <p>1.3.1. Number of people directly benefiting from innovative initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources. <i>Baseline (2021):</i> <i>Women: 1,386</i></p>	<p>HC3NI CNEDD National Disaster Prevention and Management System National Assembly Local authorities Private sector actors CSOs Academic and research structures</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PDES, 2022–2026: Overall outcome 2 – The country is well governed in a secure environment. Sustainable Development Goals: 5, 10, 16 and 17.				
OUTCOME 2 OF THE UNSDCF 2023–2027) INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, national and local institutions have improved the application of legal and regulatory frameworks, the efficiency, accountability, inclusiveness and equity in the implementation of public policies to promote the provision of quality public services to communities and families in target areas, including in humanitarian emergency situations.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2022–2025 OUTCOME: 2. No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
2.1. Satisfaction rate of communities with the delivery of quality public services <i>Baseline (2020): 85%</i> <i>Target: 100%</i>	Source: Ministry of Civil Service Frequency: Annual	Output 2.1. Deconcentrated and decentralized entities have the technical, technological and operational capacities to provide quality, inclusive and accessible basic services to communities 2.1.1. Number of people accessing basic services, including through one-stop shop and PADC: <i>Baseline (2021):</i> <i>Women: 0</i> <i>Poor (income measure): 0</i>	CENI, CNDP, Parliament, Mediator of the Republic, HACP, CNCCAI, CNESS, CNAP, INS MoI, MoJ, MoPW, Ministry for the Protection of the Child, MoYE, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Professional Training, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry for Community Development	Regular: \$18,275,000 Other: \$69,000,000
2.2. Ibrahim index of African governance <i>Baseline (2019): 47.8</i> <i>Target: 50.1</i>	Source: Mo Ibrahim report Frequency: Annual			

<p>2.3. Score for public sector management and institutions (CPIA) Baseline (2021): 33.40% Target: TBD</p> <p>2.4. Institut Nationale de la Statistique capacity score and ranking Baseline (2021): Score: 68.9 Ranking: 2nd Target: Score: 75 Ranking: 1st</p>	<p>Source: World Bank Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: World Bank report on statistical capacities indices (INS) Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Youth: 0 Persons with disabilities: 0 Displaced populations: 0 Target (2027): Women: 10,000 Poor: 10,000 Youth: 2,000 Persons with disabilities: 2,500 Displaced persons: 2,500 Source: INS, Ministry of Interior (MoI) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of civil status certificates issued through one-stop shops Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 50,000 Source: MoI Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2. Legal and judicial institutions have the technical, technological and operational capacities to provide quality, accessible and equitable legal services</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of institutions providing information and processing cases through the digitized legal and judicial database Baseline: 0 (2021) Target (2027): 12 Source: Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of people supported who have access to justice. Baseline (2021): Women: 3,736 Men: 16,485 Children: 3,601 Target (2027): Women: 10,000 Men: 50,000 Children: 10,000 Source: MoJ, National Agency for Legal Assistance (ANAJJ) Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Deconcentrated and local bodies; governorates, town councils, regional councils</p> <p>UNIDO, UN-Women, UNODC, UNCDF, FAO, UNFPA, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund</p> <p>Abdou Moumouni University Laboratory of Studies and Research on Social Dynamics and Local Development (LASDEL)</p> <p>WANEP, NDI, IFES</p> <p>Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Japan, United States (INL), European Union, the Netherlands</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>AfDB, IsDB, World Bank</p>	
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		<p>Outputs 2.3. Institutions in charge of cross-border and internal security as well as the targeted communities have strengthened capacities to prevent conflicts and create the conditions for stabilization, social cohesion and peacebuilding</p> <p>2.3.2. Number of people benefiting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings. <i>Baseline (2021): 23,036</i> <i>Target (2027): 150,000</i> <i>Source: MoI-D, governorate</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>2.3.3. Number of people benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings. <i>Baseline (2021):</i> <i>Women: 24,481</i> <i>Men: 29,352</i> <i>Youth: 278</i> <i>Target (2027):</i> <i>Women: 30,000</i> <i>Men: 40,000</i> <i>Youth: 1,000</i> <i>Source: MoI, HACP</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>2.3.4. Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) who have returned to secured and stabilized areas <i>Baseline (2020): 12,519</i> <i>Women: 7,514</i> <i>Men: 5,005</i> <i>Youth: 3,756</i> <i>Target (2027): 75,000</i> <i>Women: 45,000</i> <i>Men: 30,000</i> <i>Youth: 52,500</i> <i>Source: MoI, HACP</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>Output 2.4. Accountable, efficient and sustainable democratic institutions in place</p>		
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		<p>for transparent, inclusive, democratic and credible management of the electoral cycle</p> <p>2.4.1. Extent to which the country has constitution making processes with mechanisms for civic engagement:</p> <p>(a) Electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections.</p> <p>(b) Parliaments with improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation.</p> <p>(c) Democratic institutions are accountable, agile and sustainable, allowing for transparent, inclusive, democratic and credible management of the electoral cycle.</p> <p>(0=Not in place, 1=Work started, 2=Work in progress, 3=Work almost complete, 4=In place)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2021): (a)1, (b)1, (c)1</i></p> <p><i>Target (2027): (a)4, (b)2, (c)3</i></p> <p><i>Source: MI-D, Parliament, CENI</i></p> <p><i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>2.4.2. Number of new voters registered.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2021)</i></p> <p><i>Women: 4,093,291</i></p> <p><i>Men: 3,353,265</i></p> <p><i>Target (2027):</i></p> <p><i>Women: 4,149,302</i></p> <p><i>Men: 3,399,150</i></p> <p><i>Source: Electoral roll</i></p> <p><i>Frequency: Biannual</i></p> <p>2.4.3. Extent to which local, legislative and presidential elections are deemed peaceful, inclusive and credible.</p> <p>(0=Not peaceful, not inclusive and not credible, 1=1 of the 3; 2=2 of the 3; and 3=all three)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2022): 0</i></p> <p><i>Target (2027): 3</i></p> <p><i>Source: Observer reports, CENI</i></p> <p><i>Frequency: 2025-2026</i></p>	
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		<p>Output 2.5. Institutions and bodies enabled to design, implement, monitor and evaluate quality public policies</p> <p>2.5.1. Number of planning documents produced that respond to international quality standards and integrate SDGs. <i>Baseline (2021): 1</i> <i>Target (2027): 9</i> <i>Source: PDES, 8 regional development plans</i> <i>Frequency: 2023-2025-2027</i></p> <p>2.5.2. Extent to which the country has data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs: (a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g., surveys)(b) Administrative reporting systems. (c) New data sources (e.g., big data). (0=Not in place, 1=Work started, 2=Work in progress, 3=Work almost complete, 4=In place <i>Baseline (2021): (a) 4, (b) 4, (c) 0</i> <i>Target (2027): (a) 4, (b) 4, (c) 3</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>2.5.3. Number of national reports produced on the progress towards the SDGs. <i>Baseline (2022): 0</i> <i>Target (2027): 5</i> <i>Source: CNEDD/SDGs</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p> <p>Output 2.6. Women and youth socioeconomic empowerment and gender-based violence measures strengthened to promote gender equality</p> <p>2.6.1. Number of partnerships with women led CSOs and other bodies and networks to advance women's leadership and participation, and gender equality. <i>Baseline (2021): 7</i> <i>Target (2027): 15</i> <i>Source: Partnership agreements</i> <i>Frequency: Annual</i></p>		
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