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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Mauritania (2024–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. With the world's second-largest natural gas reserve (4.7 billion cubic feet per capita in 2022), one of the longest coastal borders in Africa, over 30 million head of cattle, and the world's richest marine biodiversity, Mauritania has almost unparalleled renewable energy potential. The country is positioned to be a global hub for green energy transition and a leader in livestock and the blue economy, fostering rapid economic transformation to benefit over 4.5 million Mauritania.

2. Mauritania, a middle-income country that entered the group of medium human development countries in 2021 with an index of 0.556¹, shows promise for inclusive and sustainable economic development. Its economy, driven by extractive industries (22 per cent of gross domestic product – GDP) and services (40 per cent of GDP), rebounded to an annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent in 2021, absorbing the combined effects of multi-pronged crises, before growing by 5.3 per cent in 2022². As an exporter of raw materials (particularly iron, gold, and fish), the country ran a trade deficit in 2019-2021 (-7.1 to -5.9 per cent of GDP)³. That deficit, driven partly by externally financed extractive capital imports, could be reversed from 2024 with the development of gas fields and projected exports. However, the country remains largely dependent on imports of food and petroleum products.

3. The country is transitioning towards sustainable industrialization, building on the exploitation of its vast mining potential and the developing its primary resources while capitalizing on sound macroeconomic governance. Maintaining macroeconomic stability through sustainable fiscal balances (2.2 per cent of GDP in 2021),⁴ low inflation (4.6 per cent in 2021), prudent debt (41.8 per cent of GDP) and an adaptive monetary policy, has provided a relatively predictable environment for private sector investment to boost economic growth, reduce poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. Transitioning away from fossil fuels to become a major player in the hydrogen sector by 2040,⁵ Mauritania's blue and green economy could leverage fishery, agriculture and livestock farming to realize huge transformative potential. Those drivers are laying the foundation for a diversified economic fabric, building on the National Digital Transformation Agenda as a cross-cutting enabler to accelerate inclusive and sustainable growth. Economic expansion over the past decade has been relatively pro-poor, with declining monetary poverty (30.9 per cent in 2014 to 28.2 per cent in 2019)⁶ and inequality (Gini index declined from 0.34 in 2014 to 0.32 in 2019). At the political level, the Government is committed to strengthening the rule of law through inclusive governance systems that enforce human rights, and developing strong institutions that promote social cohesion. Government aims to gradually reduce the persistent gender inequalities illustrated by the gap between the participation rate of men (64.1 per cent) and women (26 per cent)⁷ in the labour market; political positions held by women, meanwhile, have increased from 34 to 40 per cent. Some professions, such as the judiciary, are male dominated (2 magistrates, 30 court clerks, and 8 lawyers are women).

5. Despite that progress, the United Nations common country assessment, 2022, reports challenges related to low and fragile growth, with room for greater inclusion. The economy is vulnerable to external shocks, with multiple deprivations faced by the population: weak integration of women into all socio-political and economic spheres, resulting in increased multidimensional poverty rates; insufficient access to financing and insurance mechanisms; and a low level of labour qualifications, mismatched with job market needs and sustainable

¹ Human Development Report 2020 and 2022

² International Monetary Fund (IMF) article 4, consultation report, 2022

³ IMF staff report 2022: IMF article 4, 2022.pdf

⁴ IMF article 4 consultation report, 2022

⁵ Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Factsheet, April 2022

⁶ National Statistics Agency (ANSADE), 2021

⁷ World Bank

employment opportunities,⁸ combined with weak social protection mechanisms. Public governance remains challenging in terms of efficiency, accountability and quality service delivery, despite progress made in recent years. Moreover, beyond its exposure to risks of resurgent COVID-19 and security threats related to the Sahel context, Mauritania is one of the world's most climate-change vulnerable countries, with a climate risk index score of 63 in 2021.

6. To address those challenges, the Government formulated the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity ('SCAPP II') and the President's Expanded Priority Programme ('ProPEP 2020'), articulated around three strategic priorities: (a) inclusive, strong and sustainable growth; (b) human capital and basic social services; and (c) governance in all its dimensions. Towards environmental sustainability, Mauritania established an ambitious national contribution of 92 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, providing a framework for implementing the Paris Agreement and follow-up to the United Nations Climate Change Conference, 2022, as well as a national energy transition strategy targeting universal access to energy. Opportunities abound for accelerating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a public-private partnership model.

7. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework structured the United Nations system response around three strategic pillars, to address: (a) challenges to economic diversification and inclusive distribution of growth; (b) gaps in the supply of basic social services and in promoting human capital development; and (c) building inclusive and accountable governance mechanisms to deliver public services, centred on human rights obligations towards the entire population, particularly women and marginalized groups.

8. Consistent with the Sustainable Development Agenda, 2030; Agenda 2063; Africa Promise and the Sahel Resilience Strategy, and drawing lessons from the final evaluation of the country programme, 2018-2023, the new programme, 2024-2027, represents UNDP contributions to supporting the development efforts of the Government and the United Nations system in Mauritania. Following a wide consultative process with the Government and other national stakeholders, the programme is aligned with the national development plan, 2021-2025, laying the foundations for socio-economic transformation and sustainable development.

9. The UNDP contribution to those goals builds on its demonstrated comparative advantages within the United Nations system in Mauritania. The programme is anchored in the results of the programme evaluation, 2018-2023, highlighting the value addition of UNDP as a multisectoral entity of the United Nations system. UNDP contributed to accelerating structural transformations across multiple sectors, accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals in Mauritania by leveraging Islamic financing for development, innovation and inclusive digital transition; laying the foundation for energy transition and enhanced public services delivery; and unlocking opportunities for youth and women's employment while fostering access to justice for sustained peace in the country and the region. The programme has covered over 62 per cent of the regions, affecting the lives of more than half of the national population. UNDP thought leadership, advisory and operational support to the Government contributed to implementing development solutions in priority sectors, such as the health system – particularly during COVID-19 – justice, energy transition, youth and women's employment, civic engagement and volunteerism and national planning systems; and influenced the national development pathway. Pursuant to UNDP interventions, the Government mobilized over \$118 million to finance priority development needs in the most vulnerable region. A dedicated presidential fund was initiated to promote youth employment with specific emphasis on young women; justice sector reforms were launched, focused on local justice services delivery, and national governing bodies were set up to harness the potential of digital transformation and zakat financing for development.

10. The country programme document and the final evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2018-2023, highlighted the opportunity for UNDP to scale up its programme to: (a) foster youth employment, women's entrepreneurship and green value chains; (b) consolidate decentralization to leverage integrated local economic development and climate change resilience; (c) accelerate sustainable energy transition, focusing

⁸ Youth unemployment was estimated at 14 per cent in the 15 to 24 age group, and underemployment at 31 per cent (ILO, 2020).

on the most fragile regions; (d) strengthen democratic spaces and rule of law, human rights, peace and security, countering radicalization and violent extremism and fostering greater participation of youth and women in political processes; and (e) accelerate digital transformation and innovation as levers of public sector modernization.

11. To achieve those objectives, and building on the UNDP mandate and its comparative advantage, the country programme will contribute results through two pillars of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework: (a) inclusive economic growth and resilience; and (b) consolidated governance for democracy, justice, peace and security, in order to address the multidimensional challenges identified. UNDP will seize opportunities emerging from the positive country narrative in the Sahel – the highest national endorsement of programme priorities – and the ultimate success of the ending programme.

12. Based on lessons learned from the previous country programme evaluations, the recommendations of the common country assessment and the final evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2018-2023, this programme is articulated through a portfolio programming approach, with a balanced mix of geographically concentrated interventions that integrate gender and youth dimensions, focusing on transformative economic and governance opportunities to unlock impacts on remote communities and vulnerable groups and facilitate public-private partnerships and climate change mitigation.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. Building on coherence and complementarity throughout the country team, the new UNDP value proposition will put forward the Sustainable Development Goals integrator mandate to leverage United Nations system investments in humanitarian and early recovery. Through the Goals localization approach, UNDP offer will contribute to the national aspiration of transition to a modern, stable, and democratic country capable of offering quality services to its citizens. This programme aims to ensure that, by 2027, vulnerable populations become agents and beneficiaries of sustained wealth creation, resilient to multidimensional shocks, generating sustainable employment and increased income while enjoying their fundamental rights in a secure, peaceful and ecologically friendly environment. The theory of change suggests that those objectives can be accomplished through the achievement of the specified preconditions.

14. Two strategic objectives underpin the UNDP theory of change to accelerate achievement of the Goals in Mauritania: (a) Structural transformation of the productive sectors as levers for inclusive and sustainable economic development, generating revenue for the Government and the population. Structured interventions will favour the optimization of green and blue economies – namely, agriculture, livestock farming and fisheries – as key areas of the national economy, fostering private sector development through public-private partnerships; and (b) Responsive, transformative and human-centred public management powered by the modernization of public services to increase efficiency and accessibility, including for the most vulnerable populations. Interventions will use the digital transformation of the civil service as a basis for modernization and a guarantee of efficiency and transparency in public services management. UNDP will promote the portfolio approach as a means of providing an integrated package of services reaching out to rural and peri-urban populations, mainly in six regions – Hodh Echargui, Hod Egharbi, Assaba, Guidhimagha, Taggant and Nouakchott – focusing on green and blue value-chain development and ranging from small and medium enterprises to justice, energy, digital, sustainable modes of production, and training. The Programme for Accelerated Community Development approach will allow for Sustainable Development Goals localization, aiming to provide 200 villages with green energy, social services and economic infrastructures. Climate change will be considered in addressing environmental governance issues, including implementation of the nationally determined contribution, sustainable environment and waste management, and natural disaster risk prevention.

15. UNDP will invest in catalytic interventions to accelerate innovation, digital transformation, private sector development and development financing to support national policies in those four

areas. To ensure inclusive participation of all population groups, including those historically left behind, UNDP will partner with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme to leverage volunteerism as a cross-cutting tool to accelerate the 2030 Agenda.

16. The UNDP offer builds on all six signature solutions in an integrated portfolio of interventions. Linkages between programme priorities and packages of signature solutions to accelerate Sustainable Development Goals achievement in Mauritania are:

Accelerating a structural, inclusive and sustainable transformation of the economy that builds resilience

17. UNDP interventions will seek to create conditions for positioning the productive sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) as drivers for inclusive and sustainable economic development, promoting private sector investment and generating sustainable employment opportunities for youth, women and people with disabilities.

18. UNDP will support the Government in creating an environment conducive to attracting private investment in the productive sectors – particularly livestock processing – in partnership with the National Investment Agency and the African Development Bank (AfDB). In partnership with the Government, UNDP will deploy Sustainable Development Goals investor maps and innovative finance to contribute to attracting foreign direct investment aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

19. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNOPS, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government, UNDP will work with the World Bank and AfDB to create conditions for inclusive economic diversification and to strengthen private sector development through: (a) promotion of integrated value chains (agriculture, fisheries, livestock farming) and innovative infrastructure in the productive sectors, through public-private partnerships; and (b) creation of national policy and strategic frameworks conducive to structuring investments in the productive sectors, including improved governance of natural resources and the development of light industries. Economic inclusion of the informal sector will be pursued through an integrated support effort to facilitate access to finance for the most vulnerable, and a sustainable social protection system linked to circular economies to improve living conditions and prevent violent extremism. The programme will build on the Africa Continental Free Trade Area and existing government partnerships with AfDB, Arab countries, Europe and the Middle East.

20. In collaboration with UN-Women and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP will work with the Government, the World Bank and AfDB to lead the design and implementation of women's entrepreneurship programmes promoting women's access to finance in the Free Trade Area. The programme will build on mandates to support the development of women's entrepreneurship skills, promoting women to lead small and medium national enterprises for sustainable access to local and international markets.

21. In partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the European Union, UNDP will work with the Government to enhance youth employability. The programme will support the National Employment Agency to scale up the National Youth Internship project (*Mouravagha*), piloted with UNDP support.

22. To support an equitable energy transition, and in partnership with the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the International Renewable Energy Agency, AfDB and the private sector, UNDP and the Government will scale up sustainable energy solutions for local economic revitalization and integrated development solutions in remote rural communities. The programme will build community resilience to shocks through the establishment of a national early-warning system for prevention and management of risks and disasters. UNDP will leverage its regional disaster risk reduction programme to partner with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), support developing a comprehensive national strategy aligned with international standards and establish a contingency and response plan, promote sustainable urbanization with guiding tools and their operational mechanism, and sustainably prevent risks of silting and flooding.

23. South-South cooperation will stimulate learning from best practices in energy transition, and development of a public-private partnerships portfolio in the region.

Inclusive, equitable, accountable and transparent governance

24. The UNDP governance offer will contribute to improving inclusive, participatory, fair and transparent governance mechanisms. Capitalizing on its comparative advantages, UNDP efforts will focus on (a) operationalizing frameworks and mechanisms for citizen participation in democratic processes, and public accountability, particularly for women and youth; (b) modernizing public administration using digital transformation to enhance efficiency and accountability; (c) bringing justice closer to the citizen; (d) consolidating decentralization; and (e) strengthening the strategic planning and monitoring frameworks for public policies – including blended financing compliant with environmental sustainability – and gender equality.

25. UNDP will work with the Government, civil society and media to strengthen democratic governance through the expansion of citizen participation in electoral processes and public accountability.

26. In collaboration with the European Union, France, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP will continue to support government and non-state actors in consolidating rule of law, social cohesion and the fight against violent extremism. UNDP will work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), bilateral donors and the Government to implement digital solutions for accelerating access to justice in remote areas and enhancing legal services, while ensuring that mechanisms are set to increase women's access to the judiciary.

27. In partnership with the Government, the World Bank, Estonia and Norway, and in collaboration with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development ('BMZ'), UNDP will work with the National Digital Agency to operationalize the national digital agenda, 2022-2025, as the backbone of public sector modernization. The programme will focus on the deployment of digital solutions that accelerate the delivery of public services to the poorest and modernize public administration.

28. Leveraging Accelerator Lab potential, UNDP and the Government will partner with BMZ and foundations to create a favourable environment for innovation as enabler for youth empowerment. The programme will support developing a national innovation hub and its infrastructure.

29. Regarding decentralization, UNDP will collaborate with the Government, the Mayors' Association, the World Bank, Spain, BMZ and the French Development Agency, UNDP will consolidate and scale up local Sustainable Development Goals governance mechanisms for inclusive and participative development planning and monitoring, and for Goals impact acceleration, through subnational development agencies and digital platforms. UNDP, with the Sahel Alliance members, United Nations organizations and the Regional Development Agency of Hodh Echargui, will replicate successful Goals acceleration mechanisms in the five priority regions.

30. Contributing to cooperation framework results on gender, and linked to the country office gender strategy, 2022-2025, a specific offer will target gender equality and women's empowerment through joint programmes with UN-Women, UNFPA and other United Nations organizations to update the national gender strategy, gender equality in public administration, and the gender equality seal. A one-stop-shop advisory service dedicated to women (*Maison de la femme*) will be set up to foster women's leadership and innovation skills.

31. In partnership with the World Bank and the European Union, UNDP will support strengthening mechanisms that enhance public policy effectiveness. UNDP will work with other United Nations organizations to set up integrated coordination and financing mechanisms for the SCAPP, while piloting with the Government and the national mechanism for strategic development planning, budgeting and monitoring. A national integrated financing framework will be developed using an intersectoral and coordinated approach. UNDP will continue to

promote environmental governance, in particular the integration of nationally determined contribution-related actions into strategic planning, with the committed involvement of civil society and local communities, including through volunteerism. In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development, UNDP will promote transparency in the extractive industries under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

32. In Sustainable Development Goals financing, UNDP, will work with the Government to develop an integrated resource mobilization strategy for the SCAPP, in partnership with traditional and non-traditional donor communities, the private sector, multilateral organizations (such as the World Bank, IMF and the European Union) and economic communities (the Arab League, the Arab Maghreb Union and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States). The approach will leverage public-private sector financing and scale up zakat financing for development.

33. UNDP will strive to facilitate multisectoral platforms with civil society organizations, the University of Nouakchott, the Estonian Governance Agency, the private sector (through the National Union of Mauritanian Employers), foundations and decentralized local authorities, to operationalize a collective intelligence approach for effective implementation of the programme and a joint monitoring and evaluation plan to co-create high-impact results.

34. In line with the office partnership strategy, the programme will leverage South-South cooperation to stimulate learning from best practices. The programme will include government partnerships with Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Turkey and others,⁹ to build on successful initiatives in digital transformation, public sector modernization, access to justice, Goals acceleration, and value-chain transformation, promote capacity-building and establish benchmarks.

III. Programme and risk management

35. 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

36. 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 organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

37. Pursuant to decision 2013/9, UNDP will ensure that all direct costs associated with project implementation are charged to the concerned projects. UNDP will review structures and procedures to verify that they are “fit for purpose” when implementing the programme and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations development system reform, and the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025.

38. In complex programming situations, direct implementation will safeguard accountability backed by conscious data collection and analysis and aligned with effective risk management, evidence generation, and adaptive programmatic implementation. National ownership and mutual accountability for development results will be strengthened through joint annual work plans and reviews, aligned with national priorities, with the Government, implementing partners and representatives of targeted groups.

39. The country office will operationalize UNDP quality assurance standards, social and environmental risk management, and strict accountability mechanisms. The enterprise risk management policy will guide the design and implementation of all programmes and projects. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework steering committee will coordinate and guide programme implementation. Thematic programme-portfolio steering

⁹ Based on countries' track records and best practices

committees, chaired by UNDP, will work with implementing partners to align the enterprise risk management accountability framework. All programme interventions will promote practices that address gender inequality and related negative social norms, and at least 50 per cent of the budget will be invested in gender equality and women's empowerment.

40. Risks associated with the management of political leadership transitions, including elections, could derail smooth implementation of the programme. To mitigate them, UNDP will adopt an electoral-cycle approach, providing support to key stakeholders before, during and after the elections. Risks associated with lack of adequate resources mobilization might affect deployment of the programme offer. To mitigate that risk, UNDP will adopt a co-creation approach with Government to build a joint resource mobilization strategy for each pillar and leverage government cost-sharing for strategic programmes. Security threats might escalate, preventing implementation of the programme in all or part of the country. UNDP will monitor the security context with the Government and the entire United Nations team to anticipate any escalation or downsizing of activities. Working with civil society organizations and local volunteers, UNDP will facilitate adapting implementation strategies. To mitigate risks related to weak monitoring and evaluation and data capacity, UNDP, in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF, will support the National Statistics Agency by strengthening national capacities to provide updated disaggregated data and detailed analysis of human capital and social services.

41. The mitigation of programme risks will ensure sustainability and effectiveness in delivering development interventions. UNDP will focus on strengthening the capacities of government and implementing partners in the harmonized approach modality. Special measures will be implemented to meet government demands and ensure timely responses to crisis and emergency situations. Surge capacity and high-level advocacy, among other contingency measures, will be considered to mitigate contextual and operational risks by drawing on UNDP regional and global service hubs, including conducting due diligence screening for potential private sector partners.

42. The UNDP partnership and resource mobilization strategy will leverage government cost-sharing while extending the partnership landscape to cover traditional and non-traditional donors, international financial institutions, green climate financing, the private sector, and foundations. The strategy will draw from collaboration with the Regional Service Centre to collect and disseminate global best practices for South-South cooperation, innovation, knowledge management and thought leadership.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme

43. In line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Mauritania, UNDP has made monitoring and evaluation a cross-cutting strategic lever in the structuring, monitoring and evaluation of its interventions, with special consideration for the systematic analysis of traditional and non-conventional data for programmatic and strategic management decisions. In implementing its monitoring and evaluation plan, UNDP will pay particular attention to programme results, and baseline data will come primarily from national reports, relevant ministries, research institutes, and accredited regional and international reports.

44. As a stakeholder in the United Nations Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation, UNDP, in partnership with other United Nations organizations, will support government efforts to conduct additional analysis towards operationalizing the concepts of poverty, vulnerability, digital transition, energy transition, environmental sustainability and inequality, within the framework of the country programme and the 2030 Agenda. Quarterly and annual reports will be produced, and key indicators entered into UN-Info. Two outcome midterm evaluations will be conducted to draw lessons and bring necessary adjustments to achieve intended results. A summative programme evaluation and a gender evaluation will be conducted towards the end of the programme cycle.

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

National priority or goal: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP 2021-2030 and its action plan, 2021-2025), strategic priority 1. Promoting strong, sustainable and inclusive growth (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16)				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #1. By 2027, the population of Mauritania, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from and actively participate in a national development process that is sustainable, more diversified, more resilient to economic and environmental shocks, and which promotes the reduction of inequalities				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 1. Accelerated structural transformation, including 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, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships Frameworks	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in \$ thousands)
Indicator 1.1. Contribution of agriculture, livestock farming and fisheries to national GDP Baseline (2021) Total primary sector: Livestock farming: 10% Fisheries: 5.6% Agriculture: 3.4% Target (2025) Total primary sector: 25% Livestock farming: 12% Fisheries: 8% Agriculture: 5%	Source: Statistical Yearbook Frequency: Annual Responsible: ANSADE	Output 1.1. Public and private actors, including the informal sector and social partners, have the capacity and tools to develop inclusive and sustainable economic sectors that create decent jobs. Indicator 1.1.1. Number of UNDP-supported small and medium enterprises, industries or cooperatives starting business in agriculture and livestock value chains Baseline: 164 (2022) Target: 500 (2027) Source: APIM Frequency: Annual	Ministries in charge of economic affairs, fisheries and maritime economy, agriculture, livestock, commerce, digital transformation and energy National Investment Agency (APIM) FAO, UNOPS, IFAD, UN-Women, UNCTAD ILO, UNICEF, IOM, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund International Renewable Energy Agency, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) European Union, Arab countries, Europe and the Middle East	Regular resources: 4,000 Other resources: 13,000.36
Indicator 1.2. Employment rate Baseline (2019) Total: 40.2% Women: 25.5% Men: 57.8% Target (2027) Women: 30% Men: 62%	Source: ANSADE Frequency: Annual Responsible: ILO	Indicator 1.1.2. Number of women and young people employed in green jobs Baseline (2022) Women: 70 Youth: 130 Target (2027) Women: 417 Youth: 833 Source: National Employment Agency Frequency: Annual		
Indicator 1.3. Rate of coverage of food needs by local production Baseline (2021): 21% Target (2027): 12%	Source: Agricultural surveys Frequency: Annual Responsible: Ministry of Agriculture	Indicator 1.1.3. Number of tools/mechanisms consolidated to promote trade in the African Continental Free Trade Area Baseline: 1 (2022) Target: 4 (2027) Source: ANSADE		

<p>Indicator 1.4 a. Energy access rate Baseline (2021) Total: 54% Urban: 80% Rural: 10% Target (2027) Total: 90% Urban: 95% Rural: 40%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4 b. Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption Baseline (2020): 20% Target (2027): 35%</p>	<p>Source (1.4a and b): Electrification strategy report Frequency: Annual Responsible: Ministry of Energy and Oil</p>	<p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2. Social protection systems incorporate adequate, accessible and inclusive services for the most vulnerable and their adaptability to shocks.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. (IRRF 1.2.1). Extent to which the country has policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes targeting women; urban poor; rural poor; persons with disabilities; informal sector workers Baseline: 1 (2022) Target: 3 (2027) Source: ANSADE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. (IRRF 1.3.2). Number of economic actors with access to finance through UNDP facilities Baseline: 164 (2022) Target: 500 (2027) Source: APIM Report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Number of women benefiting from social protection systems Baseline: 2,700 (2022) Target: 4,000 (2027) Source: ASADE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.3. Vulnerable communities are resilient to multiple shocks, including the effects of climate change and the risk of conflict.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of municipalities with at least one climate change and disaster risk adaptation and resilience initiative Baseline: 4 (2022) Target: 10 (2027) Source: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 (IRF 3.1.2). Extent to which the country has early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage</p>		
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		<p>impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks (0-4) Baseline: 1 (2022) Target: 3 (2027) Source: MEDD Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.4. Vulnerable communities in rural areas benefit from mini-grid sources of energy</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1. Number of instruments developed to promote sustainable access to mini-grid energy Baseline: 1 (2022) Target: 3 (2027) Source: Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Mines (MPME) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2 (IRRF 5.1.1). Number of people, disaggregated by sex, in rural areas with access to mini-grid energy Baseline: 0 (2022) Total: 0 Women: 0 Men: 0 Target: (2027) Total: 300,000 Women: 165,000 Men: 135,000 Source: MPME Frequency: Annual</p>		
National priority or objective: SCAPP 2021-2030 and its 2021-2025 Action Plan, strategic priority 3. Strengthening governance in all its aspects (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17)				
Outcome involving UNDP 2. By 2027 the population of Mauritania, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy full rights, in a safe, peaceful and eco-friendly environment.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 2 (2022-2025): Leaving no one behind, a rights-based approach focused on human empowerment and development				
Indicator 2.1. Mo Ibrahim Index of Africa Governance (IAAG) Baseline (2021): 43.1/100 Target (2027): 50% (+) Source: IIAG report Indicator 2.2. Score for 'security and rule of law' category	Source (2.1 and 2.2): IAAG report Frequency: 2 years Responsible: Mo Ibrahim Foundation	Output 2.1: National and local government institutions have the capacity for inclusive participative planning, risk and vulnerability management, coordination, prospective analysis, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that is evidence-based and rights-sensitive	Ministries in charge of justice, interior, digitalization Mayors' Association UNV, OHCHR, UNODC UN-Women, UNFPA	Regular resources: 3,335.92 Other resources: 28,999.64

<p>Baseline (2021): 39.8% Target (2027): 45% Source: IIAG report</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Gini Index Baseline 5: 32% in 2019</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Share of quintile 1 (poorest 20%) in total expenditure Baseline: 7.9% in 2019 Target: To be determined (TBD)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. Share of quintile 5 (richest 20%) in total expenditure Baseline: 39.7% in 2019 Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 2.5a. Corruption Perception Index Baseline: 29/100 in 2020 (ranked 134 out of 154 countries) Target (2027): 25/100</p> <p>Indicator 2.5 b. 30% of seats in national, regional and local elections are held by women and young people Baseline (2019): 20% Target: 30%</p>	<p>Source: Permanent Survey of Living Conditions (EPCV) Frequency: 4 years Responsible: ANSADE</p> <p>Source (2.3 and 2.4): EPCV Frequency: 4 years Responsible: ANSADE</p> <p>Source: Transparency International annual report Frequency: Annual Responsible: Transparency International</p> <p>Source: Election reports Frequency: Electoral cycle Responsible: Independent National Election Commission</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Existence of Regional Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCRAPP) governance and M&E framework Baseline: No (2022) Target: Yes (2027) Source: SCAPP/Ministry of Economic Affairs (MAEPSP)/Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization steering report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Existence of innovative statistical tools for decision support at (a) central and (b) decentralized levels that integrate disaggregation by gender and vulnerability factors Baseline: (2021) (a) No (b) No Target: (2027) (a) Yes (b) Yes Source: ANSADE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of municipalities with local development plans that integrate disaster risk and climate change Baseline: 0 (2022) Target: 5 (2027) Source: Ministry of Interior Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. (IRRF 3.1.2). Number of communes with early warning and preparedness measures to manage conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks Baseline: 4 (2022) Target: 10 (2027) Source: National Strategy for Decentralization and Local Development report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2. National institutions and local governments have the technical and operational capacities and participatory mechanisms to deliver local public services that are transparent, allow for equitable and inclusive access, are environmentally sustainable and respect human rights.</p>	<p>World Bank, ADB, IMF</p> <p>European Union, Spain, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, French Development Agency, USAID</p> <p>International Telecommunication Union economic communities Estonia, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Turkey</p> <p>Civil society organizations, universities, foundations, private sector</p>
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