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Country programme document for Djibouti (2018–2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Republic of Djibouti is a small multi-ethnic nation of over 860,000 inhabitants¹. The small country has experienced exceptional economic growth in recent years; still, it has one of the lowest human development index ratings (172nd of 188 countries), and the lowest among the Arab states². Located in the horn of Africa, where political and humanitarian instability prevail, Djibouti hosts over 27,000 refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen, representing 3.2 per cent of the population and one of the highest densities in the world,³ and other migrants. The country is affected by poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and limited access to services, and is vulnerable to climate change-induced risks. The pressure from the migrant and refugee populations strains its limited resources and infrastructure.

2. In ‘Djibouti Vision 2035’, the Government identifies development priorities aimed at graduating to middle-income country status and becoming a major commercial and logistic regional hub. Implementation has been set in the five-year accelerated growth strategy for the promotion of employment, known as SCAPE (2015-2019), which identifies four strategic priorities: economic growth, human capital development, regional sustainable development, and good governance. The strategy commits to reducing absolute poverty by more than one-third, decreasing unemployment, and ensuring universal access to basic health, energy and clean water. It also aims to prepare the country for more inclusive growth and for climate change. While the Government is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴ achieving sustainable development goals and ‘leaving no one behind’, Djibouti requires scaled-up action to tackle its significant vulnerabilities, inequalities, humanitarian and development challenges.

3. Benefiting from a unique geographical location, Djibouti has experienced outstanding average economic growth of 4 per cent over the last decade, driven mainly by investments from international shipping, construction companies, military bases (China, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States) and the China Silk Road. Yet, its risk of debt distress has increased.⁵ The private sector remains nascent, and the number of small and medium enterprises limited. Economic growth has yet to translate into progress in job creation and poverty reduction. The state remains the major source of jobs, and the gap between workforce skills and market demands, combined with significant gender and geographic disparities, has hindered progress in youth employment and poverty eradication.

4. Basic and extreme poverty levels remain high (41 and 23 per cent, respectively). Rural areas are more severely affected (63 per cent basic and 45 per cent extreme) than the capital (34 and 17 per cent, respectively). In rural areas, poverty among female-headed households is 29 per cent, against 17 per cent for male-headed ones.⁶ Economic inequality is high and increasing.⁷ Djibouti is a young nation, with more than 75 per cent of the population below 35 years of age. Yet unemployment affects almost 39 per cent of the workforce, and 72 per cent of youth. Women are less likely to be employed (49 per cent) than men (34 per cent), as is rural population (59 per cent) compared to the urban (37 per cent).⁸

¹ Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2015.

² Human Development Report, 2016

³ Humanitarian Needs Overview, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Jan 2016.

⁴ The President of the Republic of Djibouti stated to the General Assembly in 2015, “It is unquestionable that realization of the sustainable development goals is intrinsically linked to national ownership of Agenda 2030”.

⁵ International Monetary Fund (IMF) country report No. 17/87 (2017): “Djibouti continues to be at high-risk of debt distress; all debt sustainability indicators are above the threshold; large-scale investments raised public external debt from 50 to 85 per cent of gross domestic product in the last two years”.

⁶ Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies, 2013 Présentation de nouveaux seuils de pauvreté calculés sur la base de l’enquête budget consommation de 2013.

⁷ Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies, 2013. Évolution des phénomènes de la pauvreté et des inégalités en Djibouti, 2002-2013 : The Gini coefficient increased from 0.39 (2002) to 0.44 (2013).

⁸ Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies, 2015. Enquête sur l’emploi et le secteur informel

5. Limited and unequal healthcare services constrain access of vulnerable groups to the labour market. Stigma affects retroviral treatment and livelihoods opportunities for people living with HIV (mostly youth and women), who make up 35 per cent of the 9,000 people.⁹ Climate change has contributed to malaria resurgence, with 16,000 confirmed cases in 2016 against only 24 in 2012.¹⁰ Efforts to contain tuberculosis, which affects mostly women,¹¹ resulted in a reduction of cases,¹² but the risk remains high. Limitations in drugs management, and in the health information and surveillance systems, coupled with poor water and sanitation, further increase the risk of diarrhoeal and tropical diseases outbreaks.

6. The situation in rural areas is compounded by fragile ecosystems, vulnerability to climate change and water scarcity. Poor soil, limited vegetation, low rainfall and rising temperatures constrain agricultural development and aggravate dependency on imports of basic goods. They also threaten cattle production, and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and herders, especially women.¹³ Surface water resources are extremely limited, and underground water requires intensive extraction. The nomadic populations in Djibouti and the neighbouring countries must move over increasing distances, often across borders, in search of pasture, disrupting social cohesion and traditional mechanisms of dispute and conflict resolution. The use of firewood by rural communities without access to modern, clean energy sources exacerbates the pressure on fragile ecosystems. The coastal areas, where 88 per cent of the population live, host critical biological diversity and marine ecosystems that are at risk in the absence of protection and sustainable management.

7. Climate change has eroded communities' resilience¹⁴ and reduced opportunities for sustainable development. As noted by Djibouti's Second National Communication on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2014), the country may see a 2.4° Celsius temperature rise and up to a 17 per cent reduction in rainfall by 2050. In recognition of its climate vulnerability, the country developed, with UNDP support, its national adaptation plan, and submitted its nationally determined contributions to implement the Paris Agreement, setting its vision for climate action and calling for approximately \$1 billion in new investments. The priority is to address increased exposure to droughts and floods to reduce social vulnerability and damage to physical assets and sources of livelihoods. It is estimated that more than 280,000 people required humanitarian assistance in 2017, including Djiboutians living in extreme poverty, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants.¹⁵

8. Djibouti has demonstrated an overall improvement in governance over the last 10 years, and ranks 34th out of 54 on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2016). Djibouti faces challenges concerning rights, participation, accountability and public management. While public service delivery and decision power mechanisms remain centralized, the establishment of the Ministry of Decentralization in 2016 and the regional development plans (2017) are good opportunities to improve coordination and delivery of basic services and sustainable development goals at local level. The public policy monitoring and evaluation system is nascent, and, with support from UNDP, the Government recently launched a framework of dialogue for aid coordination aligned with the four axes of its accelerated growth strategy to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination within the Government and with development partners. Civil society, the private sector and academia will gradually be integrated into the framework.

9. Vision 2035 and the accelerated growth strategy provide important frameworks for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals in Djibouti. A 2016 pilot, 'mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support', supported by UNDP, reviewed overall policy and

⁹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) report, 2016: Sero-prevalence (1.6 per cent) is high in the 20-34 age group and among women.

¹⁰ National Anti-Malaria Programme, annual report, 2016

¹¹ National anti-tuberculosis programme, midterm review report, 2017: On average, there are two women for each man with tuberculosis.

¹² World Health Organization (WHO) World Report, 2016: Tuberculosis incidence decreased from 619 to 378 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013-2015.

¹³ International Monetary Fund country report No. 17/872017. Article IV consultation.

¹⁴ Temperatures have increased by 0.1-0.3°C per decade since 1979. World Bank, 2009.

¹⁵ Djibouti humanitarian response plan

institutional readiness to implement the goals. The rapid integrated assessment findings suggest an 80 per cent alignment of the growth strategy with sustainable development goals targets.

10. To ensure inclusivity in development efforts to ‘leave no one behind’, the Government emphasizes the importance of adopting evidence-based approaches to policy and programme formulation. However, the shortage of disaggregated data, coupled with limited capacities and statistical systems, poses a major challenge to monitoring progress of the sustainable development indicators and goals.

11. Djibouti stands out as the Arab country with more ratified international human rights instruments, yet structural challenges remain in their implementation. The Government has committed to strengthening the capacity of the National Commission on Human Rights and ensuring its independence and compliance with the Paris Principles. The Government also agreed to implement several recommendations from the universal periodic review, 2013,¹⁶ and is preparing a new one (May 2018).

12. Djibouti is among the few countries in the Arab region that have ratified the Convention to End Discrimination Against Women without reservation. However, gender inequalities and harmful practices persist, while inadequate data erodes its position on the gender inequality index. Maternal mortality is high, and health problems related to female genital mutilation¹⁷ are widespread. Women suffer higher rates of HIV/AIDS (59 per cent of the total).

13. During the 2013-2017 cycle, UNDP supported the Government in formulating key planning tools, including its long-term Vision 2035 and the accelerated growth strategy, 2015-2019, as well as policies and strategic instruments covering employment, climate change, energy, mining resources, social services, decentralization, and the rule of law.

14. Recognizing the UNDP capacity to formulate and implement comprehensive initiatives for sustainable development and resilience-building, the Government selected it as implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund. Further, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria identified UNDP as its principal recipient ad interim, based on its convening role and its experience in supporting large-scale health programmes.

15. The previous country programme supported water resources management and agro-pastoral livelihood interventions for rural communities; increased the access to water for over 2,000 vulnerable people; and developed family-scale agriculture for 600 persons, reducing their food insecurity. It built government capacity to manage complex adaptation projects and develop a national energy conservation action plan to mitigate the effects of climate change and reduce the energy bill. In health, through its role as principal recipient for the Global Fund, UNDP facilitated access to treatment to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and contributed to scaling up, by 50 per cent, the number of HIV patients under treatment, reaching 99 per cent coverage on HIV testing of pregnant women; and strengthening health systems for monitoring, evaluation, procurement and supply management. The UNDP employment programme attained a 65 per cent success rate among young professionals, improving access to the job market.

16. The midterm review of the country programme 2013-2017 highlighted the positive UNDP relationship and constructive dialogue with the Government as major strengths that built on technical support to the state in formulating and implementing national and sectoral planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. UNDP supported the formulation of the accelerated growth strategy – the cornerstone of development planning and budget allocation. The review recognized that declining core resources constrained strategic investments in emerging areas and acknowledged the importance of expanding and diversifying financial partners. The convening role of UNDP was key to the launch of the Government-led ‘framework of dialogue for aid coordination’, which will align monitoring and evaluation of national policies and programmes with the goal of financing development. The review highlighted areas of improvement in United Nations coordination, flexibility of implementation modalities, communications, and advocacy.

¹⁶ Last review: May 2013 (A/HRC/24/10). The next review is scheduled for May 2018.

¹⁷ Prevalence is 83 per cent in the 45 -49 age group, and 42 per cent in the 15-19 age group.

17. The ability of UNDP to leverage policymaking and build capacity, combined with being a trusted partner working across sectors with multiple stakeholders, has opened opportunities and work-streams in key cross-cutting areas. Those areas are: human rights; statistical capacity development and analysis; mainstreaming sustainable development goals into national policies and strategies; and monitoring progress towards the goals, in line with other global and regional initiatives (such as the ‘Arab Development Portal’ initiative). The UNDP country programme is designed to ensure country office agility and ability to adapt to potential changes of the situation in the region, including a possible sudden increase in humanitarian needs.

18. Assistance is requested to reinforce human and coordination capacities; improve the quality, quantity, regularity, dissemination and utilization of data; promote a sustainable funding mechanism for statistics; and prioritize the integration of sustainable development goals into national strategies. As pointed out by the ‘mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support’ mission, the review of the accelerated growth strategy will be an opportunity to advance goals mainstreaming efforts and strengthen commitments to ‘leave no one behind’, including by better integrating gender equality, migration and displacement, and resilience to climate change and ecosystem protection issues, across various sectors. The review will provide an opportunity to enhance potential synergies between sectoral priorities, promote inter-sectoral coordination, and further integrate the monitoring framework of the accelerated growth strategy with the sustainable development goals.

19. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022, promotes joint programming focused on ‘leaving no one behind’ and creates opportunities for collaboration between development and humanitarian partners. It targets the most vulnerable, including poor climate-vulnerable agro-pastoralists; people with disabilities; the unemployed; sick people; commercial sex workers; prisoners, and others. Rural areas, where poverty is concentrated, will receive special attention. The selection of Djibouti as a pilot country for the comprehensive refugee response framework provides an opportunity for improved response to refugee and population movements, development and humanitarian challenges, in collaboration with national authorities, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Bank.

20. The country office will capitalize on the multi-ethnic nature of the Djibouti, its relative stability, the presence of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) headquarters, the China Silk Road initiative for interregional collaboration initiatives between the Arab States and Africa bureaus, South-South cooperation, and the engagement of civil society, the private sector, and academia.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

21. The country programme 2018-2022, will support the Government in implementing the 2030 Agenda, achieving Vision 2035 and the accelerated growth strategy, and contributing to the outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022, and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, taking into account contextual challenges and opportunities. The country programme document is based on the common country assessment; government and United Nations Development Assistance Framework priorities; lessons learned from previous cycle; and UNDP comparative advantages in the progress of Djibouti towards sustainable development.

22. The main goal of the country programme is to accelerate achievement of the sustainable development goals. It tackles interconnected development, humanitarian and resilience challenges and seeks to reduce poverty, gender and geographic inequalities and exclusion. It fosters environmental sustainability and resilience through integrated strategies. It supports the most vulnerable and enhances national and subnational institutional capacities for inclusive growth, poverty reduction, prevention of violent extremism, and enhancement of social cohesion.

23. The country programme rotates around three interrelated programme pillars, which together can generate more catalytic, transformative and systemic changes and help of Djibouti attain its sustainable development goals. The country programme implementation framework is based on a strict set of gender, human rights, and crisis prevention standards to ensure that the concept of ‘leaving no one behind’ can be translated into effective actions. UNDP will strive to bridge gaps in

access to basic services and improve the livelihoods of youth, people living with HIV, women, and the ‘mobile’ population (migrants, displaced persons and refugees), in collaboration with other stakeholders. UNDP will build on its experience in health system strengthening and Global Fund management to scale up its contribution to fighting HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

24. The country programme will support the participation of Djibouti in global and regional initiatives through South-South and triangular cooperation, to address other cross-cutting challenges, such as preventing and countering violent extremism, anti-corruption, refugees, migration and displacement, youth participation, women empowerment, and well-being.

Strengthened livelihoods and access to basic health services

25. This outcome will especially contribute to the achievement of goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 16.

26. UNDP will support the Ministry of Labour in formulating the national employment policy action plan, 2019-2024, focusing on youth, women, and rural and mobile populations. UNDP will support the Government and other partners in promoting green, inclusive, climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. In coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other partners, UNDP will assist authorities in reviewing the educational curriculum and optimizing the match between job supply and demand. UNDP will work with the Chamber of Commerce and the private sector in facilitating youth scholarships to improve employability. UNDP will continue to work with Ministry of Women to promote economic empowerment of rural women. In collaboration with the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports and other partners, UNDP will promote youth entrepreneurship and professional skills in community development centres. All activities will be conducted in collaboration with the State Secretariat for Social Affairs.

27. To strengthen human capital in Djibouti, UNDP will reinforce institutional capacities of the civil society, including those representing people living with AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. UNDP will support the scaling-up of prevention and treatment to reach the most vulnerable, namely pastoralists, refugees, migrants, commercial sex workers, pregnant women and children under age five. In addition, UNDP will continue strengthening the capacity of the procurement, supply management and information system of the Ministry of Health as part of implementing the collective outcome on health, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations and with the UNDP-Global Fund partnership, within the ‘new way of working’ framework.

Environmental sustainability and climate resilience

28. This outcome will contribute especially to the achievement of goals 1, 2, 6, 13, 14 and 15.

29. Recognizing the far-reaching effects of climate change on the achievement of development goals in Djibouti, the UNDP contribution will focus on technical and policy advice, operational support, partnership building and resources mobilization from the Least Developed Country Fund for Climate Adaptation and the Green Climate Fund to achieve the priorities of the national adaptation plan and nationally determined contributions. This will include building resilience of urban areas for integrated water resource management and reducing the risk of impacts from climatic disasters, such as floods. It also includes technical assistance to build food and water security in rural areas, making them resilient to increasing droughts, and building climate-resilient livelihoods. Decision-making capacity will be enhanced across ministries to implement numerous multilateral environmental agreements in an integrated manner, with a focus on mainstreaming global obligations into sectoral and decentralized decision-making.

30. Cooperation will continue with the Ministries of Housing and Environment; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Energy and Natural Resources; and Infrastructure and Transport, as well as with United Nations partners, civil society and industry stakeholders, to enhance the sustainable use of land, ecosystems and natural resources. With support from the Global Environment Facility and other donors, a priority focus will be fragile marine ecosystems and coastal biodiversity, helping Djibouti develop capacities of marine protected area systems and mainstream biodiversity protection into industry sectors. Cooperation will build on past successes in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change through agro-pastoral gardens in rural areas.

Enabling and inclusive governance framework for sustainable development

31. This outcome will contribute to achievement of all sustainable development goals, the national development framework and country programme outcomes, by expanding inclusive governance, human rights monitoring, and gender responsive programming.

32. UNDP will support national and subnational capacities for inclusive, evidence-based governance, development planning, programming, and aid coordination. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, United Nations organizations and the World Bank to facilitate the harmonization and acceleration of the sustainable development goals and national development frameworks. UNDP will support national and local capacities in implementing regional development plans, and will strengthen the functionality of the Ministry of Decentralization and regional councils. It will support implementation of the national strategy for statistics development in enhancing the availability and quality of gender- and geographically disaggregated data to support goals monitoring and reporting. UNDP will support line ministry capacities for data utilization in planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of sectoral policies and strategies. In line with the comprehensive refugee response framework, UNDP will work with UNHCR and other partners to include refugee and migrant responses into national development planning and to promote legal stay for those seeking and in need of international protection, and to foster their self-reliance.

33. UNDP will provide technical support to enhance the functionality of the government framework for aid coordination, to ensure incorporation of the new way of working principles as a collective action for producing results and increasing efficiency. With other partners, UNDP will support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, and South-South cooperation on aid management, development finance and humanitarian-nexus best practices.

34. UNDP will support the National Commission on Human Rights in developing and implementing an action plan to build its technical and financial capacities, become independent, and comply with the 'Paris principles'. Specific support will be provided during the preparation and follow-up of the universal periodic review. These initiatives will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the parliament, civil society organizations, the Global, African and Arab networks for national human rights institutions, and United Nations partners, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

III. Programme and risk management

35. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary tool of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

36. UNDP will support national capacities in achieving successful national implementation of the country programme. Exceptionally, national implementation may be replaced by direct implementation for part or all of the programme in situations of *force majeure*, or delivery exigencies compelled by counterpart capacity limitations or donor requirements. Pursuant to Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

37. The country office will apply UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms as normal risk management practice, using multiple mechanisms. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be applied to manage additional risks.

38. The country office manages risks related to national implementation capacities. Given the complex and expanding country programme portfolio, limited capacities may delay programme delivery and results. UNDP will strengthen country office capacities to upgrade the quality of sustainable development policy advisory services to national counterparts, practical application of the humanitarian-development nexus, disaster risk management, and gender equality. Project

management capabilities will be strengthened through a project dedicated to improving national execution and provision of support services.

39. The country office manages risks related to challenges in resource mobilization for development, which is constrained by the aggravation of crises in the region. UNDP core resources will focus on strategic and innovative investments to leverage and scale up funding from non-traditional partners, the private sector, South-South and triangular cooperation, international financial institutions and vertical funds (Green Climate Fund, GEF, and Global Fund).

40. Exposure to climate crises and scale-up of regional tensions may result in an increased influx of population from neighbouring countries, and result in additional pressure on the limited basic services and livelihood opportunities in Djibouti. UNDP will mainstream climate resilience and social cohesion between the mobile population and host communities. UNDP will build on and support the existing coordination platforms with government, humanitarian, military forces and other partners, and the integration of the humanitarian-development nexus at the resident coordinator's office level. UNDP will establish a mechanism for media monitoring and information-sharing with UNDP offices in neighbouring countries for the early identification of risks that may affect human, programmatic and financial resources. The programme will remain flexible to respond to possible climate- and geopolitical-related shocks in line with the humanitarian-development nexus, the upcoming United Nations reform, and UNDP Strategic Plan priorities.

41. In line with the new Strategic Plan, the country programme will continue to offer an operational platform for the wider United Nations system and lead development of the business operations strategy.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

42. As part of the effectiveness of cooperation development, project steering committees, monitoring missions and sectoral aid coordination meetings will be organized to review progress and adjust the programme as required. Two to five per cent of project budgets will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation, and one per cent for communication. Innovative tools for crowd sourcing, and real-time data to facilitate inclusive monitoring and evaluation, will be explored and tested. The engagement of the UNDP Arab States and Africa regional bureaus, as well as IGAD, will be instrumental in monitoring programme implementation against regional development trends.

43. In response to a Government request, UNDP will build the technical and financial capacities of the Direction of Statistics to collect, analyse and share disaggregated data in a timely fashion. UNDP will facilitate national prioritization of the sustainable development goals, their alignment with the national development strategy, and their overall monitoring and reporting.

44. The UNDP 'gender marker' will be used to monitor country programme expenditures and improve gender-responsive programming (50 per cent), implementation and monitoring. To ensure continued thought leadership and programme effectiveness, UNDP will conduct several studies regarding critical issues affecting Djibouti, which may include multi-dimensional poverty assessments, adaptation of the educational curriculum to job demand, measures to design or adapt climate-proof assets, and data collection, analysis and use for evidence-based policy and programme planning. These studies will be carried out in collaboration with the Government, the national university, the UNDP Regional Bureau, United Nations partners, the World Bank and, where possible, through South-South cooperation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Djibouti (2018-2022)

National priority: Economic growth, competitiveness and leading role of the private sector (<i>SCAPE axis 1</i>), and development of human capital (<i>SCAPE AXIS 2</i>)				
UNDAF outcome: The most vulnerable populations have fair access to employment opportunities <i>Secondary outcome: Access to basic social services is improved, in particular for the most vulnerable populations and groups \</i>				
Strategic Plan outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and frequency of collection	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets) ¹⁸	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>Unemployment rate [IRRF 1.1, sustainable development goal (SDG) 8.5.2] Baseline (2015):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women 49% - Men 34% - Rural 59% - Youth: 72% <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women 45% - Men 31% - Rural 55% - Youth: 67% <p>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 sero-negative people [SDG 3.3.1] Baseline: 1.1 Target: 0.2</p> <p>Estimated mother-to-child HIV transmission rate [UNDAF] Baseline: 19% Target: 8%</p>	<p>Data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical yearbooks - Direction of Statistics (DISED) surveys - Demographic Health Survey (DHS) - Global AIDS response progress report (GARP) - National AIDS programme report (PLSS) - National tuberculosis programme report - National malaria programme report <p>Frequency: At the end of cycle (2022); also monitored annually or when updated national data are available</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Enhanced institutional and individual capacities for inclusive access to sustainable livelihoods, inclusive finance and job opportunities</p> <p>I: National employment action plan (NEAP) [linked to IRRF 1.1.2] Baseline: NEAP is outdated Target: NEAP (2019-2024) formulated</p> <p>II: Operational registry of jobs and employment (ROME) [linked to IRRF 1.1.2] Baseline: Non-existent Target: Developed and published</p> <p>III: Number of livelihoods/decent jobs created and strengthened [IRRF 1.1.1] Baseline: 700 Target: Improved livelihood for 3,000 people, including at least 2,000 women, 2,000 in rural communities, 2,000 youth (15-35 years old) and 500 floating persons (nomads, migrants or refugees)</p> <p>Data sources: Reports from ANEFIP, UNDP-supported projects and community development centres, published action plan and ROME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour - National Employment, Training and Job Placement Agency (ANEFIP) - Chamber of Commerce - Agriculture Ministry - Environment Ministry - Health Ministry - State Secretariat for Social Affairs - Country coordinating mechanism - Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria - Other United Nations organizations (WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR) - World Bank, and other technical and financial development partners - Civil society groups 	<p>Regular: 1,000 Other: 10,700</p>

¹⁸ Baselines and targets in line with the country programme cycle (January 2018 and December 2022).

<p>Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people per year [SDG 3.3.2] Baseline: 378 Target: 181</p> <p>Incidence of malaria per 1,000 people per year [SDG 3.3.3] Baseline: 63 Target: 53</p>		<p>Output 1.2: Capacities and systems for access to prevention and care services of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria strengthened</p> <p>Proportion of health centres providing mother-to-child transmission services Baseline: 40% Target: 88%</p> <p>Proportion of pregnant seropositive women on antiretroviral treatment [linked IRRF 3.3.1] Baseline: 85% Target: 90%</p> <p>Level of loss of medical products due to damage and/or expiry Baseline: 0.9% Target: 0.1%</p> <p>Percentage of timely reports from Health management information system and/or routine reporting units Baseline: 57% Target: 80%</p> <p>Proportion of malaria cases properly treated Baseline: 87% Target: 95%</p> <p><i>Data sources:</i> DHS, GARP, PLSS, Health Statistical Yearbook, National tuberculosis programme report and national malaria programme report</p>		
<p>National priority: Regional development centres and sustainable development (<i>SCAPE axis 4</i>)</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity <i>Secondary outcome: Improved management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems enhance the living conditions of the poorest populations</i></p>				
<p>Strategic Plan outcome: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change</p>				
<p>Rural population in phases 3 and 4 according to the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) [UNDAF]</p>	<p>Data sources: - Surveys from WFP and DISED - Annual IPC report</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Strengthened institutional and policy frameworks for mainstreaming of gender-responsive climate change and disaster risk management across sectors</p>	<p>- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries - Ministry of</p>	<p>Regular: 550 Other: 34,600</p>

<p>Baseline: 130,830 Target: 110,000</p> <p>Number of hectares of coastal and marine habitats that are managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime [contributing to IRRF 1.5] Baseline: 51,880 Target: 60,880</p>	<p>- Official journals - Reports from Ministry of Environment with area dimensions and evaluation of management performance</p> <p>Frequency: At end of cycle (2022); also monitored annually</p>	<p>Number of new national/subnational development and key sectoral plans with some disaster and/or climate risk management components [IRRF 5.3.1] Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Extent to which climate finance is being accessed [IRRF 1.4.1] Baseline: Not adequately¹⁹ Target: Partially</p> <p>Data sources: Reports from projects and Ministry of Environment (technical focal point for climate change finance)</p>	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport - Regional councils - Green Climate Fund - GEF Small Grants Programme - Private sector - financial and technical development partners, including World Bank - Other agencies, mainly FAO, WFP, UNOPS and UNICEF 	
		<p>Output 2.2. Enhanced national and subnational capacities for integrated gender-responsive water resources management, land conservation and ecosystem protection</p> <p>Capacities to implement national or subnational plans for gender-responsive integrated water resource management [IRRF 2.5.2] Baseline: Not adequately Target: Partially</p> <p>Restored and protected transhumance routes Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Extension of erosion-protected land Baseline: 0 km² Target: 5 km²</p> <p><i>Data sources:</i> Reports from projects (including capacity assessment and monitoring), the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture</p>		

¹⁹ Scale: 1 - Not adequately, 2 - Very partially, 3 - Partially, and 4 - Largely

National priority: Public governance and capacity building (<i>SCAPE axis 3</i>)				
UNDAF outcome: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development				
Strategic Plan outcome: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems ability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
<p>Rank in the 'Participation and Human Rights' category of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance [UNDAF] Baseline: 41/54 Target: 40/54</p> <p>Legislative and regulatory framework for transparency and dissemination of information [UNDAF] Baseline: Non-existent Target: Available</p> <p>Number of regions implementing their regional development plans [UNDAF] Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Data sources: - Mo Ibrahim Foundation annual report - Official journal (law adopted and decree of application in force) - Reports of the regional councils</p> <p>Frequency: At end of cycle (2022); also monitored annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National capacities for inclusive and evidence-based governance and development planning, programming and aid coordination are strengthened for sustainable development</p> <p>National development strategy (SCAPE) Baseline: Current strategy due in 2019 Target: Next strategy formulated</p> <p>National statistical capacity index Baseline: 53.3 (2016) Target: 56</p> <p>SDG mainstreaming and acceleration in the national development framework Baseline: Rapid integrated assessment Target: Harmonized sustainable development policy framework</p> <p>National capacity to use updated and disaggregated data to monitor and report progress on national development goals aligned with 2030 Agenda [IRRF 7.2.2] Baseline: Not Adequate Target: Partial</p> <p>Operational effectiveness of the mechanism for aid coordination [IRRF 7.4.2] Baseline: Not adequate Target: Partial</p> <p>Annual reports on development cooperation Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Capacity of the regional councils for planning, budgeting and/or monitoring basic services delivery [IRRF 3.2.2]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning - Secretariat of the Framework of Dialogue for Aid Coordination - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation - Commissariat of Planning - DISED - Delegated Ministry of Decentralization - National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) - Ministry of Justice - Other line ministries - Prison authorities - Parliament - Global Alliance of National Commissions on Human Rights - Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions - Network of African National Human Rights Institutions - Civil society - OHCHR - UNHCR, - World Bank - Regional councils 	<p>Regular: 1,520 Other: 2,800</p>

		<p>Baseline: No capacity Target: Partial capacity</p> <p>National development plans include refugee and migrant responses. Baseline: Target:</p> <p><i>Data sources:</i> Reports from projects and ministries (Finance, Foreign Affairs and Decentralization), official journal, budget of the national statistical plan, report on the evaluation of national statistical legislation, annual reports of the World Bank statistical capacity index, and satisfaction surveys on aid coordination framework.</p>	<p>- European Union - Financial and technical development partners and other United Nations organizations</p>	
		<p>Output 3.2. The national mechanism and institutional capacities for monitoring and reporting on the status of human rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are strengthened.</p> <p>Accreditation of the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) by the Global Alliance of National Commissions on Human Rights [linked to IRRF 2.3.1] Baseline: Non-accredited Target: Accredited</p> <p>Number of training sessions organized for departmental and civil society representatives on the universal periodic review for the production of information and its follow-up Baseline: 0 Target: 2 per year</p> <p>Mechanism to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the international human rights conventions and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including female genital mutilation [linked to IRRF 2.3.1] Baseline: Non-operational Target: Operational</p>		

		<i>Data sources:</i> Reports from the National Human Rights Commission, Mo Ibrahim Foundation, and projects (including information on treaty bodies and conventions, and implementation of recommendations from international human rights instruments)		
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