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Country programme document for Mauritania (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. After being appointed as a lower middle-income country in 2011, Mauritania grew economically from 2012 to 2016 by an average of 5 per cent,¹ and the poverty rate declined from 42 per cent in 2008 to 31 per cent in 2014.² While progress is commendable, spatial disparities and gender inequalities persist, especially in terms of employment, professional training, political decision-making, and access to capital and basic services. The poorest regions (Guidimakha, Tagant, Assaba, and Brakna) have a poverty rate greater than 40 per cent, while other regions—such as Gorgol, Hodh El Gharbi, Trarza, and Adrar—have high rates of poverty. Unemployment affects mostly women and young people (19 per cent for women, and 21 per cent for young people aged 14 to 34)² while the inequality index was 0.34 in 2014.² The agriculture and fishery sectors, which employ most of the workforce in rural areas, have low rates of production and remain vulnerable to the effects of climate change. According to the UNDP 2016 Human Development Report, Mauritania has a Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 0.513 and is positioned 157 out of 185 countries.

2. Disparities between rural and urban areas are due, in part, to unequal resource allocation, lack of economic competitiveness and diversification, and weak governance. Other shortcomings include poor parliamentary oversight, low participation in local development planning, corruption, and lack of accountability and transparency. In 2015, the 1.9 per cent decline in the growth rate (after reaching 6.6 per cent in 2014) was attributed to the collapse in the global price of raw materials, particularly iron. This demonstrates how the country is vulnerable to external price shocks and poor economic diversification.

3. Mauritania is vulnerable to disasters associated with climate change. Floods, such as the one in 2013 that damaged economic infrastructure and affected over 70,000 people, highlight an insufficiency in national capacities to coordinate, prepare and respond to emergencies. National authorities estimate 24 localities (including 13 cities) are located in high flood risk or landlocked areas. To mitigate the climate change risk, Mauritania has made advances in the energy sector by developing and adopting the National Renewable Energy Strategy and increasing its share of renewable energy to 25 per cent in 2016 (from 5 per cent in 2012).³ Despite this, rural communities have benefitted the least as only 5 per cent have access to electricity.⁴

4. With regards to political governance, the government organized several dialogues between the majority party and members of the opposition, as well as with civil society organizations (CSOs). Yet, a portion of the opposition did not participate, which is likely to exacerbate social and political tensions. Insufficiencies in governance, lack of employment opportunities, and porous national borders have led to an uptick in illicit activities such as the trafficking of weapons, drugs and humans, along with radicalization, terrorism, and illegal migration. Areas affected by radicalization are located near the borders with Mali. They have high poverty rates, and poor provision of social services and government infrastructure. Young people and women in these areas are especially vulnerable. Because peace, security and the fight against terrorism are primary challenges for Mauritania, the government approved the National Strategy Against Terrorism and Transnational Criminality, and agreed to host the offices of G5-Sahel—created in 2014.⁵

5. Mauritania has ratified all international human rights conventions and treaties, and presented Universal Periodic Review Reports in 2010 and 2015. Slavery and torture were proclaimed crimes against humanity in the 2012 revision of the constitution. The country faces major challenges in access to justice, and the provision of justice services, particularly women rights.⁶ As a response,

¹ Systematic country diagnostic, 2017 World Bank report.

² National Household Living Conditions Survey, 2014.

³ Mauritania Renewable Readiness Assessment, 2015.

⁴ Situation analysis by UNDP/Global Environment Facility Hybrid Mini Grids Project, 2016.

⁵ An institutional framework for coordination of regional cooperation in development policies and security matters in central Africa, it was created at a summit for five Sahel countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

⁶ Report on perception of justice, European Union, 2014.

the government recently approved the National Strategy for Institutionalization of Gender action plan, but while this was a good step it is necessary to build the capacity of those working in the justice sector. Up to 64 per cent of citizens believe corruption is widespread due to the perceived dependence of the justice sector. According to the Corruption Perception Index, Mauritania was ranked 123 in the world in 2012, and fell to 142 in 2016.⁷

6. The Assessment of Development Results 2015 (ADR) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) mid-term evaluation for 2012 to 2017 highlighted achievements and lessons learned from UNDP interventions, plus ways to address development challenges and shortcomings. The capacities and competences of the public administration sector have improved in policy planning, development, and monitoring as demonstrated by the formulation of the Strategic Framework to Fight Poverty, other sectoral policies and strategies, the development of the country's first social accounting matrix, and the elaboration of the National Human Development Report. The latter greatly contributed to the national debate on long-term development, and paved the way for the formulation, in 2016, of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-aligned Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP). Progress still needs to be made regarding policy support to tackle poverty and reach disadvantaged groups. Furthermore, the ADR report shows a need for qualitative data tools and requirements that strengthen the national statistical system.

7. After 15 years of implementing a poverty reduction strategy, Mauritania formulated a new strategic development vision: the SCAPP for 2016 to 2030. This strategy addresses challenges in Mauritania that directly or indirectly contribute to poverty. It is aligned to the SDGs and integrates 48 SDG targets as prioritized by Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support and Rapid Integrated Assessments tools. The purpose of using SCAPP is to build a prosperous, strong, inclusive, and economically sustainable society that meets the basic needs of all citizens. Long-term goals include providing them with access to services that positively affect their well-being, and improve social cohesion and justice throughout the country. The Government of Mauritania plans to achieve these objectives by: (i) facilitating political dialogue; (ii) reforming the business climate; (iii) promoting driving sectors of the economy, and (iv) developing a social programme based on quality of education and health services. UNDP will provide support in areas where it has a comparative advantage, such as inclusive and sustainable growth, good governance (mainly in the areas of justice, anti-corruption and parliamentary control), and improved management of natural resources.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The objectives of the Mauritania country programme are to support the long-term development strategy, promote an inclusive economy and society (including shared and sustainable economic growth), and break cycles of inequality and poverty, especially in rural areas where populations are most vulnerable. The development pathways that will help stakeholders achieve this objective include inclusive growth policies (medium to long-term) and simultaneous investments in livelihood programmes for at-risk populations, especially in the south and south-eastern parts of Mauritania where the risk of radicalization is high. Due to dependence on natural resources, any growth must be accompanied by investments in sustainable natural resource and disaster risk management for improved resilience. Development pathways must be focused on public sector strengthening that promotes diversification of the economy, strengthens community participation in policy formulation and project implementation, and improves local service delivery.

9. The UNDP programme is based on three thematic areas: (i) building strong, inclusive and sustainable growth that is embodied in the design and implementation of public policies by national institutions in charge of economic planning, (ii) improving governance, institutional capacities and fighting radicalization and security threats, and (iii) fostering sustainable natural

⁷ See Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index: www.transparency.org/cpi2016.

resource management, and resilience against disasters and climate change. The strategy is dependent on links between the three pillars. For example, dependence on commodities will be mitigated through diversification of the economy and vocational training, leading to differentiated livelihoods in the agriculture and fishery sectors. Since there is potential for agriculture and fisheries to become a main source of livelihood for people living in rural areas, it is critical to invest in sustainable natural resource management to ensure resiliency and safeguard assets. The strategy will prioritize enablers such as supporting national actors in the formulation and implementation of development plans and the national statistical system.

10. The proposed programme supports the new 2016-2030 SCAPP by way of monitoring and implementing international commitments and treaties (including the African Union Agenda 2063 of, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Climate Change Agreement, multilateral environmental agreements, and other international/regional human rights treaties). The programme is anchored in the UNDP strategic plan, gender strategic plan, the South-South Cooperation strategy, and the plan to prevent violent extremism.

Strong inclusive and sustainable growth

11. Under the previous programme, UNDP direct support to the poor and vulnerable resulted in the creation of state-of-the-art ideas.⁸ More than 133,000 vulnerable people (54 per cent women) could access secure plots of land, irrigated perimeters, seeds, agricultural inputs, and pumps, which improved their livelihoods.⁹ The drawback was reducing inequalities and exclusion were not systematically integrated into the programme. The new programme will continue to provide direct support, and ensure that inequalities and exclusion are integrated for better access to decent and sustainable employment opportunities for marginalized groups, including young people and women in urban and rural areas. Strategies include advocating for adequate employment policies that make labour market and financial services accessible; engage the private sector in the area of vocational training; strengthen public-private partnerships, and improve access to income-generating activities.

12. UNDP will prioritize and support the government by building the capacity of the Ministry of Economy and Finances (MEF), sectoral departments, and statistical system entities, at the central and regional levels, as well as supporting the adoption of gender responsive policies and building national capacities to mainstream gender into various sectors. Because capacity development is an important component of the programme it will be implemented in line with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) *Capacity Development: UNDAF Companion Guidance*. To promote employment of specific populations under the area of social protection, UNDP will set up a national observatory and strengthen the capacities of the national statistical system. This will help address and unlock the qualitative data bottleneck, which will allow for the implementation of nationally prioritized SDGs, at national and local levels.

13. Conditions for achieving inclusive growth will be created through effective development cooperation between UNDP and other development partners: organizations in the United Nations System, the African Development Bank, World Bank, European Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the German Development Bank. This includes coordinating which planning, monitoring and evaluation tools are used for SCAPP, SDGs, and sector strategies, and that build the capacity of national actors in charge of formulating and implementing development plans and the statistical system. UNDP will work closely with civil society, local communities and academics. The private sector will be mobilized to better fulfill its social responsibilities.

Improving governance, institutional capacity and the fight against radicalization and security threats

⁸ Mauritania ADR, 2015.

⁹ Assessment of UNDP interventions in community development. UNDP Outcome Evaluation, 2016.

14. In the previous programme, the local development capacities of regional and national institutions were improved as frameworks for the coordination of local development were established in four regions (Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba and Guidimakha), filling gaps in planning, coordination and monitoring. Despite this achievement, the framework for local economic development is still weak and unstructured. At the municipal level, there are no territorial development plans to guide and rationalize investments in economic infrastructure.¹⁰ In addition, UNDP contributed to building national capacity to fight corruption and although a national strategy and corruption law have been adopted, and specialized courts created, more efforts are required to make progress. UNDP will build on previous gains, and focus on strengthening the capacities of public administration, and local and regional authorities. This will be done to provide quality public services and develop a culture of accountability and transparency.

15. UNDP interventions will improve regional governance and instil a built-in approach of local economic development to create economic opportunities for women and youth. Interventions will focus on the poorest regions and UNDP will work with the European Union, World Bank, GIZ, French Development Agency, and other partners on decentralization and regional governance, and in facilitating coordination between development partners and the government. In addition, UNDP will fight against radicalization and security threats, and promote social cohesion by assisting national stakeholders in developing youth and women-leadership programmes for improved social and economic integration and to create economic opportunities for the poorest living in urban and rural areas. UNDP will coordinate with the governments of the United States of America and Japan, and the G5 Sahel platform, as well as local religious authorities and community leaders on these interventions.

16. UNDP contributed to strengthening democratic institutions and the capacities of Parliament. There was an increase in the number of laws voted for, and number of amendments made to bills submitted by executive powers (15 proposals in total).¹¹ Parliamentary oversight of government actions improved, allowing for discussions to take place on the allocation and use of state resources.⁹ Yet, because progress has been slow it is imperative to work at the parliamentary and technical secretariat levels.¹⁰ UNDP will continue to promote transparency and accountability by strengthening the capacity of policy-making institutions. UNDP will advocate for increased participation of women and youth (as candidates in national and municipal elections) and work with stakeholders to stimulate social cohesion.

17. With UNDP support, the percentage of female members of parliament rose from 2 per cent in 2005 to 19.7 per cent in 2014.¹² This positive evolution, endorsed by the National Gender Strategy in 2015, provides a strong basis for UNDP to assist Mauritania in meeting the global objective of 33 per cent female representation in Parliament. UNDP will continue to support Parliament in implementing a women's peace and security agenda by promoting gender equality in legislative functions. The programme will strengthen the capacity of justice actors to develop protection and legal assistance mechanisms for vulnerable groups, with attention placed on women, youth and prisoners. Moreover, UNDP will partner with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on building the capacity of national institutions regarding gender equality and women's empowerment.

18. In partnership with the European Union, other United Nations organizations—such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR)—and the governments of the United States of America and Japan, UNDP will support the dissemination and publication of international conventions and treaties, training of justice actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on human rights, and modernization of judicial work through the use of new technology.

¹⁰ ART GOLD Project Mid-Term Evaluation, 2015.

¹¹ Final Review Report of the Project support to Parliament, 2016.

¹² Country Gender profile, AfDB 2015.

Fostering sustainable natural resource management and resilience to disasters and climate change

19. UNDP supported the government in mainstreaming environment and climate change into national development strategies and policies.¹³ The next step is to ensure implementation is effective, and includes methods to improve national environment coordination mechanisms and capacities. UNDP will do this by revitalizing existing inter-sectoral environmental coordination bodies to improve their operational capability. UNDP will ensure the framework for consultation and co-ordination of national actors is carried out on a sustainable basis, and the government allocates long-term, financial resources for future initiatives.

20. UNDP helped improve Mauritania's capacities to respond to the risk of disasters and provide legal and institutional feedback in this area. Yet, it is still necessary to provide clear institutional organization, a strategic plan for disaster risk reduction, and mechanisms for mobilizing resources. The programme will contribute to the formulation and implementation of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as integrate climate risks; improve community resilience by collaborating with local, NGOs; strengthen the national early warning system, and mobilize partnerships and funding. The programme will focus on post-disaster recovery by strengthening the capacity of local governments and communities. Support will include developing risk reduction plans/strategies at the local level that directly involve communities. The programme will support mainstreaming gender into the formulation and implementation of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, local contingency plans, and strategies on renewable energies and water.

21. The programme will contribute to the unification of legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable environmental management by harmonizing legal arrangements related to natural resources and environment sustainable management, along with finalizing and adopting legislation on the framework law on the environment. Ecosystem management and better use of natural resources are areas of focus, and UNDP will strengthen the technical and institutional capacities for ecosystem and water resource management. UNDP will identify and implement projects that are sustainable and directly affect communities and national institutions. The programme will continue to integrate environmental, disaster risk reduction, and climate change issues into national, sub-national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes.

22. Despite advances made in the energy sector, impoverished rural communities do not have access to clean and affordable sources of energy. The new programme will support the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) process by using complementary approaches from international financial institutions (e.g. World Bank and AfDB) and best practices from United Nations Development Programme. The programme will support government efforts in creating an enabling environment for the development of renewable energy and in alleviating energy poverty, particularly in rural areas. Because of the potential impact, agricultural, market, and community income generating activities will be prioritized to reach the most vulnerable and at-risk, especially women.

III. Programme and risk management

23. The programme will be executed nationally. Projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure an effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned and sustainable results. Direct implementation will safeguard and ensure UNDP accountability in complex programming situations. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations in managing financial risks. Where appropriate, UNDP will provide necessary support to national implementing partners in addressing capacity gaps. Accelerated procedures may be adopted to provide a rapid response to crisis situations and respond effectively to new requests for UNDP support. In accordance with Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation

¹³ Assessment of UNDP contributions to mainstreaming environment and climate change issues in national strategies. UNDP Outcome Evaluation 2016.

should be charged to the concerned projects. UNDP will review structures and procedures to ensure they are “fit for purpose” when implementing the programme, and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations reforms, and the new UNDP Strategic Plan.

24. UNDP will improve country office staff capacities to properly implement the country programme, mainly through training courses, seminars, and modules. The country office will make use, when necessary and possible, of existing UNDP business centre services to address specific needs, and will take steps to strengthen the capacities of the National Execution Support Cell to improve delivery capacity (while contributing to building the capacity of national partners). Complementary actions will be taken with other partners for efficiency and economies of scale.

25. UNDP identified five areas where risk mitigation strategies are required, these are: (i) programmatic areas; (ii) climate impact and disasters; (iii) security; (iv) limited capacity of national partners and structures to execute programmes, and (v) socio-political conflicts, with special attention on human rights and gender equality. To adequately address these risks, a mitigation plan will be developed during the programme/project preparation phase in collaboration with national stakeholders. This will be done to ensure increased national contributions to programme activities. The country office will adopt new UNDP quality assurance standards. Actions will be identified and implemented to strengthen the resource mobilization strategy, and will include improved communication and donor visibility, development of an early warning system, and seeking assistance from the UNDP Regional Service Centre. Fast-track procedures will be utilized to generate timely responses to crisis situations and emergencies.

26. Programmatic risks arise from reduced levels of support from traditional donors, a lack of resources to implement programmes, and not enough funds. To mitigate this UNDP will implement a resource mobilization plan that involves non-traditional donors, such as Gulf countries (e.g. the United Arab Emirates), and countries with emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Greater focus will be placed on raising the communication and visibility profile of interventions, as well as exploring new funding mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, public-private partnerships, and South-South Cooperation funding opportunities such as the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund, and collaborative approaches with the G5-Sahel. UNDP will advocate for the government to shift from funding to financing, in accordance with the spirit of the Addis Ababa agreement, and make a greater contribution to the national programme, mainly in terms of regional governance.

27. To address climate change and disasters risks, the office will adopt UNDP social and environmental standards. As for security risks, most arise because Mauritania shares a border with Mali and Morocco. The country office will implement a plan to reinforce the capacities of security partners at the national level. This will be done in collaboration with other United Nations organizations implementing the HACT. A Business Continuity Plan will be established in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Collaborations with the United Nations Political and Development Advisor and OHCHR will hopefully mitigate socio-political conflict, while gender-related risks will be alleviated through the implementation of programmes on economic empowerment and political participation. Programme risks will be monitored every six-months through a mid-term review, and project risks will be monitored on a quarterly basis.

28. 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 UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. UNDP support to the government will be results-driven by investing in careful monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Country Programme Document (CPD) indicators are aligned with

national indicators (National Development Plan), the UNDAF, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, and the SDGs.

30. To monitor its contribution to national results, UNDP will use, to the greatest extent possible, national monitoring systems, including SCAPP and outputs from the national statistical system. National reference surveys on population living conditions (EPCV), reference surveys on employment, national accounts, analyses of the results of the general census of the population (2013), will be used to monitor progress. At the global level, international good governance indicators will be used. UNDP will develop a multi-year study and research plan and work with national strategic research institutions and think tanks to conduct thematic studies to test certain assumptions of the theory of change.

31. Despite recent progress in collecting and publishing statistical data, there is little disaggregated data at the sub-national and local levels on gender.¹⁴ A recent study on the baseline situation of the SDGs in Mauritania revealed not enough data is available to monitor progress. UNDP, in partnership with UNFPA, Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa, and the European Union, will support capacity development for the national statistical system to produce reliable data for the monitoring of the SDGs, SCAPP, and UNDAF indicators. UNDP will support implementation of the new 2016-2020 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and the corresponding action plan.

32. UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework (SP IRRF) will be the reference for setting programme outcomes and output indicators. The SP IRRF will be completed with other relevant indicators if necessary. Big data, and South-South and triangular cooperation approaches will be explored to establish a reliable data system on the SDGs. The office will develop proxy indicators when data on outcome and output indicators are not available.

33. The UNDP results monitoring system will be aligned with the UNDAF mechanism. The Programme Steering Committee will, on a semi-annual basis, regularly monitor progress towards achievement of outcomes, based on indicators. At the project level, steering committees will ensure regular monitoring of project progress. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted for each outcome, and a final evaluation will be carried out in the last quarter of the fourth year. UNDP will strengthen its monitoring mechanisms by actively engaging beneficiaries.

34. Evaluations will be selected, planned and conducted to measure progress and results for learning and accountability purposes, and to provide stakeholders with the information they require for making informed decisions and necessary adjustments during the implementation phase. Gender markers will be used to track CPD budgets and expenditures to improve planning and resource allocation regarding gender equality. UNDP will implement the project quality assurance system and develop capacities for gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation.

35. UNDP will allocate at least 5 per cent of its programme budget to data collection, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

¹⁴ Evaluation of the Strategic Framework to Fight Against Poverty, July 2015.

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

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 1: Promoting strong, sustainable and inclusive growth				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: The institutions in charge of economic steering develop and implement policies that contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth.				SDG: SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 10
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p>1.1 The employment rate by sex, age, region (moughataa), maternal language. Baseline: 50.66% (F: 40%; M: 75.15%) Target: 55 % (F: 45%; M: 82%)</p> <p>1.2 Poverty rate Baseline: 31%% (Urban: 16.7%; Rural: 44.4%; Female-headed households: 20.02%; Male-headed households: 23.2%) Target: 25% (Urban: 11%; Rural: 40%; Female-headed households: 15%; Male-headed households: 18%)</p> <p>1.3 Gini index Baseline: 0.34 Target: 0.30</p> <p>1.4 Percentage of Sustainable Development Goal indicators with disaggregated data: Baseline: TBD Target: to be determined after second year</p>	<p>Data source: EPCV Frequency: Quadrennial</p> <p>Data source: EPCV Frequency: Quadrennial</p> <p>Data source: EPCV Frequency: Quadrennial</p> <p>Data source: SCAPP implementation Report Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1: National institutions in charge of economic affairs (MEF) have the capacity to design strategies, carry out inter-sectoral coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of gender responsive public policies that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. Indicator 1.1.1: Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place at the national and sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods Baseline: Partially¹⁵ Target: Fully Indicator 1.1.2: Extent to which the National Employment Observatory is operational Baseline: Partially operational Target: Fully operational Indicator 1.1.3: Number of SCAPP's implementation and monitoring reports Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Output 1.2: Marginalized groups (women and youth) in target areas have improved employment opportunities Indicator 1.2.1: number of new jobs generated Baseline: 112 (F: 56; M: 56) Target: 600 (F: 300; M: 300) Indicator 1.2.2: Number of additional women and men who benefit from strengthened livelihoods Baseline: 5,230 (F: 3,560; M: 1,670) Target: 10,000 (F: 7,000; M: 3,000)</p> <p>Output 1.3: Institutions have increased capacities and expertise to produce and make available disaggregated data and vulnerability analyzes to ensure regular</p>	<p>MEF; World Bank; European Union; GIZ; BMZ; German Development Bank; National Bureau of Statistics; UNICEF; UNFPA; AfDB; International Labour Organization (ILO), and the private sector.</p>	<p>Regular: 3,828,000</p>
				<p>Other: 2,500,000</p>

¹⁵ Assessment of UNDP contributions to promote access to job opportunities for women and young people, UNDP Outcome Evaluation 2016.

		monitoring of the level of achievement of outcomes, including SCAPP. Indicator 1.3.1: National data system provides geographic and gender disaggregated data on new areas (governance-peace, security and climate change). Baseline: No ¹⁶ Target: Yes		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 3: Strengthening governance in all its dimensions				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: The democratic institutions work in a more transparent and participatory manner, the justice and prison system is more independent and effective, the democratic space is expanded (especially for civil society organizations and marginalized groups) to improve peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and security.				SDG: SDG 5, SDG 16
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
2.1 Percentage of women in national parliaments Baseline: 21% (2016) Target: 33% (2021)	Data source: National Assembly Activity Report Frequency: Annual	Output 2.1: The justice actors have the technical and organizational capacities for law enforcement Indicator 2.1.1: Number courts at the national and subnational level organized and equipped for delivering Justice record: Baseline: 15 ¹⁷ Target: 56	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Social Affairs; National Commission on Human Rights; CSOs on Human Rights; Ministry of Public Service; MEF; Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization; GIZ; European Union; France Development Agency; World Bank; AfDB; CENI; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Youth and women's associations at local levels; Embassy of the United States of America; Embassy of Japan; and the private sector.	Regular: 2,832,400
2.2 Index of corruption perception: Baseline: 29 points (2016) Target: 39 points	Date Source: Transparency International Report Frequency: Annual	Output 2.2: The CSO human rights actors have the technical and organizational capacities to assist victims Indicator 2.2.1: Number of operational CSOs legally authorized to represent victims in the justice system. Baseline: 4 ¹⁸ Target: 8		Other: 17,500,000
2.3 Perception of terrorism as a crime by young people and women Young people: Baseline: 50% Target: 70% Women: Baseline: 48.5% Target: 70%	Data source: Study on the socioeconomic determinants of terrorism in Mauritania Frequency: quadrennial	Output 2.3: The vulnerable groups (women, extreme poor, handicapped, victims of the aftermath of slavery) have access to legal aid service Indicator 2.3.1: Number of people with access to legal aid services, desegregated by sex Baseline (Women/Men): F:0; M:0 Target (Women/Men): F: 100; M: 600		
2.4 Extent to which there is open access to data on government budgets, expenditures, and public procurement [IRRF 2.1] Baseline: Partially Target: Fully	Data source: PEFA report Frequency: Quadrennial	Output 2.4: Public administration and local government actors in eight wilayas (regions) have the technical, financial and organizational capacities to design and implement gender sensitive development policies at sub-national level. Indicator 2.4.1: Level of capacity of sub-national governments/administrations for planning, budgeting and monitoring basic services delivery Baseline: 3 (partial capacity) ¹⁹		
2.5 Percentage of state expenditures allocated to regional and local levels Baseline: 8.8% (2015)	Data Source: Systematic Country Diagnostic			

¹⁶ National Statistic Development Strategy report, 2016.

¹⁷ Final report of the project "Consolidation of Peace, Security and Justice in Mauritania," 2016.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ ART GOLD Project Mid-Term Evaluation 2015.

Target: 15%	Frequency: Annual	<p>Target: Capacity largely in place</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of functional SCAPP-based regional development plans Baseline: 4²⁰ Target: 8</p> <p>Output 2.5: Women and youth participate as candidates in local and national elections.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1: Number of women participating as candidates in local and national elections supported by UNDP Baseline: 365 Target: 400</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2: Number of youth participating as candidates in local and national elections supported by UNDP Baseline: 0 Target: 500</p> <p>Output 2.6: Young people and women at national level and in border areas have improved knowledge of the dangers of radicalization and terrorism.</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1: Percentage of youth declaring having knowledge of danger of violent extremism. Baseline: women 12%; men: 22%²¹ Target: women: 50%; men: 80%</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar #3: Strengthening governance in all its dimensions / Strategic work of environmental governance				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: The institutions and communities contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources, to anticipate and respond to crises and the effects of climate change.			SDG: SDG 1, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15	
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
<p>3.1 Share of renewable energies in the mix (SCAPP) Baseline: 32% (2015) Target: 50% (2020)</p> <p>3.2 Percentage of rural population with access to electricity [IRRF 1.4.A.2.1] Baseline: 5% Target: 15%</p>	<p>Data Source: SCAPP Implementation Report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data Source: SE4ALL Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National institutions have the technical, financial and organizational capacities to ensure operational environmental coordination, ecosystem protection and effective disaster risk management</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Extent to which there is a mechanism in place for effective institutional coordination Baseline: 3 (partially)²² Target: Fully</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Extent to which disaster risk reduction and/or integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, are in place and are gender</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Economy and Finances; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Fisheries; Ministry of Interior and Decentralization; GIZ; European Union;</p>	<p>Regular: 2,600,000</p> <p>Other: 17,450,000</p>

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Study on the socioeconomic determinants of terrorism in Mauritania, Ministry of Interior and UNDP, 2016.

²² Assessment of UNDP contribution to mainstreaming environment and climate change issues in national strategies, Outcome Evaluation 2016.

<p>3.3 Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [IRRF Indicator 5.2] Baseline: 17% Target: 16%</p>	<p>Data Source: National Communication on Climate Change Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>responsive. Baseline: 0²³ Target: 3 Indicator 3.1.3: Number of Government documents into which social and environmental standards have been integrated. Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Output 3.2: Vulnerable communities have adequate capacities, resources and an enabling environment to enhance the resilience of socio-economic development assets and community livelihoods through effective disaster and climate risk management Indicator 3.2.1: Number of households sustainably benefiting of disaster and climate risk management projects Baseline: 1,400²⁴ Target: 8,000</p> <p>Output 3.3: National actors have the technical, financial and organizational capacities for the effective integration of Climate Change and disaster risk reduction into development policies and strategies and for the promotion of the use of renewable energies Indicator 3.3.1: Extent to which there is a strengthened system in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify climate finance Baseline: 3 (partially) Target: Fully</p> <p>Output 3.4: National institutions and rural communities develop and implement sustainable models to access renewable energy Indicator 3.4.1: Total number of citizens disaggregated by sex with improved access to energy as a result of UNDP-supported intervention Baseline: 19,700²⁵ Target: 30,000 Indicator 3.4.2: Percentage of women headed households benefitting from improved energy access Baseline: 55%²⁶ Target: 70%</p> <p>Output 3.5: National institutions have the technical and organizational capacities for effective gender responsive management of water resources. Indicator 3.5.1: Extent to which capacities to implement national and local plans for Integrated Water Resources Management have improved</p>	<p>Ministry of Water and Sanitation; CSOs, and the private sector.</p>	
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²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Community Adaptation Plan, 2016.

²⁵ Solar Platforms Project Evaluation, 2015.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

		Baseline: 3 (partially) Target: Fully		
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