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Country programme document for Gabon (2018-2022)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	5
III. Programme and risk management.....	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Gabon (2018-2022).....	10



I. Programme rationale

1. Gabon has a small population of 1.8 million spread out over 268,000 square kilometers,¹ 85 per cent of which is forest. With one of the highest urbanization rates in Africa (87 per cent)² it achieved upper middle income status in 1962 from oil, timber and manganese exports.³ The Human Development Index of Gabon improved from 0.664 in 2010 to 0.697 in 2015, moving from 114 to 109, and placing it in the middle-income human development category.⁴ Yet, in the most recent household survey (conducted in 2005) the national poverty rate was 32.7 per cent (29.8 per cent for urban areas and 44.6 per cent for rural).⁵ In addition, multidimensional poverty in Gabon is estimated to be 4.4 per cent,⁶ with high deprivation in health and living conditions. The Gini Coefficient of Gabon shows rates of high inequality (0.437).⁷ Combatting poverty, and the degree to which it disproportionately affects rural, resource-poor, and otherwise marginal parts of the country serves as the driving force for this country programme document (CPD).

2. Significant disparities exist between highly urbanized coastal regions (Estuaire and Ogooué-Maritime), those with extractive activities (Haut-Ogooué), and the less densely populated provinces of Ogooué-Ivindo, Ogooué-Lolo, Nyanga, and Ngounié, which have limited access to resources and services. Some 95.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to safe drinking water versus 46.2 per cent in rural areas (42.2 per cent of rural households obtain water from rivers).⁸ Electricity reaches 86.4 per cent of households overall, but only 37.4 per cent of homes in rural areas.⁹

3. Significant gender disparities characterize the rural–urban divide. At the national level, 74.8 per cent of households utilize gas for cooking, while only 27.6 per cent of rural households, and 18.1 per cent of female-headed households, do the same. Gender-disaggregated data shows female-headed households have less access to various commodities and services. For example, 51.8 per cent of female-headed homes in rural areas have dirt floors (the figure is 41.6 per cent for male-headed households), which contributes to poor hygiene and high levels of morbidity.¹⁰

4. Despite progress in health insurance enrollment (200,000 enrolled in 2009 compared to 1,200,000 in 2016)¹¹ health care service delivery continues to be a challenge for the Government of Gabon. The management of non-communicable diseases—such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer—is inadequate, disproportionately affecting people living in the interior of the country.¹² Human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are prevalent in all provinces. People living with HIV/AIDS continue to face discrimination, stigmatization, and poor access to antiretroviral (ARV) drugs.

5. Primary school enrollment in Gabon is high with gender parity and a rate of over 80 per cent in recent years. Yet, enrollment is lower in rural areas, and twice as many girls drop out of high school as boys. Factors that contribute to the low secondary school completion rate of girls include early pregnancy and marriage. Adolescent mothers (aged 12 to 19) make up 14 per cent of the population in Gabon, a rate that is two to three times as high in some rural areas (25.5 per cent in Ngounié and 34.9 per cent in Woleu-Ntem).¹³ Access to education and health services for children

¹ 2013 General Population and Housing Census for Gabon.

² World Bank Gabon Country Overview, April 2017.

³ Accessed online: <https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=XT-GA>. Gabon Gross National Income per capita reached \$340 US dollars in 1962, more than the then average of upper middle-income countries (\$160.42 US dollars) for the same year.

⁴ UNDP Human Development Report 2016.

⁵ World Bank Report No. 36490-Gabon, Poverty Diagnostics, June 15, 2006.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ World Bank, 2005.

⁸ 2013 General Population and Housing Census for Gabon.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 2013 General Population and Housing Census for Gabon, and the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) for 2017.

¹¹ National Health Insurance and Social Guarantee Fund.

¹² 2013 General Population and Housing Census for Gabon.

¹³ *Ibid.*

with disabilities is low. While Libreville has two schools for disabled children, the number of young people with disabilities living in remote provinces exceeds the national average.

6. Women, youth, and people living in rural areas experience higher levels of unemployment. According to the 2013 census, unemployment stood at 16.5 per cent (22.1 per cent for women vs. 13.1 per cent for men).¹⁴ Labour force participation is male dominated (70.4 per cent compared to 45.5 per cent for women), and the region of Ogooué-Ivindo has the highest (30 per cent) unemployment rate while Woleu-Ntem has the lowest (12 per cent). Unemployment for those aged 16 to 25 is above the national average and ranges from 25 per cent to 42 per cent depending on the province. Fifty-eight per cent of women aged 15 to 49 are employed and earn a salary compared to 94 per cent of men.¹⁵ A mere 24.8 per cent of the national population (25.7 per cent of men and 23.8 per cent of women) has had vocational training, a number that drops to 13.3 per cent in rural areas (18.9 per cent for men and 7.4 per cent for women).¹⁶ Factors that contribute to disparities in unemployment include poor skill sets/qualifications, stigmatization, and discrimination.¹⁷

7. Gabon faces challenges in balancing national economic and demographic development needs, along with preserving the resource rich environment. Although Gabon has taken steps to protect a significant portion of its territory, and has a legal framework in place that includes a law on sustainable development and the environment, challenges remain. In recent years, efforts to promote intensive agriculture as a main sector for employment growth have faced pressure from those wishing to limit the loss of the rainforest because of national and global consequences. This is problematic as agriculture employs more than 60 per cent of the rural population. Ensuring sustainable value chains is critical to provide jobs and services in rural areas and protect the environment. Economic diversification is another important factor, particularly in areas that are rich in natural resources and where the economy is dominated by one sector.

8. Gabon faces disaster risks as a result of climate change. The National Climate Council has noted the Government of Gabon has limited capacity (at national and local levels) to carry out preventive environmental impact assessments or formulate climate change adaptation strategies and action plans. The second and third National Communications on Climate Change¹⁸ highlighted vulnerabilities related to flooding, coastal erosion, water salinization, decreased biological resources, and other threats to the natural fauna—issues that carry associated risks for local communities.¹⁹ Reducing the vulnerability of local communities and fragile ecosystems need to be pursued alongside livelihood and capacity-building initiatives.

9. Various dimensions of inequality and poverty in Gabon persist due to the weak capacities of local authorities to deliver quality and inclusive basic services, particularly in rural areas. Rapid levels of urbanization have concentrated development resources in towns and cities, which has caused the per capita cost of development activities to rise in sparsely populated areas. Weak infrastructure increases difficulty of access. Furthermore, civil servants (like many others in the population) have felt the pull to relocate to the four largest cities in Gabon, making it difficult to attract and keep talent at the local level.²⁰

10. Inequality and poverty are exacerbated by the low effectiveness of governance institutions. The Mo Ibrahim Index (2016) ranked Gabon 32 out of 54 countries in Africa on global governance, with a score of 48.8 (slightly below average). Root causes for governance challenges include lack of transparency, public policy monitoring and evaluation, weak citizen oversight mechanisms and

¹⁴ General Directorate of Statistics, 2013 General Population and Housing Census for Gabon.

¹⁵ Demographic Health Survey for Gabon, 2012.

¹⁶ Global Results of the General Census of Populations and Dwellings in Gabon, 2013.

¹⁷ 2013 population census and 2012 Inquiry on Employment, General Directorate of Statistics.

¹⁸ The Second and Third 'National Communications' of Gabon on Climate Change

¹⁹ Gabonese Ministry of Forestry, Waters and Fish, 2005. See: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/gabnc1.pdf>.

²⁰ CCA 2017.

democratic culture, and a lack of institutional capacity to generate reliable data.²¹ At the local level, weaknesses have been identified at all stages of the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle (PPPBSE). Resources budgeted at the national level either arrive late or are insufficient, while resources at the provincial level are centralized and/or delivery capacity is low. In terms of economic governance, the World Bank *Doing Business* report from 2016 highlighted business-related challenges in Gabon, ranking the country at 162 out of 189 countries assessed.

11. Institutional challenges are exacerbated by the recent contraction of the economy. Falling international oil prices reduced the ability of the government to pursue its investment programme. Public investment decreased from 6.7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014 to 4.9 per cent in 2016.²² The real GDP growth rate dropped from 7.1 per cent in 2011²³ to 2.1 per cent in 2016 and is expected to decline to 1.1 per cent in 2017.²⁴ Reduced financial room for maneuvering has led to strikes and rising tensions in the education and financial sectors. Meanwhile, Gabon is contending with the aftermath of a political crisis that followed the disputed 2016 elections. In response, the government launched a national dialogue in May 2017. Legislative elections planned for July 2017 have been postponed to 2018.

12. In response to these development challenges, the Strategic Plan for an Emerging Gabon (PSGE) 2011-2025 and its sub-programme, the Equal Opportunities Programme 2016-2020, are government-established initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to making prosperity inclusive, and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The government initiated a process to mainstream the SDGs and Agenda 2063 with the second phase of the PSGE. The PSGE is focused on the economic emergence of Gabon by 2025, along with acceleration and economic diversification, poverty reduction, reducing societal inequalities, infrastructure development, and the sustainable management of resources for future generations.

13. While strong development policy and planning frameworks are in place at the national level, using them to achieve greater coherence in policy formulation, particularly SDG and Agenda 2063 integration into the PSGE, is a challenge. Stronger links are needed between national and local levels for the planning and implementation of programmes. Additionally, high-level policy advice on economic diversification and social services is required.

14. UNDP support over the last several years has focused on the local level and strengthening the capacities of institutions. The 2017 evaluation of the UNDP-Government of Gabon flagship project, Articulation of Territorial and Thematic Networks for Governance and Local Development (ART GOLD), highlighted the positive contribution made to strengthening basic social infrastructure and services in target areas. ART GOLD helped the government rapidly respond to local needs by providing classrooms, dispensaries, and drinking water. UNDP-supported projects assisted more than 5,000 people (60 per cent women and 10 per cent children), and 1,536 people (42 per cent women) benefitted directly from UNDP livelihood interventions. Over 700 people enjoyed improved access to energy services.

15. The ART GOLD evaluation documented achievements in building the capacity of local elected representatives and other stakeholders. Thirty-one local development plans (LDPs) were developed in five (out of nine) provinces. The government subsequently requested UNDP scale up the programme to include all provinces in the country, particularly peri-urban areas and the remote localities. The main challenge is to respond adequately and strategically to this priority in the face of fiscal constraints.

16. The Assessment of Development Results (ADR) found UNDP contributed to the preparation

²¹ CCA 2017, the Mo Ibrahim Report 2016, and the Public Financial Management Performance of Gabon (PEFA) report from 2016, Department of Public Finance and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

²² Gabon request for an extended arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility, IMF Country Report No. 17/205, July 2017.

²³ IMF Executive Board Consultation, February 2016.

²⁴ Ministry of Economy: Economic, Social and Financial Report accompanying the draft Supplementary Budget Law of 2017.

of policy documents in the areas of environmental governance, decentralization policy, HIV/AIDS response, and gender. Other positive attributes highlighted were the reputation and comparative advantage of UNDP, based on its proven expertise in the areas of governance, environment, and poverty reduction. This has allowed the country office to raise programme funds from multiple partners.²⁵ A primary recommendation was for UNDP to reengage partners and the government in securing environmental and climate change funding opportunities, and to use state funds (through a government cost-sharing modality) for the development of national capacities.

17. This Country Programme builds on the results and lessons learned from the previous programme, and continues to scale up support to the local level to ensure inclusive services are provided to all members of the population. The Country Programme will support the government in responding to the evolving context by engaging with partners at the national policy level to streamline national and local capacities.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The theory of change assumes strengthening participatory local and provincial planning, fiscal resource management, and implementation capacities will ensure people from all segments of the population have inclusive access to basic social services, sustainable livelihoods and job creation, and sustainable use of natural resources, all of which may contribute to ending multidimensional poverty in rural and peripheral regions of Gabon.

19. The UNDP strategy will help the Government of Gabon translate national development priorities so they are effective at the local and community levels. The assumption is a programme that works at the national and local levels—by combining national level policy support with governance and capacity building at the local level—will provide an ideal platform for addressing the inter-related issues of inclusion, economic diversification, service delivery, livelihoods, and environmental protection/climate change mitigation for an emerging and prosperous Gabon. Improving capacities and policy, planning and programme effectiveness at the local level (particularly in rural areas) will lead to the provision of inclusive services and creation of equal opportunities. Given the unequal levels of development across the country, UNDP will focus on implementing programmes in non-coastal and mineral-poor provinces although coverage will be safeguarded across all nine provinces.

20. The government will be the primary substantive, technical, and financial partner—vis-à-vis a government cost-sharing model. As a middle-income country, Gabon has few ‘traditional’ donor partners; therefore, the scope of the programme is dependent on the government’s continued prioritization of local development and allocation of resources towards delivering proposed CPD outputs. Another critical factor is the ability of UNDP to mobilize support from ‘non-traditional’ sources, including vertical funds, the private sector, emerging partners, and South-South cooperation. Efforts to strengthen local capacities will draw on sharing tools and experiences across provinces and with partners in the Global South.

21. UNDP will capitalize on good local development practices in Africa, such as the Community Development Emergency Programme (PUDEC) approach in Senegal, Togo, and parts of Asia and Latin America. Planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are at the core of UNDP capacity building support. Local authorities will receive technical support in preparing each LDP so they are in line with the PSGE and requirements of the provincial fund put in place by the government. Furthermore, local authorities will benefit from the exchange of information from counterparts in other countries, such as Togo and Senegal.

22. Where possible, the programme will focus on gender issues at the local level, specifically women’s skills development. UNDP will partner with established women’s networks, local

²⁵ Assessment of development results for Gabon, December 2016.

women's associations, and women's cooperatives. This approach will ensure women play a lead role in the elaborating LDPs and managing resulting projects.

23. Although the programme focuses on a single UNDAF outcome, it is comprised of five components: (i) improved technical and financial capacities for national and local institutions engaged in development planning; (ii) effective national and local governance for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 at the national and local levels; (iii) increased provision of basic social services; (iv) strengthening of value chains for employment, and (v) sustainability of the development process and increased government capacity to adapt to climate change risks. Two cross-cutting pillars underpin the programme: building institutional capacities for planning processes, and provision of capacity support for inclusive and sustainable growth. In this way, the CPD is aligned with the PSGE priority areas of governance, sustainable development, a 'Green Gabon', and a 'Gabon of the Service Sector'

Pillar I: Enhanced national and local capacities for planning and SDG mainstreaming

24. UNDP will provide leadership on the SDGs through the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach. To complement this high-level mainstreaming work, UNDP will facilitate the creation of essential links between national and local policy planning and implementation processes. The aim is to strengthen ongoing policy support on the SDGs, and create a foundation upon which to build local policies and programmes that are inclusive and sustainable. This will be done by building the capacities of national public institutions involved in the policy-making process to better craft and implement development plans, and build partnerships for the effective implementation of the 2030 and 2063 agendas. In collaboration with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), support will strengthen national statistical capacities to measure progress towards SDG targets and indicators. Furthermore, dedicated assistance is needed for the government to develop the Gabon SDG report. UNDP will provide technical support on data collection and analysis, particularly data-disaggregation by sex. Local development approaches will address SDGs 1 to 10, 13, 15 and 16.

25. UNDP will provide support on strategic planning, policy formulation, targeting of beneficiaries, project development, and monitoring and evaluation for the Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Environment, the National Climate Council, the newly created Sustainable Development Authority and National Council for Sustainable Development, relevant sectorial ministries, and local authorities. Improved capacities of national and local institutions will lead to better development and implementation of LDPs, and ensure better management of public resources and inclusive services at decentralized levels. Due to the scarcity of qualified human resources, UNDP will launch joint planning and implementation units across concerned ministries at local and/or provincial levels. This will involve a special partnership with the Ministry of Interior and of Decentralization.

26. Cooperating with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in Libreville, UNDP will intensify technical support for the preparation of the regional report on progress towards the SDGs and Agenda 2063. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the European Union—the main funder of ECCAS—to meet regional requirements. At the local level, stakeholders will be sensitized to the SDGs and Agenda 2063, and their capacities will be strengthened for effective integration, implementation and reporting.

Pillar II: Inclusive and sustainable growth

27. The government-led local development planning process will inform detailed interventions at the local level. These will help focus resources and interventions on the most vulnerable and excluded populations and provinces. UNDP will hold regular policy dialogues with local authorities (e.g. mayors, provincial civil servants, etc.) on issues that may affect the welfare of community members, on how to improve participatory planning processes so they are inclusive and can be used to identify responses for unemployment or lack of access to services. Although the ultimate orientation of programming will be determined by beneficiaries and local authorities

(and build on the experience of ART GOLD), efforts are likely to be concentrated in water, sanitation, education, health services, energy, and basic infrastructure sectors in rural and peri-urban areas.

28. UNDP will promote access to sustainable livelihoods for disadvantaged populations, including women, youth, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. This component of the programme will develop value chains through the analysis of business opportunities, training of target groups and, as necessary, provision of tools and equipment. UNDP support on value chains will target rural areas and address root causes of unemployment, such as lack of qualifications or discrimination.

29. UNDP will work with other members of the UNCT—the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UNFPA—on social service elements and seek complimentary areas of work with the World Bank, African Development Bank, and Islamic Development Bank on youth employment and social service issues. With regards to service delivery, UNDP will use its expertise and best practices for planning, SDG mainstreaming, project management, and fund management. Other United Nations organizations will contribute by strengthening the technical and quality dimensions of relevant sectors.

30. To foster sustainable growth, building the capacities of national institutions and local communities is central to ensuring the sustainable management of resources. This requires the conservation, sharing, and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and building a contingency plan for natural disasters that reduces community vulnerability and increase resilience to shocks. UNDP will help formulate practical responses to specific and local environmental and climate challenges, and raise the awareness of communities, especially those situated close to parks and reserves, on the principles of sustainable development.

31. Disaster risk reduction is critical in peri-urban and rural areas affected by floods and landslides (climate change related). Coastal areas at higher risk (800 km worth) require detailed analysis for the implementation of climate change adaptation action plans. To this end, UNDP has been approached by the Government of Gabon to support the development of a national climate change adaptation plan for submission to the Green Climate Fund. The Ministry of Economy is a primary partner in the development of this plan, and UNDP consultations with the government have begun, with support from regional hubs in Addis Ababa and Bangkok. The government plans to submit a proposal to the Green Climate Fund in early 2018.

III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional, and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes, are outlined in the organizational programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal controls framework. This programme is the result of a consultative process with government and other national stakeholders.

33. The programme will be nationally executed and rely on a mix of implementation modalities. A Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) may be explored or maintained for ongoing and approved projects. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, costs defined and classified as programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations managing financial risks. UNDP, in collaboration with the UNCT, will conduct a macro-assessment of the public finance management system, as well as a micro-assessment for relevant government bodies and civil society organizations to identify potential risks related to the management of public resources. UNDP will help assess the capacities of implementing partners as part of the HACT. Throughout the process, UNDP will encourage the use of other shared and harmonized instruments for operations and programming, such as the

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Business Operations Strategies.

34. Significant programme risks are related to: (a) the political environment, in the event outcomes from the recent “national dialogue” do not resolve underlying issues that affect social cohesion, (b) a lower than hoped-for level of government cost-sharing, and (c) UNDP and national partner capacity to implement initiatives. These risks could have adverse effects on UNDP activities in Gabon. Proactive dialogue is essential to ensure all projects, particularly those for local and community development, are built on proper foundations.

35. To mitigate risks related to the political environment, UNDP will develop a contingency plan and support national dialogue processes and reforms, provided they are feasible and congruent with the UNDP mandate. Local development will serve as an entry point for improving social cohesion and inclusion at the local level. UNDP consulted with the Government of Gabon and national stakeholders on the elaboration of this CPD to minimize risks related to government commitment, especially on financial contributions. The government approached UNDP for support in the design of the plan prior to its submission to the Green Climate Fund. UNDP will capitalize on this request to reactivate partnerships with other vertical donors, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), that were discontinued in the past. New partnerships will be explored with development institutions and the private sector (this includes oil companies along with newer players in private sector growth like telecommunications and agribusiness). During the implementation phase, UNDP will foster stakeholder engagement and co-ownership of the CPD through periodic reviews at the outcome level and regular technical level discussions that allow for integrating lessons learned, and making course adjustments in line with national priorities.

36. In addition, UNDP Social and Environmental Standards will be applied across all projects to ensure risks (e.g. climate change, disaster, gender equality, biodiversity, and meaningful participation) are effectively assessed and managed. The UNDP accountability mechanism provides a tool for planners to receive, and respond to, grievances from project beneficiaries so issues can be identified and actively addressed.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. Results and value for money are facets of UNDP support to the government. UNDP will invest in robust monitoring and evaluation of this programme, which includes aligning CPD indicators with the PSGE and SDGs.

38. UNDP, in collaboration with partners (including universities and academia), will support capacity development in data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and research. UNDP will work with the National Statistical Institute on the production and regular dissemination of updated gender-disaggregated data on the SDGs. Additionally, UNDP will develop an integrated monitoring and evaluation plan for the programme in order to safeguard rigorous monitoring of progress, and achievement of development outcomes.

39. The UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework (SP/IRRF) will serve as a reference in setting outcome and output indicators for the programme. IRRF output indicators will be revised, where relevant, to reflect updated indicators in the new Strategic Plan. UNDP will explore South-South (including ECCAS, and countries in West Africa that have successfully implemented the PUDC approach) and triangular cooperation modalities to establish a reliable data system on the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The country office will develop proxy indicators when monitoring is not feasible and/or data on outcome and output indicators are not available.

40. UNDP will ensure gender disaggregated data is considered for project formulation, implementation, and monitoring. Support will be provided to national institutions for the mainstreaming of gender issues in national statistics.

41. An annual programme review will be organized with the government and programme partners. Project boards will be organized and include national institutions, civil society, the

private sector, and development partners. Project quality assurance (PQA) checks will be held prior to Local Planning and Appraisal Committees and/or project boards as appropriate. Implementation of PQA management responses will be monitored.

42. As part of development cooperation effectiveness, joint missions and field visits to review activities and results will be organized periodically with the government, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities.

43. At least 5 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities. The programme will strengthen the monitoring and data collection capacities of implementing partners, and other stakeholders.

44. As part of the evaluation plan, UNDP will conduct a mid-term evaluation and final evaluation (using the criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) of programme outcomes six months before the end of the programme. Country office staff will seek support and share experiences with other country offices implementing similar programmes.

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

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Shared Prosperity (PSGE)				
UNDAF Outcome: By 2022, the quality of social sector budgeting is significantly improved and people, especially the most vulnerable, have made better use of quality basic social services				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (2014-2017): 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employments and livelihoods for poor and excluded.				
UNDAF 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	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p>Indicator: The Mo Ibrahim index on sustainable economic opportunity</p> <p>Baseline: 40.7</p> <p>Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: Level of public confidence in the delivery of basic services,</p> <p>Baseline: 26%</p> <p>Target: 50%</p>	<p>Data source: Mo Ibrahim Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Data Source: Strategic Plan for an Emerging Gabon</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Responsible: Ministry of Economy</p>	<p>Output 1: National and local institutions with enhanced technical and financial capacity to develop and implement local development plans, to ensure effective, efficient responsible and transparent management of public resources and services at decentralized level.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Level of capacity of sub-national governments/institutions to develop and implement local development plans. Baseline: 1, Target: 4²⁶ Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/Ministry of Interior, Security, in charge of Decentralization and Local Development; Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Number of local development plans developed and implemented by national and local institutions. Baseline: 31, Target: 90 Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/Ministry of Interior, Security, in charge of Decentralization and Local Development; Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2: Public institutions at local and national levels have the technical capacities to mainstream, monitor and report on the SDGs and the 2063 African Union Agenda.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Extent to which the SDGs and the Agenda 2063 are mainstreamed and implemented at national and local levels. Baseline: 1, Target: 5²⁷ Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/Ministry of Interior, Security, in charge of Decentralization and Local Development. Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Number of monitoring reports on the SDGs and 2063 African Union Agenda with updated and disaggregated data, published by national institutions.</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Professional Planning and Youth; 2. Work and Employment; 3. Social Affairs; 4. Economy and Finance; and sectoral ministries <p>- Food and Agriculture Organization - United Nations Population Fund - Economic Community of Central African States - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa - World Bank - African Development Bank - European Union - Bilateral partners - Global Environment Facility - World Wildlife Fund - Green Climate Fund - Ministry in charge of Forest Economy</p>	<p>Regular: 691,000</p> <p>Other: 10,000,000</p>

²⁶ 1 - Unsatisfactory: No local development plan; 2 - Partially satisfactory: local development plan developed; 3 – Satisfactory: Local Development Plan funded; 4 - Very Good: Local Development Plan implemented.

²⁷ 1 - Unsatisfactory: Not started; 2 - Partially Satisfactory: Sensitization launched at national and local levels; 3 – Satisfactory: Integration of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in local and national plan; 4 - Very Good: National and local plan mainstreaming the SDGs and Agenda 2063 funded; 5 - Excellent: National and local plans mainstreaming the SDGs and Agenda 2063 implemented and reported at the High Level Forum.

		Baseline: 0, Target: 3 Source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning, partners, United Nations, UNDP Frequency: Biannually	National Park Agency of Gabon	
Indicator: Human development index Baseline: 0.697 Target: 0.800	Data source: UNDP Human Development Report Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP	Output 3: Local authorities and NGOs have strengthened capacities to develop and implement mechanisms to ensure inclusive access to basic social services for women, youth and people with disabilities. Indicator 3.1: Number of additional vulnerable people benefiting from basic social services disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities Baseline: 0 Target: 10,500 (6,000 women; 4,000 youth; 500 persons with disabilities) Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/Ministry of Interior, Security, in charge of Decentralization and Local Development, UNDP progress report Frequency: Annually Indicator 3.2: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Baseline: 20% Target: 50% Data source: Government and UNDP Frequency: Once every two years	The National Climate Council The Authority for Sustainable Development The National Sustainable Development Council	
Rate of unemployment at local level ²⁸ Baseline: 30% Target: 22.5%	Data source: The Directorate General for Statistics Frequency: Annual	Output 4: Women and youth from disadvantaged areas are able to access sustainable livelihoods and employment initiatives Indicator 4.1: Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created for women and men 15+ years old Baseline: 750 (women: 300, men: 450), Target: 2,700 (women: 1500, men: 1,200) Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/Ministry of Interior, Security, in charge of Decentralization and Local Development and UNDP Report Frequency: Annually Indicator 4.2. Number of people benefiting from UNDP supported livelihoods interventions disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: 1,536 (women: 655 and 291 youth; men: 881 and 259 youth) Target: 3,500 (1,800 women and 800 youth; 1,700 men and 500 youths) Data source: UNDP Progress Report Frequency: Annually		
		Output 5: National institutions and local communities have strengthened technical capacities to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, adaptation, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystems, in line with international conventions. Indicator: 5.1: Number of national entities ²⁹ with improved capacities for the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources. Baseline: 0		

²⁸ Ogooue-Ivindo will be the focus.

²⁹ Such as the Ministry for Forestry and the Environment, the National Agency for National Parks, and the National Council for Sustainable Development, etc.

		<p>Target: 13 Data source: State Ministry, and Ministry of Forest, Ocean and Environment. Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 5.2 Extent to which local communities can ensure sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services Baseline: 2, Target: 4³⁰ Data source: State Ministry, Ministry of Forest, Ocean and Environment/The National Parks Agency/UNDP Progress Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator: 5.3 Number of local adaptation plans implemented. Baseline: 0; Target: 9 Data source: Ministry of Economy, Prospective and Sustainable Development Planning/The National Climate Council Frequency: Annually</p>		
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³⁰ Unsatisfactory: Not started; 2- Partially Satisfactory: Sensitization at local level is ensured for sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services; 3 - Good: Integration of the sustainable principles in plan and programmes is ensured by the communities; 4 -Very Good: Local communities are able to ensure sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services.