### Country: [NIGER]

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2014-2018

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

UNDP technical and financial support to targeted institutions and communities has contributed to improve good governance, human rights, resilience and building peace.

1. UNDP demonstrated visible leadership in coordinating the process of developing the 2017-2021 Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2017-2021) by: (i) mobilizing national / international expertise, and financial resources, (ii) prioritization, contextualization and integration of the Sustainable Development Goals, (iii) advocacy for gender mainstreaming, (iv) articulation with Niger Vision 2035 and the African Union Agenda 2063. All of this support contributed to produce a quality national development programme and raised over US$23 billion in pledges during the successful 2017 donor roundtable.
2. During the 2016 electoral process (presidential and legislative), UNDP also played a key role in reducing tensions through preventive diplomacy and strategic steering of the electoral process through the co-chairmanship of the Elections Steering Committee together with the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC). This steering committee served as the forum for all national institutions and actors (Higher Council of Communication, National Human Rights Commission, State Council, National Council for Political Dialogue, and Ministries of the Interior, Finance and foreign affairs) and international partners (ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions) to strategically assist the country during the elections. UNDP also helped mobilize and managed the financial resources of a joint donor basket fund (Switzerland, Luxembourg, Japan, the Peacebuilding Fund and UNDP), thus contributing to the provision of a fully operational technical unit within the INEC, the provision of election materials, the production of communication materials, capacity building for national actors, institutions, voters and civil society. All these elements contributed to peaceful elections with a historic turnout of 66.75% in the first round of the presidential election, and strong female and youth participation.
3. In terms of human rights, the technical expertise and advocacy provided to the Government, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and civil society organizations, enabled the country to successfully submit its report on the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and to make up for 10 years delays by the successful presentation of its combined report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Similarly, with UNDP technical assistance, advocacy and financial support, the National Human Rights Commission was granted A status accreditation, allowing it to now fully participate in international fora with the right to vote and speak.
4. With regard to security, empowerment and sensitization of actors (national, regional and local institutions, targeted communities, women, youth), UNDP involvement in processes and mechanisms on early warning/prevention/conflict management peacebuilding and the availability of adequate operational security and response plans contributed to an improvement in the security situation and social cohesion with a 65% reduction in security threats reported in the 20 communes of 4 regions surveyed[[2]](#footnote-2). Specifically, conflict prevention was fostered through strategic and operational support to the High Authority for Peace Consolidation, the Ministry of Interior, the regions and communities by improving trust between the Defense and Security Forces and populations in 3 conflict-prone regions, socio-economic integration and vocational training of girls and boys (Agadez, Tahoua), integrated border management (Diffa and Tillabéry) and the strengthening of the national security management system through the installation/training/ equipment of the joint command posts in seven regions. The interventions directly impacted more than 215,000 people (25% women and 48% youth) and indirectly more than one million in the 6 regions and 21 departments covered by UNDP. Finally, the first national security strategy, which was developed, financed and coordinated by UNDP, now allows Niger to have a harmonized security framework that will reinforce the above-mentioned gains.
5. UNDP also contributed to strengthening the institutional framework for the resilience of vulnerable populations to the adverse effects of climate change (CC) and natural disasters. Thus, Niger was able to validate its National Communication on Climate Change with UNDP positioned as a key implementing partner. Technical support for the definition of the National Humanitarian Action Policy and the National Post-Disaster Recovery Framework, both based on an in-depth analysis of specific vulnerabilities, including women's, now makes it possible to harmonize planning and implementation interventions, and improve the humanitarian and development nexus. In addition, the expertise and funding provided to climate change and disaster risk management institutions helped reduced flood damage, bushfire occurrence and loss of life and pastures. Similarly, appropriate measures to reduce the impact of possible disasters, especially for women, youth, the elderly and the disabled, have been defined in the 24 local plans developed for 120 villages covering approximately 240,000 people in 5 regions through post-disaster recovery interventions following the “build back better” principles, for 5 communities and in the capital (Niamey).
6. With regard to resilience, food security and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change (CC), UNDP contributed to reducing the vulnerability of targeted populations to food insecurity through ensuring almost total coverage of food and nutritional needs for 326,046 people; access to energy for 89,612 and doubling of incomes for 60,169 people with jobs created, income-generating activities and actions to preserve the environment (18,728 temporary jobs created, 39% of which for women). Facilitating access to energy (installation of 320 multifunctional platforms) improved the living conditions of more than 640,000 people in disadvantaged areas (95% women), representing 91,430 households. This has also enabled the creation of 1310 permanent jobs for women and the development of income activities for 11,505 people (5847 women) around these Platforms. These UNDP efforts contributed to the improvement of the prevalence rates of severe food insecurity (2.5% vs. 1.1% in 2015).

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Niger** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2014-2018** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure (as of 09 August 2018)** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| ***1. By 2018, les ménages vulnérables et les communautés ciblées augmentent leur résilience en améliorant durablement leurs moyens de subsistance et leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, en gérant mieux leur environnement et en ayant accès aux filets sociaux.*** | | *$23 million* | 1. *Prevalence rate of moderate and severe food insecurity rate (sex disaggregated)* 2. *% of people living below poverty line* 3. *Annual growth of agricultural production.* 4. *Annual growth rate of livestock production* | 1. *2018 targets for 2018 (moderate food insecurity <20% and severe <7.5%) were achieved since 2014 (moderate: 13.2% and severe 2.5%). Rates continue to fall steadily since 2015 with moderate food insecurity rate at 11.3% and severe at 1.1%. Sex disaggregated data is not available.* 2. *The proportion of people living below the poverty line has increased from 45.4% in 2014 to 38% in 2017 (Macro-Economic Framework Forecast of the Ministry of Planning).* 3. *The GDP growth rate of the agricultural sector increased from -3% in 2013 to 15.2% in 2016* 4. *The GDP growth rate of the livestock sector increased from 4.1% in 2013 to 4.8 in 2016* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  (Please provide an assessment of the progress made against the CP outputs over the cycle, and indicate their contribution to the outcome. Please indicate each of the main outputs and provide a summary assessment of overall progress)  CP Outputs:  The CPD identified three major products to contribute to this outcome : (a) A project on multifunctional platforms provided to improve people's access to energy; (b) The level of food consumption of rural beneficiary households (based if the gender of the household head) is improved; and (c) Producer capacities are improved in agricultural techniques.  Progress and Achievements:  UNDP contributed to further strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural populations to food insecurity and the adverse effects of climate change through: (a) Facilitating access to energy (installation of 320 multifunctional platforms) improved the living conditions of more than 640,000 people in disadvantaged rural areas, representing 91,430 households and enabled the creation of 1310 permanent jobs for women and the development of income activities for 11505 people (5847 women) around these Platforms.  (b) and (c) : The installation of 30 solar energy kits facilitated the access of 227 heads of households (1,611 people) to water for irrigation (60 hectares of land for gardening crops) and the consumption of humans and animals. Actions to preserve the environment (3401 ha of degraded land and the opening of 667 km of firewalls) have led to the creation of 52,422 temporary jobs (35% for women), the development of generating activities income (IGR) for 450 women and 375 men. UNDP succeeded in improving coverage of food needs of about 326,046 people within 24 communes in 5 regions, from 3 to 5 months over the 9 months of lean food period, thereby reducing their vulnerability to food / nutrition insecurity. This was achieved by facilitating access to agricultural equipment and inputs (adapted seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, motor pumps, stalk grinders, etc.), training in appropriate agricultural techniques of 45,922 producers (46% women), and introducing diversification of crops that multiply production by 2 to 3. As well support provided to 5 communes of the Regions of Tahoua and Dosso to develop local Water and Sanitation Plans now allow them not only to identify and prioritize interventions for the development of related services, but also give actors working in the sanitation sub-sector to dispose of a sanitation guide that harmonized approaches to interventions in this field. | | | | |
| **2. *D'ici à 2018, les institutions nationales, régionales et locales appuyées utilisent des systèmes et mécanismes adaptés pour la prévention/gestion des risques/catastrophes, la gestion durable de l’environnement et la sécurité alimentaire.*** | $ 10.5 million | | 1. financial implementation rate of projects and programs in the field of prevention and management of risks and disasters 2. financial implementation rate of projects and programs in the field of sustainable environmental management and the promotion of access to modern energy | 1. The financial implementation rate of projects and programs in the field of prevention and management of risks and disasters is fluctuating: 2014 = 75.7%; 2015 = 59%; 2016 = 40%; 2017 = 68.16% 2. The financial implementation rate of projects and programs in the field of sustainable environmental management and the promotion of access to modern energy: 2014 = 83%; 2015 = 63% in 2015; and 2017 = 44% in 2017 |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  The CPD identified two major products to contribute to this government outcome: (a) Policies, strategies and action plans (food security, sustainable land management, climate change, biodiversity, energy) are formulated and implemented with the support of targeted expertise; and (b) National, regional and local institutions in charge of the DNPGCCA have appropriate disaster risk prevention and management capabilities to develop annual plans.  Progress and Achievements:   1. Strengthening the technical capacities of national and local structures enabled them to i) conduct post-flood needs assessments and recovery planning, ii) develop 4 regional strategies, and iii) mainstream disaster risk reduction into 8 Regional Development Plans. The establishment of an institutional framework for post-disaster recovery and the development of a national strategy sensitive to gender allowed to harmonize the planning and implementation of interventions, taking into account the Humanitarian-Development nexus. 2. The formulation and submission of the document of the 4th National Communication to the Global Environment Facility allowed Niger to be among the first countries to fulfill their commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate change. Advocacy and financial assistance from UNDP facilitated the development and implementation of the Climate Change Learning Strategy. This contributed to strengthening ongoing advocacy / training efforts on good practices to combat adverse effects of climate change. The introduction of sustainable resource management measures of the Gadabédji Wildlife Reserve (wildlife management, monitoring) resulted in giving the reserve, the UNESCO "Biosphere Reserve" label, with all the related benefits (biodiversity, ecotourism). | | | | |
| **3. *D’ici à 2018, les institutions nationales et locales, les communautés et les groupes ciblés sont dotés de capacités pour assurer la bonne gouvernance et l’état de droit.*** | $ 19.5 million | | 1. *% of key democratic institutions - Parliament, Mediator, Higher Communication Council, National Council for Political Dialogue (CNDP), Constitutional Court, National Commission for the Human Rights of Fundamental Freedoms (CNDHLF), Court of Auditors, High Authority at Peacebuilding (HACP) and National Commission for Social Dialogue (CNDS) - with an operational activities program* 2. *% of sectoral expenditures integrated in the overall medium-term expenditure framework.* 3. *Rank of Niger / Corruption Index (Transparency International)* | 1. 2013 = 45,4% (5 sur 11) ; 2014 = 63.6% (7 sur 11 :) ; 2016 = 72,73%) (8 sur 11) ; 2017 = 87,5% (8 sur 9). 2. 2014 = 39.4% ; 2015 = 30,5% ; 2016 = 31,9%. 3. 2014 = 103ème; 2015 = 99ème; 2016/2017 = 98ème |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  The CPD identified six major products to contribute to this government outcome: (a) Expertise is provided to the Ministry of Planning to develop planning, financing and monitoring-evaluation tools; (b) Young people of both sexes are trained in entrepreneurship and start of businesses; (c) Parliament members have capabilities (educational modules, equipment, training) to carry out their mission; (d) Electoral institutions have capacity (voter registration, biometrics, procedures, human rights training, financial management) to manage electoral processes conform to international standards; (e) The Ministry of Justice, the National Human Right Commission and civil society organizations have required capabilities (human rights training tools, communication, gender, access to justice) to promote human rights and access to justice; and (f) rights owners receive legal assistance to access their rights.  Progress and Achievements:  UNDP technical and financial assistance enabled the Ministry of Planning to produce the 2017-2021 Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) and to organize the "Renaissance Conference", a donor roundtable, with more than 23 (against 17 expected) billion USD in pledging announcement. UNDP's sustained advocacy, funding and provision of expertise resulted in the integration of 43 targets and 61 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) following a major contextualization and prioritization exercise (MAPS). UNDP also facilitated the introduction of new themes (climate change, peace and security, extractive industries) into the National Gender Policy and its 2018-2022 plan, as well as the development of the 1st national plan on the UN Resolution 1325; this will allows from now on, a systematic consideration of gender in planning.   1. The youth economic reintegration program, currently being formulated should ultimately enable the establishment of an institutional and financial mechanism for the large-scale integration of young people (boys and girls) in order to reduce unemployment and their vulnerability, as well as the temptation to immigration and radicalization. 2. The capacities of the parliament members was strengthened by supporting the acquisition of a printing press and computer to support production of documents for the newly elected assembly in 2016. Training was also provided on the SDGs, capacity building of women parliamentarians to strengthen skills and competences in National Assembly decision-making. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was able to coordinate peaceful and credible elections with an historic participation rate (66.75%) including young people and women with UNDP support. In co-chairing the steering committee with the INEC, UNDP provided strategic and technical coordination of national and international institutions, relevant advisory support, high expertise within the INEC and financial resources through the management of a joint donor basket fund of 5,7million USD. 3. UNDP support to the development of a good quality report of the universal periodic review (UPR) led to its unanimous endorsement by the Human Rights Council. With the expertise and financial support of UNDP, Niger helped the country made up for 10 years delay in its reporting commitments with the successful presentation of the national combined report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Regarding Women (CEDAW). 4. Providing UN Volunteers specialized in law to 23 out of 38 (60.52%) prisons resulted in having 13,481 detainees out of a total of 18,153 (71%) in 2016, including 430 out of 531 (76%) and 561 out of 656 (85 per cent) miners, to receive fast-tracked judiciary support; in 2017, 44.15% of the 20,890 detainees were made aware of their rights, 644 defendants (including 82 minors and 62 women) out of 1,283 were released on bail and the average length of pre-trial detention was shortened from 31 to 19 months. | | | | |
| **4. *D’ici à 2018, les institutions nationales et locales et les communautés ciblées assurent la sécurité des biens et des personnes et le fonctionnement des mécanismes de consolidation de la paix.*** | $ 24 million | | 1. Conflict reduction rate in at risk areas 2. % national structures in charge of peace and security with operational mechanisms for crisis prevention and management in place | 1. Between 2014 and 2016, there was an increase in insecurity and incidents in the regions of Diffa, Tillabery and Tahoua, following repeated attacks by Boko Haram in the south-east of the country and the situation in northern Mali. However, reports from the institutions involved in the field indicate since 2016 a certain progress 2. 2014 = 60% (3 structures out of 5); 2017 = 80% (4 out of 5) |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  The CPD identified a major the following outputs in contribution to government outcome: (a) National peace-security structures have operational mechanisms to promote and consolidate peace.  Progress and Achievements:     1. Based on the Country security challenges, UNDP provided technical and financial resources to the Ministry of the Interior and the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace which enabled the country to develop the national security strategy, defining for the first time, an institutional framework for national, Community and cross-border security. At the operational level, UNDP interventions led to: (i) Institutional and operational capacity building, in particular: the installation of 16 regional and departmental operational security centers (infrastructure, innovative rolling stock and specialized communication equipment), the establishment of and the formation of 16 peace, security and early warning local committees in 32 communes, the creation of the first 8 community policing units, the strengthening of the defense and security forces capacities, together with the construction of 4 regional training centers and 5 civilian-military sports complexes; (ii) the increase of trust between the civilian population and the SDS, through training / sensitization and joint community activities that directly affected 215,000 people and indirectly more than one million; (iii) socio-economic empowerment for youth, through the creation of 9307 temporary jobs (42% of girls) and access to sources of income for 7661 youth (65% young women) through vocational and vocational training to reduce their participation in conflict, trafficking and migration; (iv) a better knowledge and appropriation of UN Resolution 1325 by 1) 448 women and 352 young people; 2) Security and Defense Forces, municipal officials and civil society actors to improve their skills in integrated border management including gender and human rights. These actions, which include active involvement of targeted communities in their own security management mechanisms, contributed to reduce security risks, strengthen social cohesion and resulted in the denunciation of security incidents (200 of which 65% avoided ). | | | | |

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| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Based on the evaluations and/or assessments undertaken please provide a brief summary of the overall findings on the CP for the 4 year period in terms of performance effectiveness and efficiency and key achievements and lessons learned. Maximum 500 words.  Key Achievements:  The recent evaluation of the Country Program Document (CPD) 2014-2018, showed a highly relevant UNDP programme anchored in national development priorities, while contributing to the achievement of development results for the most vulnerable communities, households and people:   1. Resilience interventions contributed to the reduction of severe and moderate household food insecurity prevalence rates, from 2.5% and 13.2%, respectively, in 2015, to 1.1% and 11.3%, respectively, in 2016, and ensured food coverage from 3 to 5 months over the nine months lean season for 20,451 households (53% women headed) in targeted communities. In addition, with UN agencies and national partners (3N initiative), UNDP participated in the conceptualization and ongoing implementation of the “Communes de Convergence”, a joint programming approach for an integrated and holistic package of interventions responding to the multidimensional needs of 35 highly selected vulnerable municipalities. To this end, 12,385 hectares of degraded land were recovered, 12,184 temporary jobs created (5,776 for women) and 488,000 received energy services. Four regions and 24 communes benefitted from reinforcement interventions to improve their capacities for disaster prevention management systems through harmonized emergency response recovery and establishment of emergency warning and response systems and plans. 2. In the area of governance, security interventions contributed to reinforcing access to economic opportunities, social cohesion and strengthened strategic and operational security frameworks, contributing to a 25% reduction in the number of terrorist attacks in one year, as well as the prevention of internal conflicts in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabéry and Diffa. UNDP support to the 2016 electoral process, with the support of key donors, contributed to a stronger involvement of women and youth, and a rise in women's representation in Parliament by almost 17% (29/171). As well, support to the monitoring of the implementation of the PDES2012-2015, the coordination of the formulation of new PDES2017-2021, together with most development partners, fully mainstreaming 16 SDG, the co-organization of related donors' roundtable jointly with the World Bank, resulting in more than US$23 billion in pledges, constitute big steps in UNDP’ support to the country and in contributing to the achievement of the SDG and the African Union’s 2063 agendas.   Major Lessons Learnt:  The evaluation of the current CPD also highlighted several lessons learned including some shortfalls which will be devoted special attention in the next CPD (2019 – 2021): (i) high transaction costs at the expense of UNDP programmatic activities due to prevailing insecurity in the intervention areas; (ii) weak presence in the field, combined with a gap in the number of program staff and availability of highly skilled national expertise, limited the speed of programme delivery. |
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III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Year** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| 2014 | 9,214,777 | 7,559,445 | 16,774,222 | 21,76 |
| 2015 | 8,330,370 | 7,346,819 | 15,677,189 | 20,34 |
| 2016 | 7,805,812 | 9,791,489 | 17,597,301 | 22,83 |
| 2017 | 7,356,307 | 9,208,663 | 16,564,970 | 21,49 |
| 2018 (as at 09 august 2018) | 6,636,146 | 3,825,356 | 10,461,502 | 13,57 |
| Total | 39,343,412 | 37,731,772 | 77,075,184 | 100 |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| Country Programme Document 2014-2018  ROAR 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017  CPD/CPAP 2014-2018 Mid-term report  2018 CCA & Gap Analysis  Project and evaluations reports |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Rapport de l’INS de novembre 2017 sur le suivi des indicateurs de consolidation de la paix, rapport évaluation finale projet TICA 4 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)