



Joint SDG Fund
 Template for the Joint Programme
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report
SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: 30 / 08 / 2022

Programme title and Country
<p>Country: Burundi Joint Programme (JP) title: Strengthening the architecture and the ecosystem for financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Burundi: A synergy of actions for integrated solutions MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: FC1 2020 BDI</p>

Programme Duration
<p>Start date² (day/month/year): 01/07/2020 Original End date³ (day/month/year): 30/06/2021 Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 30/06/2022 Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes Expected financial closure date⁵: 31/07/2022</p>

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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).



Programme Budget (US\$)

**Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):**

Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNDP	415,187 USD	360,000 USD	775,187 USD
UNICEF	393,787 USD	340,000 USD	733,787 USD
UNCDF	171200 USD	0 USD	171200 USD
Total	USD 980,174.00	USD 700,000.00	USD 1,680,174.00

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⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



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Abbreviations

BDI	Burundi
CFNI	Cadre de financement National Intégré
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CNFI	Cadre National de Financement Intégré
DFA	Development Financing Assessment
EAC	East African Community
EICVMB	Enquête Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages au Burundi
FC	Fonds Communs
FY	Fiscal Year
GS	Groupe de solidarité
JP	Joint Programme
INFF	Integrated National Financing Frameworks
ISTEEBU	Institut des Statistiques et Études Économiques du Burundi
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
N/A	Non applicable
NDP	National Development Plan 2018-2027
ODD	Objectifs de Développement Durable
PAG	Policy Advisory Group
PCDC	Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIB	Produit Intérieur Brut
PME	Petites et Moyennes Entreprises
PND	Politique Nationale de Développement



PPP	Partenariat Public Privé
PUNO	Participating UN Organizations
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RIA	Registered Investment Advisor
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium-sized enterprises
TIC	Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication
UNCDF	UN capital development fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations of International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive summary

The joint program implemented by the Government of Burundi in collaboration with three agencies of the United Nations System (UNICEF, UNDP and UNCDF) since July 1, 2020 ended on June 30, 2022. This program was structured around the two following axes: (i) strengthen the national architecture for better planning and financing of the SDGs and (ii) catalyze the implementation of the SDGs through the mobilization of resources and the strengthening of planning and financing at the local level.

In general, the implementation of the joint program went well despite the delay in the start of a semester following the nomination in late of its steering and technical committee. Nevertheless, this delay was compensated by an extension of the joint program for one year: from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The main results obtained from the joint program are as follows:

For UNDP:

- Mapping (localizing) of the SDGs in the PCDCs carried out in 94 communes in the country;
- Training of: (i) 1,475 municipal planners on the method of prioritization and contextualization of the SDGs in municipal development plans and (ii) 65 executives from sectoral ministries as trainers;
- Formulation of two policies and strategies in addition to eight sectoral strategies of different ministries;
- Completion of 3 studies: (i) Economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities in Burundi; (ii) Institutional and organizational analysis of decentralized entities and (iii) Evaluation of gender-responsive planning at communal level and implementation of gender mainstreaming tools in the PCDCs;
- Conduct of the study on the "Development Finance Assessment" in Burundi and definition of a roadmap for a national integrated financing framework (INFF) to achieve national development objectives and the SDGs;
- Elaboration of socio-economic profiles of all the provinces of the country;
- Update of SDG monitoring indicators; as well as
- Definition of the targets of the NDP indicators.

For UNICEF:

- Establishment of a capacity building program on public finance management with a focus on children at the national and local levels. For this purpose, the following elements were produced:
 - Report on the assessment of capacity building needs on public finance management (capacity needs assessment);

- Updated tools on public finance planning and management;
- Identification and training of a pool of 14 national trainers on the PFM from the Ministry in charge of finance, the Burundi Revenue Authority and the Court of Auditors.
- Training by the pool of trainers in the Ngozi, Cankuzo, Gitega, Makamba, Rumonge, Karusi, Kirundo, Kayanza, Muramvya and Ruyigi provinces.
- Action plan to ensure the implementation and monitoring of the capacity building program over 3 years with modules developed at central and decentralized levels on the budget cycle with a budget of 3,785,250 USD;
- Realization of a study on the cost-benefit analysis of investments in Early Childhood Development (ECD);
- Study on the analysis of innovative financing mechanisms in support of solidarity groups to strengthen community resilience.

And, for UNCDF:

- Study on the evaluation of the financial sector and proposal of innovative financing mechanisms adapted to Burundi;
- Assessment and mapping of the private financial sector including commercial banks;
- Capacity building strategy for the development of gender-sensitive and youth-oriented pro-SDG investment projects;
- Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework to create an enabling environment for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs;
- Operational strategy for the implementation of the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs;
- Support for 3 studies: (i) Economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities in Burundi; (ii) Institutional and organizational analysis of decentralized entities and (iii) Evaluation of gender-responsive planning at communal level;
- Capacity building of SME managers and bank agents to facilitate access to credit;
- National validation workshop of the study on the diagnosis of the financial sector of innovative financing mechanisms-PPP; and
- Technical assistance to the financial sector and SMEs to improve their capacity to develop partnerships to finance SDG-oriented SMEs.

Context

Burundi's macroeconomic framework is characterized by an economic growth rate which was estimated at 4.5% in 2019, fell to 0.3% in 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic impact. In 2022, the outlook of Burundi's economies is favorable, with GDP growth rates projected at 3.6% in 2022 and 4.6% in 2023, due to the continued recovery of agriculture and public investments. However, it should be noted that the scale of external shocks, exacerbated by the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict, will undoubtedly increase the inflation rate, which is estimated at 9.3% in 2022. This rate is projected to decline to 8.3% in 2023. The rise in the value of petroleum product imports will, however, widen the trade deficit and worsen the current account deficit, which will drop from 15.4% of GDP in 2021 to 15.9% in 2022 before falling to 14.8% in 2023⁷.

In terms of public finances, the Burundian economy is characterized by low domestic revenue with an average of 17.5% of GDP over the 2021-2022 financial year, and a budget deficit (including grants) of 7.2% of the GDP over the same period. According to data from the Integrated Survey on Household Living Conditions in Burundi (EICVMB 2019/2020); 51.4% of Burundians live below the national poverty line, which indicates that more than half of the Burundian population is poor. The World Bank's 2020 Human Capital Index for Burundi is estimated at 0.39, indicating that a Burundian child had a 39% chance of being as productive as a child who had a full education and full health in 2020. The country ranked 185 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index.

⁷ <https://www.afdb.org/fr/countries/east-africa/burundi/burundi-economic-outlook>



The joint program (SDG Fund) aimed to strengthen the SDG financing architecture by improving resource mobilization, planning and budgeting; generating evidence and strengthening accountability (monitoring and evaluation). To achieve this objective, the CP had two priority areas: (i) Strengthening the national architecture for better planning and financing of the SDGs, and (ii) Catalyzing the implementation of the SDGs by strengthening local planning and financing.

For the first priority, interventions focused on strengthening the planning, programming and budgeting process for the SDGs as well as providing a roadmap for a coherent financing framework for the SDG and evidence on innovative financing options with a gender focus.

The second axis aimed to strengthen the links between the SDGs/National Development Program and local development planning and involved the mobilization of actors and other development partners to support the prioritization and contextualization of the SDGs in the Communal Community Development Plan and their mapping of indicators with a focus on gender.

The Joint Program is part of the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2027) specifically on Axes 15 and 16 related to the mobilization of resources and the development of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation and partnership. Also, this CP is in line with axis 13 of the NDP in terms of governance in its strategic objective 6 which specifies that the system of economic management and statistical information must be improved in all national support sectors. as well as improving local governance for inclusive and sustainable development.

The beneficiaries of the JP are the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and Economic Planning (lead partner), the Ministry in charge of Decentralization and the other ministries and public establishments.

Joint Programme Results

Table 1: Planned activities and main results achieved by the 3 participating UN agencies

Participating UN agencies	Activities Planned	Main results obtained
▪ UNDP	▪ Support for capacity building of sectoral and community planners and mapping of the SDGs in PCDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping of SDGs in PCDCs is carried out in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 94 municipalities have included the SDGs in municipal development plans, including ⇒ 10 municipalities on SDG funds and the rest on the track fund as planned in the joint project. ▪ Training of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 1475 municipal planners on the method of prioritization and contextualization of the SDGs in municipal development plans and ⇒ 65 executives from sectoral Ministries to be trainers in terms of prioritization and contextualization in order to support municipalities in the mapping process.
	▪ Support for the development of policies and strategies aligned with the PND with their action plan and their results frameworks	Several policies and strategies (2) aligned with the NDP are carried out, in particular that of industrialization and handicrafts as planned in the joint project but also eight other sectoral strategies (8) of Ministries in charge of: (i) EAC, (ii) Commerce, Industry and Tourism, (iii) Interior, Community Development and Public Security, (iv) Infrastructure, (v) Justice, (vi) ICT, (vii) Employment as well as (viii) the national strategy for the socio-economic reintegration of the vulnerable were carried out on track funds.
	▪ Support for major studies at central and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 studies were carried out : ▪ Economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities in Burundi;

Participating UN agencies	Activities Planned	Main results obtained
	<p>local level aimed at detecting and setting up mechanisms for mobilizing municipal resources and innovative financing at local level: development of tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional and organizational analysis of decentralized entities is available and validated; ▪ Assessment of gender-responsive planning at communal level is available and tools for taking gender into account in PCDCs have been developed and technically validated.
	<p>Support for the study on the evaluation of integrated national financing frameworks in Burundi (DFA/INFF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study on the Development Finance Assessment in Burundi is carried out; ▪ Roadmap to an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to achieve National Development Goals and SDGs is defined.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the improvement of the statistics system 	<p>Socio-economic profiles of all provinces including 6 on project funds and the other 11 on track funds;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring indicators for the SDGs and the PND have been updated ▪ Targets for monitoring the PND 2018-2019 have been developed
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1: Development and implementation of the capacity building program on public finance management (PFM) in connection with the implementation of the SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity needs assessment report on public finance management; ▪ Updated tools on planning and management of public finances are available; ▪ Identification of the pool of national trainers on the PFM from the Ministry in charge of finance, the Burundi Revenue Authority and the Court of Auditors; ▪ Training of the pool of trainers on PFM themes; ▪ Training by the pool of trainers in Ngozi, Cankuzo, Gitega, Makamba, Rumonge, Karusi, Kirundo, Kayanza, Muramvya and Ruyigi provinces; ▪ Action plan to ensure the implementation and monitoring of the capacity building program over 3 years with modules developed at central and decentralized levels on the budget cycle with a budget of 3,785,250 USD.
	<p>Activity 2: Carrying out a study on the cost-benefit analysis of investments in early childhood development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inception report is available; ▪ Final report in French and English versions is available; ▪ Summary of the report is available; ▪ Policy brief of the report is available; ▪ Video in French and Kirundi is available with subtitles.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 3: Study on the analysis of innovative financing mechanisms in support of solidarity groups to strengthen community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scoping of the study report is available ▪ Report analyzing the operation of the solidarity Groups (SGs) and innovative financing proposals is available

Participating UN agencies	Activities Planned	Main results obtained
UNCDF	<p>Mapping of potential PPPs and innovative financing identified and assessed (tools / entry point), including institutional strengthening.</p> <p>Strengthening institutional and technical capacities by improving the functionality of municipalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study on the assessment of the financial sector and proposal for an innovative financing mechanism adapted to Burundi to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs; ▪ Assessment and mapping of the private financial sector including commercial banks; ▪ Capacity building strategy for the development of gender-sensitive and youth-oriented pro-SDG investment projects; ▪ Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework to create an enabling environment for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs, Operational strategy for the implementation of the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs; ▪ National workshop was organized to validate the study on the diagnosis of the financial sector of innovative financing mechanisms-PPP; ▪ Capacity building of SME managers to facilitate their access to credit; <p>Technical assistance to the financial sector and SMEs to improve their capacity to develop partnerships to finance SDG-oriented SMEs, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the preparation of 3 studies, namely: (i) Economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities in Burundi; (ii) Institutional and organizational analysis of decentralized entities and (iii) Evaluation of gender-responsive planning at communal level.

Source: Relevant documentation from the JP + information from interviews with JP focal points, 2022

These results obtained have a positive impact in addition to initiating an important change in the acceleration of the SDGs in accordance with the 2030 agenda. Regarding the coherence and coordination of the work of United Nations agencies, the joint program worked on SDG targets that are consistent and well aligned with the strategic pillars and objectives of the PND. In addition, it has enabled better collaboration⁸ between the United Nations agencies, government partners and local communities, exchanges in the different areas of expertise between agencies as well as the development of common interests in collaboration on joint projects such as that of accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

Lessons learned and good practices that can be applied in future interventions include:

- Joint projects are an opportunity to strengthen mutual expertise, complementarity, and mutual enrichment on a professional level;
- Joint projects integrate and lead to multidimensional impacts depending on the technical expertise of the agencies that implement them;
- The improved collaboration of the United Nations agencies with government partners was pivotal to the successful implementation of the joint programme;
- Given the complexity of the SDGs and the lack of public resources, the need to strengthen the private sector (SMEs, in particular) through the development of innovative financing mechanisms -PPP and the implementation of the financing strategy through the National Integrated Financing Framework to facilitate their access to financing and thus contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;

⁸ The participatory approach used during the implementation of joint program activities facilitated collaboration with the administration and the local population.

- Furthermore, with limited mobility following the preventive measures against the Covid 19 pandemic, some meetings of the steering committee could be held virtually, which facilitated the monitoring and coordination of the Joint Program activities.

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

In general, the implementing partners are fully satisfied with the final strategic results achieved. All the activities planned in the program document validated by the partners have been carried out and led to the expected change as described in the theory of change of the joint programme.

1.2. Key results achieved

Among the three main results obtained, we could point out: (i) the mapping of the SDGs in the PCDCs of the municipalities; (ii) the preparation of socio-economic profiles of the country's provinces; and (iii) the roadmap to strengthening the integrated national financing framework for the acceleration of the SDGs.

Mapping (localization) of the SDGs in the PCDCs of 94 municipalities⁹ out of the 117 municipalities in the country that were before the new administrative reform not yet implemented: this mapping of the SDGs allows the alignment of the municipal community development plans (PCDCs) with the PND 2018-2027 and the SDGs, which enables the implementation of the SDGs at the community level. Thus, central and local administrations have improved their technical and operational capacities to carry out planning, implementation, monitoring, and resource mobilization activities that factor in gender disparities. The 2030 Agenda specifies that the implementation of the SDGs must be done at the local level to take into account the specific needs of the local population (in order to leave no one behind).

In addition, as part of capacity building for sectoral and community planners, 1,475 council planners were trained on the method of prioritization and contextualization of the SDGs (RIA tool) in municipal development plans. Similarly, 65 executives from sectoral ministries were trained to be trainers in terms of prioritization and contextualization to support municipalities in the mapping process.

The development of socio-economic profiles of the provinces: initially, the joint program planned to establish socio-economic profiles for 3 pilot provinces in 2020, but given the success of the exercise¹⁰, that helped realize the substantial amount of unexploited information available in administrative records, the socio-economic profiles of all the other provinces of Burundi have also been carried out, i.e. 17 provinces in total in 2021. The socio-economic profile at the provincial level is of particular interest insofar as it makes it possible to identify indicators at the decentralized level, whereas before we only had indicators at the national level, which couldn't allow disaggregated indicators to assess the implementation of the SDGs at the provincial and communal levels.

⁹ The Mapping of the SDGs in 10 municipalities was funded by the SDG Common Fund, while the rest of the municipalities were funded by UNDP Core fund as planned in the joint program.

¹⁰ The provincial socio-economic profile tool has provided socio-economic indicators that better reflect local needs, which has facilitated local planning and public investment decision-making at the provincial level.



Strengthening the integrated national financing framework for the acceleration of the SDGs: strong and coordinated actions have been carried out by the three partner agencies implementing the joint programme:

- **UNDP** has undertaken the DFA study as well as the INFF roadmap. The Development Finance Assessment is a tool to identify key opportunities to mobilize additional financing and to optimize the use of existing financial resources to achieve the SDGs submitted to the Government for adoption and follow-up.
- **UNCDF**, for its part, conducted the study on the assessment of the financial sector and the proposal for an innovative financing mechanism adapted to Burundi to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs Assessment and mapping of the private financial sector including banks Capacity building strategy for the development of gender-sensitive and youth-oriented pro-SDG investment projects. Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework to create an enabling environment for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs, Operational strategy for the implementation of the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs and training of SME managers have been carried out.
- **UNICEF** led the analysis on innovative financing mechanisms in support of solidarity groups to strengthen community resilience. The aim was to assess the current state of financing mechanisms in support of existing solidarity groups, the operation of these groups, and the proposal of financing options for these solidarity groups.

These main results obtained above contribute not only to the mapping of the SDGs in strategic documents at the central and local level, but it also builds the capacities of the front-line actors. In doing so, it identifies the SDG indicators at the central, provincial, and community levels. Finally, the work achieved paved the ground for establishing an integrated national financing framework towards the SDG acceleration in Burundi.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Table 2: Results obtained on the integrated national financing framework for the SDGs

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: DFA/INFF progress survey and additional information, 2022.

The SDG Funds and UNDP financed the **starting phase** of the DFA/INFF at 90% and 10% respectively. The scoping exercise identified financing trend and a series of stakeholder consultations¹¹ were conducted. The results obtained at the end of this activity relating to Support for the study on the Development Finance Assessment in Burundi DFA/INFF¹² (work which is based on the methodological orientation document of DFA

¹¹ Among the partners consulted, we can cite in particular: the ministries of finance, health, the environment and agriculture and livestock, trade and industry, the agencies of the United Nations system, the delegation of the European Union, the Central Bank, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, commercial banks, the association of banks and financial institutions, the CFCIB, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the forum of development partners, etc.

¹² It's a tool used to identify the main opportunities to mobilize additional financing and to optimize the use of existing financial resources to achieve the SDGs.

which makes it possible to finalize the methodological approach to the development financing evaluation for Burundi). The DFA¹³ is available and validated at the national level. A number of priority components have been selected for in-depth analysis to determine the potential for accelerating progress in the implementation of national priorities, diaspora funds, private etc. Additionally, a roadmap for establishing an integrated national financing framework (INFF) to achieve national development goals and the SDGs is available. An analysis and adoption of the roadmap by the Council of Ministers will be the next step as well as its implementation.

At the level of the **assessment and diagnosis phase**: the assessment of funding needs was based on the analysis of financing flows and on an already existing costing: that of the PND, which served as a reference. This exercise was carried out by the Ministry of Finance and was completed in 2018 during the preparation of the National Development Plan (PND 2018-2027). However, it should be noted that this costing did not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which did not exist at the time. An update is therefore planned with the mid-term review of the PND, which is currently underway.

As regards the **implementation of the funding strategy**, this phase had not yet been initiated at the time of the final report, but the detailed description of the implementation phase is defined in the roadmap document.

The same case applies to **monitoring and reviewing of results**, the phase has also not yet been implemented as the roadmap has not yet been adopted by the Council of Ministers.

However, with regard to **governance and coordination**, following the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, these functions will be carried out by the Steering Committee of the Joint Program of the Common SDG Fund, which is already established.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets, if any
SDG 16.6. Establish effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		Support Developing of transparent institutions 32,3	The socio-economic profiles of all the provinces, the updating of the indicator maps, the definition of the targets and SDG indicators provided important information to monitor public action, making steps in the direction of more transparent and accountable institutions. Also, the organizational and institutional studies at the national and local level, as well as the capacity strengthening workshops, provided tools to national and local authorities to improve the programming and efficiency of institutions and their governance.	The monitoring platform (ongoing with the World Bank) has been replaced by the DFA/INFF to avoid duplication of support.

¹³ The content of this document includes among others: (i) mapping and (ii) analysis of financing development flows and their associated policy and institutional frameworks; as well as an (iii) in-depth analysis of political and institutional options to strengthen the alignment of priority flows with the "Burundi 2025" vision, the PND and the SDGs

<p>SDG 5.5.</p> <p>Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Developing gender sensitive activities</p> <p>32,1</p>	<p>Gender equality was a key factor to be considered during the implementation of all Joint Program activities, including through gender mainstreaming in community development plans at the local level (gender mainstreaming in local policies and strategies is ensured), gender mainstreaming in the different studies carried out and improving the availability of gender disaggregated data.</p> <p>A dedicated study to ensure women’s full and effective participation in the planning process at the local level and its implementing tool, an applied manual to integrate gender in local planning have been produced.</p>	
<p>SDG 1.4</p> <p>by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance</p>	<p>Lack of gender-sensitive activities at the local level. Lack of an integrated framework to finance SDG and its social and poverty reduction goals</p>	<p>Developing studies and tools integrating gender-sensitive (policies, communal development plans and Budgets).</p> <p>17,1</p>	<p>The study on the financial and economic analysis of decentralized entities has been completed as well as other studies integrating gender-sensitive planning and budgeting (<i>at least 10% of the communal budget oriented to gender-sensitive activities</i>).</p> <p>The DFA has proposed a roadmap to an INFF in order ensure coherent and effective financing of basic services and poverty reduction plans as well as improving financial inclusion.</p>	
<p>SDG 17.14</p> <p>enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p>Lack of local development policy aligned with NDP and SDG</p>	<p>Enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>4,3</p>	<p>The mapping of the SDGs in the PCDCs, the sectoral policies and strategies aligned with the NDP and the SDGs, the study on innovative financing (Public-Private Partnership) and the DFA/INFF study. It is also expected that the cost-benefit analysis of ECD will complement the ECD strategy and policy and subsequently contribute to strengthening early childhood development in Burundi.</p>	

			<p>Budget integrating international agreements in catalytic sectors to advance the SDGs: the objective of those were to have an <i>Increase in the budgets of the social sectors (health, social protection in particular)</i> <i>Health: 13.4%, Education: 20.6%</i> <i>Child protection: 2.3%</i> <i>Social protection: 12.2%</i> <i>WASH: 2.1%</i> <i>(FY 2021/2022)</i></p>	
<p>SDG 17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>		17,1	<p>Study on innovative financing (PPP)</p> <p>The development of INFF/DFA</p> <p>By doing those two main studies planned in the SDGs Fund Joint Programme, it has contributed to promote effective public-private partnership. Regarding the development of INFF and DFA, one week of dialogue with local and national administration, with civil society, with Private Sector and with Development partners has been organized in April 2022 where the Roadmap has been developed.</p>	
<p>SDG 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services</p>		2,1	<p>Study on innovative financing (PPP), The development of INFF/DFA</p> <p>The study of innovative financing is clearly responding to the promotion of development-oriented policy that support innovation and better access to financial services.</p>	

Source: Taken from the various activity reports of the Joint Programme, 2022

The implementation of joint program activities has made progress in accelerating the SDGs in Burundi. For example, all the provinces of the country now have socio-economic profiles, which allows them to have disaggregated socio-economic indicators aligned with the PND and the SDGs. In addition, 94 municipalities have gender-sensitive budget planning that is expected to have an important impact in order to better develop the Gender equality. A pool of 14 trainers in public financial management has been set up and Fundraising tools have been developed. These examples show that the programme has supported the country in order to get a better architecture and financing framework for the SDGs.



1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows

During the implementation of the joint programme, the recorded SDG funding flows come from the United Nations agencies: UNDP and UNICEF. However, the studies carried out (DFA/INFF and evaluation of innovative financing mechanisms) have demonstrated an immense potential for financing flows that should be better channeled through the implementation of the National Integrated Financing Framework, some of which are not yet finalized, in particular: (i) the financing strategy as well as (ii) the results monitoring and review framework.

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform

The Joint Program has contributed to strengthening technical collaboration between three United Nations agencies: UNICEF, UNDP and UNCDF involved in its implementation. Specifically, the joint program has strengthened the UN system by working better together in terms of policy coherence, partnerships and reduced duplication, as well as excellent collaboration with the government partner through the lead of the ministry of finances. For example, besides the fact that all three UN agencies and their governmental counterparts were present in the technical committee, the UN agencies participating in the Joint programme had a regular program of meetings to monitor activities, they jointly developed the ToRs for studies, they have all shared the ongoing studies with one another in order to have each other's inputs and appreciation. The quality control of deliverables was carried out by teams from participating agencies and the quarterly reports were written in the same agreed template. The monitoring meetings were also the opportunity to exchange on other related issues and get to know better the fellow colleagues from other agencies, their specific activities they were carrying on and the challenges they were facing. In short, the work was done in a spirit of cooperation and complementarity.

Regarding the good collaboration with the governmental partner, it was the DG of economic planning who chaired the technical committee. She took care of the organization of the various work and training meetings in agreement with the UN agencies participating in the Joint programme. The collaboration between the UN Agencies and the technical team was very good as regular meetings of the technical committees were organized in order to move forward with the Program and to review and validate all the reports.

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues

Gender equality was a key element in planning and during the implementation of all Joint Program activities, including through gender mainstreaming in community development plans at the local level (gender mainstreaming in local policies and strategies is ensured).

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) cost-benefit analysis will complement the ECD strategy and policy and subsequently contribute to strengthening early childhood development in Burundi.

Innovative mechanisms adapted to community solidarity groups for greater financial inclusion.

Gender-responsive municipal planning and budgeting for inclusive and sustainable development. For example, at least 10% of the communal budget was oriented towards gender-sensitive activities. This activity covered 94 municipalities.

In order to ensure women's full and effective participation at all levels of decision-making and political life a study has been carried out to integrate gender more effectively into local planning.

The adoption of the budget integrating international agreements in the catalytic sectors¹⁴ to advance the SDGs has resulted in an increase in the budgets of the social sectors (health, social protection in particular). The following table shows the progress made in improving the indicators of certain social sectors.

The JP encourages the Government to implement the Declaration of Abuja which suggests governments dedicate at least 15% of the national budget to the Health ministry.

For example, during the JP implementation, the budget allocated to the Ministry of Health increased by approximately 2%, rising from 10% to more than 12%. However, there is still work to be done to reach at least 15% in accordance with the Abuja declaration (April 2001).

¹⁴ Catalytic sectors include health, education, social protection, child protection and WASH.

Table 4: Evolution of social sector indicators during the implementation of the JP

	(Baseline)	2021/2022	Differential
Health	10,8%	13,4%	+ 2,6%
Education	20%	20,6%	+ 0,6%
Child Protection	2,1%	2,3%	+ 0,2%
Social Protection	10,8%	12,2%	+1,4%
WASH	1,0%	2,1%	+1,1%

Source: From Joint Program activities Reports, 2022

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery

It should be noted that the impact of COVID-19 was indirectly taken into consideration during the implementation of the SDG Fund, in particular through the mitigation measures recommended such as mobility restrictions, working from home, wearing masks and social distancing. As a reminder, the JP has been formulated before the COVID-19 pandemic period and any action towards recovery from the pandemic was planned.

The main issue of the programme was not the COVID-19 pandemic even if the consequences of the pandemic were a delay of the implementation of some activities because it was difficult to do the workshops. Nevertheless, the mid-term review of the NDP 2018-2027, which is currently underway, intends to take into consideration the impacts of COVID-19 and other shocks with large socio-economic effects on the global economy as well as the Burundian economy such as the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict. This review will add the results of the Joint Programming as well.

1.9. Strategic Partnerships

According to the various implementing partners of the Joint programme, collaboration has been better both at the technical level and at the strategic level with the government, i.e. through the Ministry of Finance, but also through the Ministry of the Interior and through the ISTEEBU (Bureau of Statistics) as well as municipalities and provinces; all key partners for the implementation of the Joint Programme.

With the development partners, information on the state of progress of the implementation of the Joint Program was shared as well as the request for support to the INFF was reiterated on many occasions during various consultations (in particular with economists from the World Bank, African Development Bank, EU; USAID, Kingdom of the Netherlands, UNDP, UNICEF) and regular meetings. Updates and requests for support, in particular for the INFF, were also made in various meetings where all the representatives of the United Nations, the International Financial Institutions, the bilateral and multilateral partners through their heads of cooperation were present. Bilateral consultations with the private sector have been carried out with the INFF. They have all participated in the political dialogue in order to develop the Roadmap which has been done with Development Partners but also with the Private Sector, Civil Society and national and local administration. In brief, all sectors at the national level were visited.

The various Development Partners will all be involved in the next phases of the INFF/DFA activities as planned in the Roadmap.

In addition, following the implementation of the Joint Program, the government has developed an action plan and allocated a budget, which is estimated at around 3.8 million USD, therefore requiring additional funds. This action plan focuses on public finance management and has already been presented to the macroeconomics and public finance group, made up of several UN agencies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, the European Union, and other major multilateral and bilateral donors.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized

It should be noted that only UNDP and UNICEF have increased their own financial contribution to implement the Joint Program while supporting other activities to maximize efforts and impact of the activities implemented. Case in point, initially the programme aimed at developing the socio-economic profiles of six provinces but went on to do so for the entire country's province following the success¹⁵.

We have also found that the World Bank is now funding the SDGs monitoring platform at the Ministry of Finance, which has enabled UNDP to reallocate the budget that was planned for the development of the monitoring platform to the DFA study. Although this funding from the World Bank does not contribute directly to the Joint Programme, the result initially planned in this context will be obtained since this activity will be carried out by a different partner. The following table illustrates the co-financing contribution to the Joint Programme.

Table 5: Amount contributed to the Joint Program in co-financing

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-financing/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		UNICEF, UNDP	700,000 USD	
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Source: From Joint Program Activity Reports, 2022

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results

The global results achieved by the Fund were very positive and meet the previously established objectives.

SDG 16.6.	This SDG is supporting two main results of the SDG Fund and a lot has been done. The socio-economic profiles of all the provinces is important to be noted, but also the updating of indicator maps, finalization of SDG targets and indicators, organizational and institutional studies. It is also important to note that the monitoring platform at the Ministry of Finances which was supposed to be supported by the JP will be done by the World Bank. However, UNDP will support with its own fund the monitoring platform at the Presidency. It is expected that the capacity building program on public finance management, will contribute to improve budget transparency, accountability and efficiency.
SDG 5.5	This SDG is linked to the importance of Gender in the JP. As previously mentioned, gender has been taken into consideration during all the JP but it is important to highlight gender mainstreaming in the Community Development Plans at the local level. This study will enable the establishment of a gender mainstreaming mechanism in PCDCs through different tools to ensure that gender is taken into account in local policies and strategies.
SDG 1.4.	Gender Study, study on financial and economic analysis of decentralized entities
SDG 17.14	Through the localisation of the SDGs in PCDCs, sectoral policies and strategies aligned with the NDP and SDGs, the study on innovative financing (Public-private Partnership) and the DFA study. ECD cost benefit analysis is finalized and complements the ECD strategy and policy and then contributes to strengthening of early childhood development in Burundi.

¹⁵ When some provinces had their socio-economic profiles and used it to update their economic development plans, other provinces submitted their request to the UNDP to have theirs as well.



2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome

Outcome 1: strengthen the national architecture for better planning and financing of the SDGs. All targets planned on Outcome 1 were achieved successfully (see details in the table on page 24. Annex 1.3 Results as per JP results framework)

The JP contributed to strengthening the national architecture for better planning and better financing of the SDGs.

The Country has now developed plans for innovative financing of the SDGs, has reinforced infrastructures at the local and national levels in order to have a better planning and financing of the SDGs, such as updating of indicator maps, finalization of SDG targets and indicators, organizational and institutional studies.

Following the JP, Burundi has developed a budget that integrates international agreements in catalytic sectors to advance the SDG for instance, this is the budget evolution from 2019 to 2021 in key social sectors:

Health: +2.6%
Education: + 0.6%
Child protection: +0.2%
Social protection: +1.4%
WASH: +1.1%

Outcome 2: catalyze the implementation of the SDGs through the mobilization of resources and the strengthening of planning and financing at the local level. Achievements on outcome 2 reached the final targets of the joint programme. (Idem see details in the table on page 24)

The JP contributed to catalyzing the implementation of the SDGs through the mobilization of resources and better planning at the local level.

Monitoring and data collection methodology was defined in the log frame of the project and activities reports were established quarterly by each UN agency participating in the joint programme.

Moreover, Municipalities have improved capacities for planning, management and monitoring of basic services through 3 studies completed: (i) functional and institutional analysis of municipalities; (ii) economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities (municipalities); (iii) Analysis of gender mainstreaming in PCDCs.

The activities implemented have also strengthened the local institutional capacities through the development of a tool for gender-sensitive planning and budgeting for municipalities (PCDC), through the mapping of SDG indicators at the local level is available in 3 pilot provinces; through the mapping of the SDGs in 94 municipalities of the country and through Socio-economic profiles of 17 provinces of the country.

2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output

On the Outcome 1: strengthen the national architecture for better planning and financing of the SDGs. The following outputs were successfully achieved:

- Output 1.1: The national architecture is strengthened for better planning and better financing of the SDGs
- Output 1.2 National institutions had their budgeting process in connection with the implementation of the SDGs / NDP strengthened
- Output 1.3 The development of evidence and costing is supported to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs / NDP
- Output 1.4 The mechanisms for potential financing of the SDGs-PPP are strengthened as an innovative fund

The final results of the outcome 2: catalyze the implementation of the SDGs through the mobilization of resources and the strengthening of planning and financing at the local level reached the planned target. This outcome includes the following outputs:

- Output 2.1. Municipalities are strengthened in terms of planning in connection with the implementation of the SDGs and the NDP
- Output 2.2 Local institutions are strengthened in terms of the budgeting process in connection with the implementation of the SDGs/NDP at the local level

- Output 2.3. Municipalities are supported through studies focused on identifying potential and implementing mechanisms for mobilizing municipal resources and innovative financing at the national level

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP

The challenges faced by the joint program include:

- **The late start of joint program activities**: initially planned for July 2020, the start was postponed the 1st quarter of 2021 due to the election of the new President of the Republic and the reshuffle of the personnel within the Ministry which took place in the third quarter of 2020.
- **The electoral period during the design of the joint program**: during this period the government partners experienced a high workload due to the elections taking place.
- **The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic**: caused significant changes in the modus operandi of the various partners of the joint program. The restriction of the people's mobility has been accompanied by working from home in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19. This change has greatly impacted the field work and the delay in the implementation of joint program activities. For example, during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was difficult to organize training sessions and workshops, including the regular meetings of technical and overseeing committees. Some activities implemented by the JP experienced delays due to mobility restrictions adopted by the government.
- **The changes in priorities of the new legislature resulting from the elections**: The newly elected government announced its priorities for the coming years, which were not aligned with the PND 2018-2027¹⁶ and therefore risked upsetting the implementation of the joint program according to the commitments already signed by the previous government.
- **Frequent changes in the positions of responsibility of the collaborators from the government partner**: a high turnover of the executives of the public administration was a major challenge both at the level of the functioning¹⁷ of the steering committee and the technical committee of the joint program.
- **Very limited budget of the JP considering the needs to which an adequate response had to be provided**: the limited budget of the joint program was supplemented by co-financing of own funds from certain participating United Nations agencies such as UNDP and UNICEF.

3.2. Changes made to JP (if applicable)

A change has been made to the JP. This is the replacement of the monitoring and evaluation platform¹⁸ by the DFA/INFF study by the UNDP. Indeed, as requested by the Ministry of Finances, the platform has been financed by the World Bank. It didn't have any major impact on the implementation of the JP nor regarding the result as the activity was replaced by another one as important and essential to strengthen the national architecture for a better planning and financing of the SDGs. This change was made in the first semester of 2021.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

4.1. Sustainability and country ownership

¹⁶ The 7 new priorities of the new legislature resulting from the elections are: (i) agri-livestock; (ii) health; (iii) youth employment; (iv) industrialization; (v) socio-economic infrastructure; and (vi) the cooperative movement and (vii) social protection.

¹⁷ For example when the former president of the technical committee was promoted to the Council of Ministers. The new president took longtime to get ownership in the new position and very few work meetings were organized.

¹⁸ This activity has been implemented by another government partner: the World Bank.



The Joint Program contributed to provide tools and built capacity of institutions and actors that will facilitate sustainability and national ownership. Among these achievements of the joint programme, we could note:

1. Implementation of gender-sensitive planning and budgeting tools at the central level and in approximately 94 communes at the local level;
2. Establishment of a pool of 14 operational trainers to enable the replication of training throughout the national territory;
3. Capacity building of 1,475 local government officials and 65 central government executives;
4. Strengthening the operational capacities of the United Nations system in areas of common interest related to the acceleration of the SDGs with effective and sustainable collaboration on the part of the government;
5. Implementation of a capacity building plan for SME managers and bank officers to facilitate access to bank credit.
6. The industrial policy as well as the industrialization strategy have been adopted by the government after a series of dialogues with the technical and financial partners to mobilize resources for its implementation. Another example is the ECD cost benefit analysis study has complemented the ECD strategy and policy that have been adopted by the government of Burundi.

As a tool, the training modules in public financial management as well as an action plan estimated at approximately 3.8 million \$US have been developed. The training of 1475 accounting agents of municipalities had impacted the growth in communal revenues for example the Gitega commune has increased revenue by 8%.

It should also be noted that the alignment of the SDGs targeted by the joint program with the strategic axes and objectives of the PND 2018-2027 has made this sustainability and national ownership of the results obtained by the joint program possible. For example, the industrial policy as well as the industrialization strategy have been adopted by the government which has undertaken a dialogue with the technical and financial partners to mobilize resources for its implementation. Another example is the ECD cost benefit analysis study has complemented the ECD strategy and policy that have been adopted by the government of Burundi.

5. Communications

5.1. Communication products

- Video on the case study of investment in early childhood development (ECD) in Burundi
- Capacity building program on public finance management for children
- Video participation of UNDP 2021 results including SDG Fund results

5.2. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	A meeting of the steering committee and the technical committee
Annual donors' event ¹⁹ (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Partners' event ²⁰ (optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

¹⁹ The Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

²⁰ Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing

The various studies and achievements in favor of the financing of the SDGs have made it possible to draw useful lessons that have led to recommendations and on the formulation of best practices to be implemented to strengthen the integrated national financing framework for the acceleration of the SDGs.

For the DFA /INFF study, the main findings are the following:

- There is an absence of a global policy for mobilizing funding that fits into Burundi's national development strategies (lack of national fundraising policy);
- Sources of financing are based mainly on public revenue, domestic debt, domestic private borrowing, external public borrowing, ODA, grants/budgetary support (lack of financing resources) ;
- Rise in domestic indebtedness, drying up of foreign direct investment (FDI), stagnation in remittances from migrants and sharp drop in foreign aid and loans (lack of foreign currencies in the Central Bank);
- Insufficient funding for sustainable development priorities and the SDGs in Burundi (lack of development funds).

Recommendations:

To the UN agencies participating in the implementation of the JP:

- Provide capacity building to implement public policies to ensure effective and efficient coordination in all sectors (short and medium term);
- Strengthen the private sector and implement the financing strategy through the National Integrated Financing Framework to facilitate access to financing for SMEs and thus contribute to the achievement of the SDGs (short and medium term);

To the Government:

- Accelerate reforms in the mobilization of domestic resources (short term);
- Prioritize the access to concessional loans and monitor the evolution of internal debt (short term);
- Maximize the alignment and contributions of private investments with Burundi's sustainable development priorities and SDGs (short term).

For the diagnostic study of the financial sector and proposal of innovative financing development tools for the acceleration of the SDGs:

- The extent of non-recovery of loans weakens most financial institutions in Burundi;
- The difficult conditions of access to credit reinforce the dysfunction of the national financial system;
- Public debt is a risk to the stability of the financial system in Burundi;
- The situation of foreign exchange reserves affects²¹ the competitiveness of SMEs at the regional and international level;
- The lack / insufficiency of technical capacities among SMEs to prepare all the files required by the banks is limiting access to credit;
- The regulatory and legal framework governing financial institutions does not facilitate access to credit for SMEs due to a lack of guarantees;
- SMEs have contributed to financing their training by covering living expenses and sacrificing their activities contrary to the practice of requiring per diems. This testifies to a strong appropriation and interest of the training plan emanating from the beneficiaries themselves.

Recommendations:

To the financial institutions:

²¹ Consecutively to devaluation of burundian currency. The cost of imported goods become more expensive. This affects the purchase power of local SMEs and limited access to equipments and imported inputs.



- Integrate into the financing chain of credit institutions a mapping of the impacts of the projects financed in relation to the 2030 Agenda and highlight the priority SDGs in their strategic and operational plans (short term);
- Ensure that the SDGs prioritized by each credit institution constitute levers for value creation and transformation (short and medium term);
- Sensitize stakeholders, both internal and external, to the SDG framework to promote and encourage pro-SDG financing (short term);
- Develop a mapping of the short, medium and long-term effects of the projects financed by each credit institution in order to assess the direct impact on the achievement of the SDGs (short term).
- Development of innovative financing instruments could facilitate access to bank credit and contribute to the acceleration of the SDGs (short term).

For the capacity building program on public finance management

- Weak capacities of staff and accounting agents in public finance management;
- Needs of training tools on public finance management to strengthen capacities of government agents;
- Needs to establish a pool of national trainers on public finance management at different levels;
- Needs to identify the members of the national pool of trainers in public finance management; and
- Necessity to develop a monitoring plan for the implementation of the said program.

Recommendations:

To the UN agencies participating in the implementation of the JP.

- Retrain members of the pool of national trainers (short term)
- Mobilize resources for the implementation of the action plan for monitoring the implementation of the program (short term)

For the study on the cost-benefit analysis of investments in early childhood in Burundi

- Scaling up health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions will have a significant impact on mortality and morbidity.
- The number of child deaths averted is 45% higher if target coverage levels are achieved in 2030 than in 2050: This is because populations are covered and benefit from these interventions at an early stage. earlier. By 2050, a total of 690,494 child deaths and 21.4 million cases of stunting could be averted.
- By 2050, every dollar invested in package 1 will yield \$62. For package 2, this amount would be \$18.

Recommendations:

To the UNICEF:

- Scaling up multi-sectoral ECD interventions must be a top priority for the government of Burundi. Without the rapid mobilization of adequate funding for ECD services, the rights and development of children will be compromised
- A comprehensive financing strategy needs to be developed to scale up the interventions of these ECD packages. This includes the creation of an overall ECD budget to consolidate political commitments and improve tracking of financial flows to the sector

To the Government:

- The ECD funding strategy should leverage all available funding sources. Donor collaboration will be instrumental in ensuring that sufficient resources are pooled to finance these ECD packages. However, in the long term, it is important that the ECD funding strategy shifts towards domestic funding sources.
- Implementation of these packages should be sequenced to increase feasibility. In the short term, we recommend focusing efforts on scaling up package 1. In addition, the government must have a long-term plan to integrate the additional interventions included in package 2. These include the early education, child protection and social protection measures that are essential for a holistic ECD program.

For the study on the analysis of innovative financing mechanisms in support of solidarity groups

to strengthen community resilience

- SGs are grassroots movements, social and informal financial institutions spread around the world that build community resilience in favor of financing the SDGs;



- The SGs are still little connected to traditional financial institutions, but their constitution in cooperatives or in intergrouping is an opportunity to access more consistent financing;
- Digital technologies (mobile money) are innovative financial mechanisms that are significantly expanding their sphere of influence in financial services.

Recommendations:

UN agencies participating in the JP implementation:

- Encourage SGs to form cooperatives or at least SG networks (inter-grouping) in order to expand their opportunities and sources of financing (short and medium term);
- Provide training in entrepreneurship and financial education to SGs while harmonizing the training themes and the minimum package to be provided (short and medium term)
- Establish a common plan of multisectoral actions with clear strategies for the development of SGs.
- Provide coaching and coaching to SGs and encourage them to connect with FIs and institutions providing digital financial services (short and medium term).

6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming

Lessons learned and best practices

- Joint projects are an opportunity to mutually strengthening expertise , identify complementarity and mutual enrichment on a professional level;
- Joint projects produce multidimensional impacts depending on the specialties of the implementing agencies;
- A very good collaboration of the United Nations agencies with the governmental part was a key to the success of the activities of the joint programme;

Recommendations

- Increase the budget of the program (for example: the budget was not sufficient to allow the dissemination of studies to users)
- Accelerate the implementation of the DFA/INFF roadmap
- Implement several Recommendations of the studies carried out, in particular the study on the evaluation of the potential of innovative financing of PPPs
- Accelerate the implementation of the monitoring platform and build the capacity of its users at all levels (central and local)
- Mobilize additional funding to implement the studies carried out

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	N/A		N/A	

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested		2	Roadmap of INFF defined (DFA study) – ongoing	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead		1	PPP strategy	
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress		1	Steering committee of the JP that now it's the proposed steering committee for the INFF roadmap	

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- Yes, considerably contributed
- Yes, contributed
- No

Explain briefly: The collaboration between the three UN Agencies have been great since the beginning. They have worked together in coherence and share information about the SDG Fund and its progress during UNCT meetings and PAG meeting (meeting with all Development partners and UN Head of Agencies). It has contributed to improve the overall UNCT coherence and work to support the development of SDGs.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The joint program has enabled the participating United Nations agencies to pool their respective expertise and efforts around subjects of common interest relating to the establishment of tools and financing mechanisms geared towards accelerating the SDGs in Burundi. In addition, the JP was well designed and by identifying each agency area of intervention contributed to avoid duplication but also improved overall communication and information sharing among agencies.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Outcome 1 indicator: The national architecture is strengthened for better planning and better financing of the SDGs					
Indicator 1.1: Country has development plans for innovative financing of the SDGs	Existing structures but weak? Country doesn't have these structures	Reinforced structures at the local and national levels	NA	Reinforced structures at the local and national levels	
Indicator 1.2: Country has developed the budget that integrates international agreements in catalytic sectors to advance the SDGs	Health: 10.8% Education: 20% Child protection: 2.1% Social protection: 10.8% WASH: 1.0% (FY 2019/20)	Increased mappings (percentages) in catalytic/social sectors, ie education, health, social protection, WASH		Health: 13.4% Education: 20.6% Child protection: 2.3% Social protection: 12.2% WASH: 2.1% (FY 2021/2022)	
Output 1.2 National institutions are strengthened of the budgeting process in connection with the implementation of the SDGs / NDP					

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Indicator 1.2.1 Strengthened Public Financial Management (PFM) system to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of spending	No standardized PFM training module	Standardized training guidelines and modules on PFM finalized and rolled out A pool of in-country trainers is trained on the PFM programme (min 10 trainers)	NA	Assessment of the capacity needs/gaps of stakeholders in budget process conducted Standardized training guidelines and modules on PFM finalized and rolled out A pool of in-country trainers is trained on the PFM programme (14 trainers)	
indicator 1.2.2 National government have improved capacities to budget monitor basic services	None	Yes	NA	Yes	
Indicator 1.2.3 Budget planning, reporting and monitoring tools developed for national and sub-national level, including gender sensitivity	No standardized tools for national and sub-national level	Final standardized tools available for national and sub-national level	NA	Final standardized tools available for national and sub-national level	
Output 1.3 The development of evidence and costing is supported to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs / NDP					
Indicator 1.3.1. Fiscal space to improve spending of integrated priority interventions to accelerate the SDGs is strengthened	No costings of integrated packages of interventions for the SDGs			DFA carried out with a roadmap for the implementation of the INFF	This activity has been replaced by the DFA/INFF
Indicator 1.3.2 Prioritization of high impact interventions across the life cycle in resource almapping	No investment case for ECD	Investment case for ECD) or cost of inaction study) is available and disseminated	NA	Investment case for ECD) or cost of inaction study) is available and disseminated	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Output 1.4 The mechanisms for potential financing of the SDGs-PPP are strengthened as an innovative fund					
Indicator 1.4.1. PPP mechanisms are available and functional		Mapping the potential of PPPs and innovative financing identified and assessed		A capacity building workshop for SMEs and bank executives was organized	
Indicator 1.4.2 Study to have the potential for innovative financing	Non-existing study	Study published and available	NA	Study published and available	
Outcome 2 Catalyzing the implementation of the SDGs by strengthening local planning and financing					
Output 2.1. Municipalities are strengthened in terms of planning in connection with the implementation of the SDGs and the NDP					
Indicator 2.1.1 Municipalities have improved capacities for planning, management and monitoring of basic services	No			3 studies completed: (i) functional and institutional analysis of municipalities (ii) economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities (municipalities) (iii) Analysis of gender mainstreaming in PCDCs Support for the development of a tool for gender-sensitive planning and budgeting for municipalities (PCDC) (strengthening of local institutional capacities)	
Indicator 2.1.2 Mapping of SDG indicators at the local level is available in 3 pilot provinces	No existing mapping of SDG	At least in 3 pilot provinces		Mapping of the SDGs in 94 municipalities of the country	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
	indicators at the local level			Socio-economic profiles of 17 provinces of the country	
Output 2. Local institutions are strengthened in terms of the budgeting process in connection with the implementation of the SDGs/NDP at the local level					
Indicator 2.2.1 The gender-sensitive public financial management system (focus on the 3 pilot provinces) is strengthened	Weak PFM knowledge at sub-national level	At list in 3 pilot provinces		10 provinces covered at the end of the joint programme	
Indicator 2.2.2.PFM tools at subnational level tested for strengthened budgetary process with a focus on 3 provinces	No standardized tools for sub-national level	Final standardized tools available	NA	Final standardized tools available and tested in 10 provinces	
Output 2.3. Municipalities are supported through studies focused on identifying potential and implementing mechanisms for mobilizing municipal resources and innovative financing at the national level					
Indicator 2.3.1. A study of the potential of innovative financing (PPP) is carried out	No study available			The study of the potential of innovative financing (PPP) is available and published	
Indicator 2.3.2. A Toolbox to mobilize internal and external resources and facilitate communication with strategic partners is set up	No mechanism at local level			Completion of the DFA and the INFF Roadmap	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Investment Case for Early Childhood Development	December 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study

Analysis of innovative financing mechanisms to support community solidarity groups to build resilience at the local level	May 2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Study on the assessment of the financial sector and proposal of innovative financing mechanisms adapted to Burundi	2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Assessment and mapping of the private financial sector including commercial banks	2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Capacity building strategy for the development of gender-responsive and youth-oriented pro-SDG investment projects	2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Inception report on ECD cost benefit analysis	March 21	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Preliminary report on ECD cost benefit analysis	April 21	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Final report on on ECD cost benefit analysis	December 21	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Policy brief on ECD cost benefit analysis	January 2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Summary on on ECD cost benefit analysis	February 2022	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Inception report on the capacity building program on public finance management	March 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Needs assessment report training on on public finance management	May 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Action plan for the implementation and monitoring of the capacity building program in sensitive public finance management	August 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Training report of the pool of national trainers on public finance management	August 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Assessment of financial sector innovative financing mechanism adapted to Burundi to accelerate the implementation of SDG	December 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Socio-economic profile of Cankuzo Province	January 21	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Socio-economic profile of Karuzi Province	January 21	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Socio-economic profile of Kirundo Province	December 2021	Report	The JP entirely funded the study
Document on metadata of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs	October 2020	Report	The JP entirely funded the study

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Training needs assessment for the development of a child-sensitive public financial management capacity building program (PF4C)	April 2021	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNICEF regular resources
Follow-up Action Plan for the Child-Friendly Public Financial Management Capacity Building Program (PF4C)	August 2021	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNICEF regular resources
Socio-economic profiles of the 17 provinces of the country	2021-2022	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources
Economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities in Burundi	2021	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources
Institutional and organizational analysis of decentralized entities	2021	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources
Evaluation of gender-responsive planning at municipal level	2021	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources
Study on the Development Finance Assessment in Burundi	2022	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources
Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) Roadmap to Achieve National Development Goals and SDGs	2022	Report	The JP partially funded the assessment along with UNDP regular resources

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. Human interest story

Among the stories of interest that marked the implementation of the joint program we can mention in particular:

- The training offered by the ABEF to SMEs and executives of commercial banks which aroused great enthusiasm among the participants to such an extent that the participants from the rural provinces took charge of all the logistical costs during the entire stay of the training in the economic capital of the country (Bujumbura). Also, testimonials from participants at the end of the training demonstrated their full satisfaction with the achievements of the activity.
- The development of the socio-economic profiles of the provinces with the collaboration of the ISTEEBU was a great success to such an extent that the UNDP decided to extend this activity initially planned for 3 pilot provinces to all the provinces of the country (17 in total).

2. Communication products

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Study case on investment in Childhood Development in Burundi	February – April 2022	Video on the case study of investment in early childhood development (ECD) in Burundi. https://we.tl/t-4z8r7KKK3l?src=dnl https://unicef.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/teams/BDI-SocialPolicy/Editable%20Documents/ECD%20Investment%20Case?csf=1&web=1&e=iNeijA
Capacity Building Program on Public Financial Management for Children	December 2021	https://unicef.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/teams/BDI-SocialPolicy/Editable%20Documents/Finances%20Publiques/PROGM%20DE%20RENFORCEMENT%25%20DES%25%20CAPACITES%25%20PF4C?%20CsF%20=%201%20&%20web%20=%201%20&%20e%20=%20yesGLM
Video participation UNDP 2021 results including SDG Fund results	December 2021	https://amizerotv-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/mizero_amizero_tv/EW9-Wmwa8XBGkYKp1aXRuzwBATsX1rsUx-Q01tDyFQcIBA?e=3iRWH6

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
1	UNDP	Marie Jeanine Hashazinka	Économiste National	75 846 116	Point focal	Detailed results of activities implemented by UNDP under the SDG Fund Joint Program
2	UNICEF	Nolasque Ndikumana		79 463 031	Point focal	Detailed results of activities implemented by UNICEF under the SDG Fund Joint Program
3	UNCDF	Bernard Sindayigaya	Consultant	75 610 659	Point Focal	Detailed results of activities implemented by UNCDF under the SDG Fund Joint Program
4	UNDP	Gaëlle Raymond		79 884 533	Coordination, Partenariat et Mobilisation de Ressources	Detailed documentation on the joint SDG Fund program provided
5	UNDP	Taïb Diallo	Senior Economist		Key informant	Briefing meeting / Useful advices and comments
6	UNDP	Antonio Salazar		76 334 002	Key informant	Briefing meeting / Useful advices and comments
7	MinFinances	Annonciate Nshimirimana	DG Planification	68 722 252	President of the technical committee	Testimonials on the appreciation of the implementation of the joint program and the collaboration with the 3 participating United Nations agencies