

A. COVER PAGE

1. Fund Name: Joint SDG Fund

2. MPTFO Project Reference Number

3. Joint programme title: *Guinea National Integrated Financing and Implementation Strategy for SDG achievement by 2030: What do the national SDG targets cost, how to finance them, and what to do to achieve them by 2030 through SDG - sensitive planning, budgeting and monitoring.*

4. Short title : *Guinea National Integrated Financing and Implementation Strategy for SDG Achievement*

5. Country and region: Guinea, Africa

6. Resident Coordinator: *Dr. Vincent Martin, RC,*
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8. Government Joint Programme focal point: *Abdoulaye Touré, Ministry of Planning and Economic development,* abdlayetoure@gmail.com

9. Short description:

This joint programme is transformational because it aims to implement an integrated national strategy for SDG financing in Guinea. This Joint Programme aims to deliver 2 outcomes and 5 outputs for the period 2020-2022. The first outcome of the joint programme “ *By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and being implemented*” will help achieve SDG 17.1 “strengthen domestic resource mobilization in order to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection” and SDG 17.3 “mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”.

The joint programme’s second outcome is “*By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement*”. This outcome will channel available resources (internal and external, domestic and private) towards achievement of multiple SDGs and specifically SDG Target 16.6, “to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels,” and SDG Target 17.18 “aimed at enhancing capacity-building and promoting the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity”.

10. Keywords: SDG Financing, SDG Planning, SDG Budgeting, SDG Monitoring, Social Accountability, Public Private Partnership, Gender Equality, Local Development

11. Overview of budget

The overall budget for the joint programme is 1,410,000 USD with 1,000,000 USD requested from the SDG Fund and 410,000 provided by PUNOs to support Joint Programme activities. UNDP as the convening agency will be responsible for SDG costing, aligning planning,

monitoring at national and local level to SDG as well convening all stakeholders around a successful programme implementation. UNDP will be responsible for managing 399,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 195,000 USD of UNDP resources during the implementation of the joint programme. UNICEF will be responsible for assessing fiscal space at national level, developing SDG integrated financing strategy, aligning budgets at national and local level to SDGs, empowering communities to improve accountability and transparency in planning, budgeting and monitoring. As such, UNICEF will manage 389,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 165,000 USD of UNICEF resources during the implementation of the joint programme. Finally, UNCDF will be responsible for assessing fiscal space at local level and developing strategic partnership with the private sector to leverage private capital for SMEs in secondary cities, especially from supplier to the mining sector for SDG financing. As such, UNCDF will manage 212,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 50,000 of its own resources during the implementation of the joint programme.

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 1,000,000.00
Co-funding	UNDP=USD 195,000.00 UNICEF=USD 165,000.00 UNCDF=USD 50,000.00
TOTAL	USD 1,410,000.00

12. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
July 2020	June 2022	24

13. Gender Marker: 1.83

14. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:

14.1 PUNO

- Convening agency: UNDP, GREGOIRE, Luc, Representative, luc.gregoire@undp.org, 00 224 629 00 69 69)
- Other PUNO: UNICEF, NGOM, Pierre, Representative, pngom@unicef.org, 00224 625 00 00 23)
- Other PUNO: UNCDF, BARRY, Carlos, Programme Coordinator, carlos.barry@uncdf.org, 00 224 622 66 26 06)

14.2 Partners

- National authorities: MEF, MB, MATD, MIP, MCIA, MASPFE, MENA, MS, MHA, MJ, MJE, MA,
- Civil society organizations: CNOSG, AMEF, COFEL
- Private sector: CNP, CMG, APB, GOHA
- International Financial Institutions: WB, IMF, AfDB, EU
- Other partners: AFD, GIZ, Italian Cooperation, JICA, USAID, DFID

SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Resident Coordinator, a.i.: Pr. Georges Alfred Kizerbo</p> <p>Date and Signature:  31/03/20</p>	<p>National Coordinating Authority Name of institution: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development Name of representative: Kanny DIALLO Date Signature and seal:  </p>
<p>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening) Name of PUNO: UNDP Name of Representative: Luc GREGOIRE Date Signature and seal:  30/03/2020</p>	
<p>Participating UN Organization Name of PUNO: UNICEF Name of Representative: Pierre Ngom Date: 31 March 2020 Signature and seal:  </p>	
<p>Participating UN Organization Name of PUNO: UNCDF Name of Representative: Judith KARL, Executive Secretary Date: 27-Mar-2020 Signature and seal:  </p>	

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Concept Notes: SDG Financing (2/2019) – Component 1

2. Programme Outcome [pre-selected]

- Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2)

3. UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs

3.1 UNDAF Outcomes

- Outcome 1: By 2022, national institutions at central, decentralized and local levels ensure and provide, in an inclusive manner, the rule of law, democracy, security, social peace and effective institutional governance in compliance with human rights principles.
- Outcome 2: By 2022, national institutions, civil society and the private sector implement, in an inclusive manner, policies and programmes that enhance food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability and people's resilience to climate change and disaster risk.
- Outcome 3: By the end of 2022, populations, especially the most vulnerable, have greater and equitable access to and use of quality basic social services.
- Outcome 4: By 2022, national institutions, the private sector and local communities implement, in an inclusive manner, policies and programmes that enhance the productive employment and entrepreneurship for women, youth, returned migrants and persons living with disabilities.

3.2 UNDAF Outputs

- Output 1.1 : National institutions in charge of security, justice, public administration and elections as well as civil society organizations have the necessary capacities to develop and implement policies, strategies and laws including those relating to reforms
- Output 1.2 : People, especially women and young people, have more capacity to ensure their civic participation, social cohesion, security and equitable access to justice
- Output 1.3 : The national statistical system has the capacity to produce and disseminate reliable updated and disaggregated data
- Output 2.1 : Development programmes for productive sectors and promotion of value chains to ensure food and nutritional security are developed and implemented
- Output 2.2 : planning tools, sustainable management of the environment and Natural resources, disasters and the living environment are reviewed / developed and used to address the aspects of climate change
- Output 3.1 : Populations including the most vulnerable have access to health and nutritional quality services, including those relating to the fight against HIV, maternal and neonatal mortality, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and non-communicable diseases as part of the universal health coverage
- Output 3.2 : People have equitable and sustainable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene
- Output 3.3 : People have access to inclusive and quality education

- Output 3.4 : The most vulnerable populations, in particular children, young people, women, the elderly, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and mobile people as well as people living with disabilities benefit from social security and live in an environment that protects them against discrimination, exploitation, abuse, trafficking and violence in accordance with national and international legal instruments
- Output 4.1 : Mechanisms and programmes conducive to job creation and the promotion of entrepreneurship for the economic empowerment of women and young people, including people living with disabilities are developed and implemented
- Output 4.2 : Young people, women and people with disabilities as well as returned migrants have entrepreneurial, technical and managerial skills

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

3.1 List of goals and targets

The Joint Programme will contribute directly to achieving the SDG 16 and SDG 17 and SDG targets: 16.6, 17.1, 17.3, and 17.18:

- SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
 - o Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
 - o Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
 - o Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
 - o Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

The joint programme will contribute indirectly to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. More specifically:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
 - o Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
 - o Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age

- Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
 - Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
 - Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 - Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
 - Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
 - Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
 - Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
 - Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

3.2 Expected SDG impact

The joint programme accelerates the SDG progress based on three essential aspects: (i) Mobilization of all stakeholders towards financing the 2030 agenda and developing strategic partnership for SDG financing; (ii) Alignment of available resources at national and local levels for the 2030 agenda; (iii) Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities to strengthen transparency and effectiveness of public expenditure in the implementation of activities.

5. Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework

This joint programme is aligned to the Plan national de développement Economique et social (PNDES) pillars:

- Pillar 1: Promotion of good governance for sustainable development
- Pillar 2: Sustainable and inclusive economic transformation
- Pillar 3: Inclusive human capital development
- Pillar 4: Sustainable management of natural resources

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

The joint programme will equip Guinea with an integrated national strategy for SDGs financing, through a series of complementary actions. These actions will reinforce and complement each other to trigger a dynamic for accelerating the SDGs in Guinea over the next 10 years.

To achieve the above, the UN system in Guinea, through the joint programme, will:

- (i) help to define and identify national SDG targets, at all levels (national, regional, communal) and disaggregated by population sub-group (gender, age, etc.) and by geographical area (place of residence, region, municipality). The advantage of such an approach for the JP is that it allows the contribution of each component (subgroup) to the gradual achievement of the SDGs. This will ensure optimal resource allocation. Furthermore, we will assess the costs of the different strategies for SDGs implementation in Guinea. For each SDG target, the UN system will work with the implementing stakeholders to provide a consistent cost-estimate. This will not only provide the overall cost of implementing the 2030 agenda, but also its breakdown by targets and by SDG.
- (ii) assess the available fiscal space at the national and local levels, considering all 4 components: domestic resources; aid; financing of the deficit and fiscal efficiency. These 4 components of the fiscal space will be analyzed to determine the available resources in the short and medium-term.
- (iii) define an SDG financing strategy, based on the macroeconomic context, the projected performance of the economy, the available and/or potential financing in the short and medium-term, as well as the contribution of the private sector. The strengthening of budgetary efficiency is another tool to be explored for SDGs financing in the medium term.
- (iv) support the formulation of the new national and local development plans. At the national level, the Government plans to prepare a new PNDES for the period 2021-2025. This is a great opportunity to systematically align the PNDES with the 2030 agenda. Such an approach has the advantage of harnessing the combined efforts of all Guinea's partners, whether development partners, civil society or the private sector, around the 2030 Agenda. In parallel, the United Nations system will support the same process at the local level: the systematic alignment of local development plans (LDPs) with the SDGs and the PNDES 2021-2025 will improve the interlinkage between local and the national policies /programmes.
- (v) Facilitate the budgeting process at the national and local levels in order to translate the PNDES and the Local Development Plans (LDPs) into budgeted activities contributing, yearly, to the SDG achievement. This important step will align the available and potential resources during a fiscal year with the SDGs. At the national level, the UN system will build on the ongoing public finance reform, introducing results-based budgeting in the various ministries
- (vi) facilitate the creation of a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDG indicators both the national and local levels. The monitoring-evaluation system for the PNDES, LDPs, the Finance Act and local (PAI) budgets will strengthen the budget execution performance and will introduce the required adjustments in the PNDES and

LDPs implementation towards achieving the SDGs. In particular, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism will include strong participation by civil society and communities in enhancing transparency and social accountability in the use of public resources.

- (vii) Support the implementation of a coordination and consultation framework at the national level, in the 7 administrative regions, and in the targeted local communities. All key actors will be involved in the implementation of the programme to reach the desired results. Moreover, this coordination and consultation framework will receive technical assistance from the UN system.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues *(optional-list and briefly explain if relevant)*

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

In 2015, Guinea, along with other nations of the world, adopted the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country also updated its integrated national planning framework with a "Vision 2040" and the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020. However, the SDGs implementation, through this integrated framework, faces several challenges that must be addressed urgently to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The contextualization and localization of SDG targets, the formulation of National Assessment Guidelines (which are important because they define principles, roles, responsibilities, and resources) as well as resource mobilization for the SDGs implementation at the national, deconcentrated and decentralized levels are real concerns for the Government and Development Partners.

Within the localization framework of SDGs, the formulation of the PNDES 2016-2020 has enabled national actors at central level, to get acquainted with the 2030 Agenda. However, at the deconcentrated and decentralized levels, the Guinean public administration, the private sector, and civil society have little knowledge of the 2030 agenda and lack sufficient capacity to integrate the SDGs into local development planning.

The involvement of civil society, the private sector, and communities in the development planning, budgeting, and management process is limited. As a result, there is poor alignment of planned activities and budgets at central and local level with sustainable development objectives.

Although some SDG targets have been identified in the current national economic and social development plan (PNDES 2016-2020), there is no clear definition of the priority SDG targets to which the Government commits and directs the action of stakeholders. In addition, the country lacks an integrated monitoring-evaluation plan with precise indicators to measure progress in implementing the SDGs at both national and local levels. The institutional and operational capacities of the national statistical system are low in producing reliable and disaggregated (by gender, geography, etc.) statistical data useful for planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels. According to the World Bank, Guinea is among the low statistical capacity countries (58.9/100) in 2018.

The PNDES and the majority of Local Development Plans (LDPs) will come to an end in 2020. The Government is planning to formulate the PNDES 2021-2025 and to develop Local Development Plans (LDPs) at Municipality level for 2021-2025. However, Guinea has no comprehensive cost-estimate of SDGs implementation. The financing of the SDGs' implementation is hindered by the weak capacity in mobilizing resources, both internally and externally, as well as by the poor coordination of official development assistance (ODA). The country's fiscal space is very limited both for structural reasons (including the overwhelming dominance of the informal economy, which is exempt from taxation) and for cyclical reasons (socio-political instability impacting the economic activity). The coordination and management of the ODA is frail, resulting in (i) poor cooperation between the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), (ii) weak alignment with national strategies, priorities, and procedures, (iii) lack of predictability and timeliness of aid flows, and (iv) low absorption capacity.

Notwithstanding the reforms undertaken to improve the macroeconomic framework, the country's economy remains fragile and little diversified, with a high dependency on extractive

mining and low quality of execution of public expenditure. According to the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment Index for Africa (CPIA), Guinea's score (3.2/6) is rather low, reflecting the poor quality of political structures and public institutions as well as their weak capacity to support sustainable growth and reduce poverty.

Local government capacities are limited in SDG and gender-sensitive planning and budgeting. The integration of private finance into the local government budgets remains a real challenge. Furthermore, there is a limited linkage between the local government budget and the priorities defined in the national budget.

As a response to these multiple challenges, the Government and the United Nations System undertook efforts to implement the present Joint Programme, which will contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs in Guinea.

In particular, the Joint Programme will enable the Government to determine the SDG implementation costs, assess the financial gap for achieving them, and identify internal and external resource mobilization opportunities needed to accelerate the SDGs.

Similarly, the JP will facilitate the mobilization of additional financing and strengthen the synergy among stakeholders towards the achievement of the SDGs. The JP will also contribute to the establishment of a planning, budgeting, programming, monitoring and evaluation ecosystem (PPBSE) that is SDG focused and gender-sensitive at all levels (central, deconcentrated and decentralized)

1.2 SDGs and targets

The Joint Programme will contribute directly to achieving the SDG 16 and SDG 17 and indirectly the SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. The programme addresses directly the SDG targets 16.6; 17.1.; 17.3 and 17.18. while contributing indirectly to the following targets: 1.2; 2.3; 3.2; 3.8; 4.1; 4.5; 5.c;6.1;6.2; 7.1;8.1 and 10.1.

The Joint Programme implementation will enable Guinea to consolidate its partnership with the private sector and development finance institutions towards mobilizing additional resources for SDG acceleration. A comprehensive knowledge of the implementation costs of the SDGs will reinforce the advocacy with technical and financial partners and the private sector in this manner. It will also strengthen the central and local government capacities in planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluating projects that are sensitive to SDGs and gender.

A study of the country's fiscal space will identify bottlenecks and broaden the tax base for greater domestic resource mobilization. Better supervision of the budget planning and budgeting process will enable the domestic resources mobilized to be oriented towards priority expenditures which can accelerate both directly or indirectly the achievement of SDG targets mentioned above. Indeed, the fiscal pressure rate is relatively low (13% of GDP over the last 5 years).

Poverty and inequality have increased. The incidence of monetary poverty rose from 53% in 2007 to 55.2% in 2012 with strong disparities between urban (35.4%) and rural (64.7%) areas. Inequalities are significant, with the Gini index estimated at 0.3. This situation has possibly worsened as, according to the 2014 General Population Census, the multidimensional poverty is estimated at 68.7% at the national level (87.7% in rural areas). Food insecurity is high, reaching 21.6 percent nationally, and the situation is worse in rural areas (25.7 percent) than in urban areas (12.7 percent). Unemployment is still high, especially among young people and women. 83% of the unemployed are young people, and among young employees,

85% are in vulnerable and precarious jobs (self-employment and family assistance). Unemployment also affects 61% of young graduates.

Access to quality basic social services is limited, with wide disparities between urban and rural areas. The latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) published in 2017 shows that 60% of school-aged children actually attend school (82% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas). According to the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, 45% (86.7% in urban areas and only 22.8% in rural areas) of households have access to electricity; 79% (98% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas) have access to an improved water source, 55% of births are assisted by qualified personnel and 53% take place in a health facility, and about 62% of children under five years have a birth certificate. The immunization coverage rate is 24 percent, infant and child mortality stands at 111 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality, even though falling, is still high at 550 per 100,000 births. The malaria prevalence rate is estimated at 15 percent, while HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.5 percent among persons aged 15-49 (1.6 percent among women aged 15-49 and 1.3 percent among men aged 15-49).

Greater domestic resource mobilization and its alignment with the priority targets through SDG and gender-responsive planning and budgeting will give the Government more flexibility to respond quickly to these multiple challenges.

Furthermore, the results of the fiscal space study will support the existing Government-established institutional mechanism, namely the "Mission d'Appui à la Mobilisation des Ressources Internes (MAMRI)", for financing developmental priorities. These results will produce a lever effect on which MAMRI could build on.

The national statistical surveys that will be conducted by the National Statistical Institute (INS) will provide data on access to most basic social service and poverty measurement indicators. This data will be used to update the indicators. However, for some indicators (such as the tax burden rate, the additional resources mobilized for the JP, the number of operational partnership frameworks established for integrated SDG financing strategies) will be monitored and evaluated annually at the end of each year by the qualified technical departments of the Ministries of Finance, Budget, and Planning.

1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups

Within the framework of the Joint Programme implementation, several governmental and non-governmental stakeholders will synergize their efforts to achieve the set objectives. These include, among others:

- The United Nations System: It has signed a new framework for cooperation with Guinea (UNDAF 2018-2022) which aims to support the SDGs' achievement. The Joint Programme will contribute to the "UNDAF Outcome 1" and will strengthen the economic and financial governance capacities of the national and local governments. The United Nations System is coordinating the SDG implementation in Guinea with the Government. UNDP, UNICEF and UNCDF, based on their comparative advantage, will lead the preparation and implementation of this joint programme.
- The Prime Minister's Office, which is responsible for coordinating government action, will be involved in designing the financial architecture for SDGs Financing, especially in monitoring the application of the recommendations of the fiscal space study.
- The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE), through the National Office of Economic Development, is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SDGs in the Republic of Guinea. This Ministry will play a significant role in this process, since starting from the second half of 2020, the Government intends to develop a new PNDES (2021-2025) aligned with the SDGs.

This MPDE is particularly interested in the SDG costing, financing, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

- The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) supervises local authorities and the National Agency for Municipality Financing (ANAFIC). Given that most LDPs expire in 2020, the MATD intends to support local authorities in updating the LDPs and aligning them with the SDGs. The joint programme will use a participatory and inclusive approach to ensure that the real needs of communities and all available private funding are taken into account in the PDLs.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is implementing reforms in public finance. A Technical Unit for Programme Monitoring (CTSP) has been set up and is operational. In collaboration with the CTSP, the monitoring of tax reforms and the implementation of the SDG and gender-responsive budgeting approach will be monitored, even beyond the implementation of the joint programme.
- The Ministry of Budget (MB) will play an important role in the implementation of SDG- and gender-responsive budget programming activities. The National Budget Division and the Strategy and Development Offices (BSD) will benefit from capacity building on SDG and gender-responsive budgeting. The MB will participate actively in the domestic resource mobilization strategy at both national and local levels.
- The Ministry of International Cooperation and African Integration (MCIA) advocates for and strengthens the Government's cooperation and strategic partnerships on SDGs. The interventions of the JP are in line with some ongoing initiatives within this Department, such as the development of a Guinean African cooperation and integration policy aligned with the SDGs.
- Sectoral departments such as Education, Health, and ministries such as Ministry of Hydraulics; Urban affairs and territorial development (MVAT); Environment, water, and forestry (MEEF), Foreign Affairs and Guinean Diaspora (MAEGE) will contribute to the JP through the identification of the sectorial financing needs and local planning aligned with the SDGs at all levels.
- The Ministry of Social Action, Women's Empowerment, and Children's Affairs will also play a central role since the JP will directly address the issues of gender mainstreaming in budget programming. This Ministry also ensures the operationalization of the national gender mainstreaming policy, which was revised in 2017 and its alignment with the SDGs.
- The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for executing the Government's agricultural policy. The agricultural sector faces several constraints (e.g. Access to finance and low private sector involvement in the agricultural value chain). Yet most rural populations derive their income from the agricultural sector. The financing strategy for SDGs will take into account the opportunities for agricultural value chain development to generate greater employment, income and alleviate poverty. The experience gained from the projects and programmes being implemented in the agricultural sector will be taken into account (especially in the formulation of the SDG financing strategy and development planning in local communities).
- The Ministry of Investment and Public-Private Partnerships (MIPPP) supervises the Private Investment Promotion Agency (APIP). Together, they will contribute to steering private investment towards the priorities of the PNDES. In particular, APIP contributes to the creation of an environment conducive to private investment and SDGs. APIP has an interest in the JP given that a mobile APIP programme is being developed to decrease the weight of the informal sector in the national economy through the formalization and capacity building of informal enterprises.
- The Ministry of Youth and Employment will ensure that youth employment is taken into account in development plans at central and local levels. This can be done by prioritizing labor-intensive public investments in allocating domestic resources mobilized.

- The National Assembly (NA) which approves the State budget will be sensitized to ensure that SDGs and gender are taken into account in the Government's proposed finance budget. The sectoral committees of the National Assembly will also participate in the validation of the results of the fiscal space study and contribute to the follow-up of the implementation of its recommendations.
- Local communities are both actors and beneficiaries of the JP. Their capacities on participatory planning, budgeting, and monitoring will be strengthened to better align local development plans and budget with the SDGs.
- The private sector is an active player which will be involved and associated during the implementation of the joint programme, through its representations in particular, the National Council of Guinean Employers, the Guinean Chamber of Mining (CMG) which brings together the main companies operating in the mining sector in Guinea, the Association of Banking Professionals (APB) which brings together all of the country's financial institutions, and the Organized Group of Businessmen (GOHA) mainly composed of companies from the informal sector. These structures will not only be represented on the Joint Programme Steering Committee but will also be invited to take part in activities related to the preparation of the national financing strategy for the SDGs, the SDG aligned – planning, budgeting and monitoring processes as well in the monitoring and evaluation of the Joint Programme activities. At the national level, the CNP, APB and the GOHA will be involved in carrying out the study on the fiscal space and will be used to raise awareness and mobilize their members around the project activities. In addition, they will play an important role in the preparation of the financing strategy for the SDGs. At the local level, CMG member companies will be called upon to take part in the preparation and financing of LDPs/AIP, including through the financial resources intended for their CSR policy. Derisking strategies will be identified for SMEs working as direct and indirect suppliers to the mining sector in secondary cities and those SMEs will be involved in LED strategies and supported to access additional capital from the domestic banks. The participation of the private sector is crucial for the success of tax reforms, especially in the PNDES financing scheme that is ending this year, the expected contribution of the private sector was 35.7%.
- Civil society is a key player in setting up an accountability framework for the SDGs' implementation. It will be involved in all consultations on the SDG financing strategy. It will also benefit from capacity building to strengthen its advocacy role and citizen monitoring both at national and local levels.
- The European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and AFD support the public finance reform programme. The JP will contribute to a better alignment of the ongoing reforms with the SDGs. SDG and gender-responsive budgeting will be institutionalized at the central and local levels.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

This joint programme is transformational because it aims to implement an integrated national strategy for SDG financing in Guinea. It is structured around four complementary components that will progressively deliver increased financing for sustainable development as follows: i) Definition of national SDG targets and the assessment of implementation costs to achieve them; ii) An evaluation of the available fiscal space at the national and local levels, and a subsequent SDG financing strategy; iii) Alignment of national and local planning and budgeting to SDGs in order to capitalize on available resources; iv) The establishment of a participatory monitoring-evaluation system at all levels to track progress in attaining SDGs, to inform on necessary adjustments and ensure efficient and effective public expenditure for SDGs.

Moreover, alignment of national and local planning and budgeting with the SDGs will streamline domestic resources and the contribution of development partners. The establishment of a participatory monitoring-evaluation system around the SDGs will ensure that the planned and budgeted resources are used transparently. Furthermore, integration between national and local planning will enable the identification of the various geographical and institutional components and the optimization of the resource allocation towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The joint programme outlined differs from existing initiatives both in the synergy of the implementing actors and in the resource pooling for accelerating the SDGs achievement by 2030. The single-led approach adopted by the different stakeholders in most of their programmes has not yet enabled a dynamic process towards SDGs acceleration. Within the framework of this joint programme, all the stakeholders will be mobilized around a single common objective: the achievement of 2030 Agenda, which benefits all governmental entities and stakeholders.

The joint programme will accelerate the progress on SDGs based on three essential aspects: (i) Mobilization of all stakeholders around the 2030 agenda for maximizing SDG financing architecture; (ii) Alignment of available resources at the national and local levels towards the 2030 Agenda; (iii) Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities to strengthen the transparency and effectiveness of public expenditure on SDGs.

The added value of the UN in this joint programme derives from the complementarity between the 3 implementing agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNCDF) and their accumulated experience in assisting the Government and its partners in mobilizing resources, planning, budgeting and monitoring/evaluation of projects and programmes at both national and local levels. Indeed, the three agencies support the Guinean government and its partners in formulating and conducting national and local programmes. Moreover, they have multidisciplinary teams in public finance, private investment, public-private partnerships and capacity building for the successful implementation of the joint programme. Also, this joint programme builds on the Collaboration framework of the UNDAF and coordination and consultations with relevant stakeholders.

The joint programme relates to the UN and national initiatives as follows:

- The joint programme is in line with United Nations System support to the Guinean Government and its partners included in the UNDAF 2018-2022. The JP will contribute directly to the UNDAF Outcome 1 and indirectly to outcomes 2, 3 and 4.
- The JP will also contribute directly to the achievement of pillar 1 and indirectly to pillars 2, 3 and 4 of the national economic and social development plan (PNDES). Moreover,

the formulation of the new PNDES 2021-2025, which begins this year, is a great opportunity for Guinea to align its national planning with the 2030 agenda.

- Similarly, since 2017, the government has adopted a new organic law on Finance Acts instituting the establishment of programme budget framework in all sectoral departments. This also represents a great opportunity to align national budgets with the targets of the SDGs. The JP will seize these opportunities to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.
- In addition, the Government, with the support of its partners, has embarked on an accelerated process of decentralization by transferring 14 competencies to local authorities in the revised local government code in 2017. Indeed, these competencies cover the responsibility for local governance (planning, budgeting, monitoring-evaluation) and the provision of basic social services. To ensure the effectiveness of the transferred competencies, the government has created ANAFIC (National Agency for Municipality Financing) and the PNACC (National Plan for Supporting Municipalities of Convergence). ANAFIC is in charge of managing the 15 percent of mining royalties allocated to finance local development. The objective of the PNACC is to pilot the 14 mandates that have been transferred to local municipalities in 40 chosen rural municipalities. The Joint Programme will build on these two initiatives to accelerate the alignment of local governance to SDGs by promoting local planning, budgeting, monitoring-evaluation, and local communities' participation in the public decision-making process which are sensitive to SDGs.

On the Government side, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development will coordinate the implementation of the joint programme. This department in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Budget will oversee the preparation of the national economic and social development plan 2021-2025 in line with the 2030 agenda. Similarly, these three departments and the Ministry of Cooperation and African Integration will ensure the development of the financing strategy for the SDGs, including the contribution of internal development partners and the private sectors.

Guinea is engaged in large-scale public finance reforms, including the budget programming process, the domestic resource mobilization and the formulation of the new national economic and social development plan (for the period 2021-2025). These are important opportunities that the joint programme will seize to strengthen the SDG-alignment of public resources and enhance the transparency and efficiency of public expenditure to implement activities contributing to accelerate the 2030 agenda.

As for the formulation of local development plans and annual municipal investment plans, the coordination will be done under the leadership of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, with the technical contribution of the Ministries of Planning, Budget, Economy and Finance, and sectoral departments. The creation of ANAFIC demonstrates the government's willingness to accelerate the decentralization process and local development. This represents a great opportunity for the UN system to accompany a better local planning and local budgeting process, aligned to the SDGs.

At the end of the implementation of the joint programme, Guinea will have (i) an integrated national strategy for SDG financing, incorporating all potential short- and medium-term available resources, (ii) a strengthened capacity of national and local actors on SDG-sensitive planning and budgeting, and (iii) the effective use of internal and external resources mobilized for Guinea and aligned with the 2030 agenda. Also, communities and the private sector will be widely involved in the financing and implementation of the 2030 agenda.

2.2 Theory of Change

The establishment of a national strategy for SDG financing and the achievement of the 2030 agenda in Guinea require a series of complementary actions:

- (i) The definition of national targets for SDGs, disaggregated (wherever possible) by residence, gender, age, region, locality, etc. This definition of targets by sub-group enables the measurement of the contribution of each component to the national targets and the allocation of resources accordingly.
- (ii) Once the targets have been defined, an estimation of the implementation costs to achieve the SDG targets and its disaggregation by component (wherever possible) will be conducted.
- (iii) When the costs are known, it will be necessary to evaluate the fiscal space available at the national and local levels, taking into account all available sources of financing (internal and external) and to determine the financing gap needed to attain the SDGs.
- (iv) The next step will be to define scenarios for financing the identified gap and develop strategies for resource mobilization, including with the private sector and new partners.
- (v) It is important to align available and potential resources with the 2030 agenda through national and local planning and budgeting. In this step, all resource mobilization efforts are translated into programmes and activities that can accelerate the SDGs.
- (vi) The next stage will consist of putting in place monitoring, evaluation, and citizen control mechanisms to track programmes execution in compliance with plans and budgets, with transparency to ensure budgetary effectiveness and efficiency in the use of mobilized resources.
- (vii) Last, is the coordination of the actors involved and their capacity building for a successful implementation of the Joint programme.

These different steps reinforce and complement each other to trigger a dynamic for accelerating SDG achievement in Guinea over the next 10 years. At the end of the joint programme, Guinea will be equipped with and execute an integrated national strategy for SDGs financing.

To achieve the above, the UN system in Guinea will:

- (i) help to define and identify national SDG targets, at all levels (national, regional, communal) and disaggregate them whenever possible by population sub-group (gender, age, etc.) and by geographical area (place of residence, region, municipality). The advantage of such approach for the JP is that it allows the identification of each component (subgroup)'s contribution to the gradual achievement of the SDGs. This will ensure optimal resource allocation. Furthermore, we will assess the costs of the different strategies for SDGs implementation in Guinea. For each SDG target, the UN system will work with the implementing stakeholders to provide a consistent cost-estimate. This will not only provide the overall cost of implementing the 2030 agenda, but also its breakdown by targets and by SDG.
- (ii) assess the available fiscal space at the national and local levels, considering all 4 components: domestic resources; aid; financing of the deficit and budget efficiency. These 4 components of the fiscal space will be analyzed to determine available resources in the short and medium-term.
- (iii) define an SDG financing strategy, based on the macroeconomic context, the projected performance of the economy, the available and/or potential financing in the short and medium-term, as well as the contribution of the private sector. The strengthening of

budgetary efficiency is another tool to be explored for SDGs financing in the medium term.

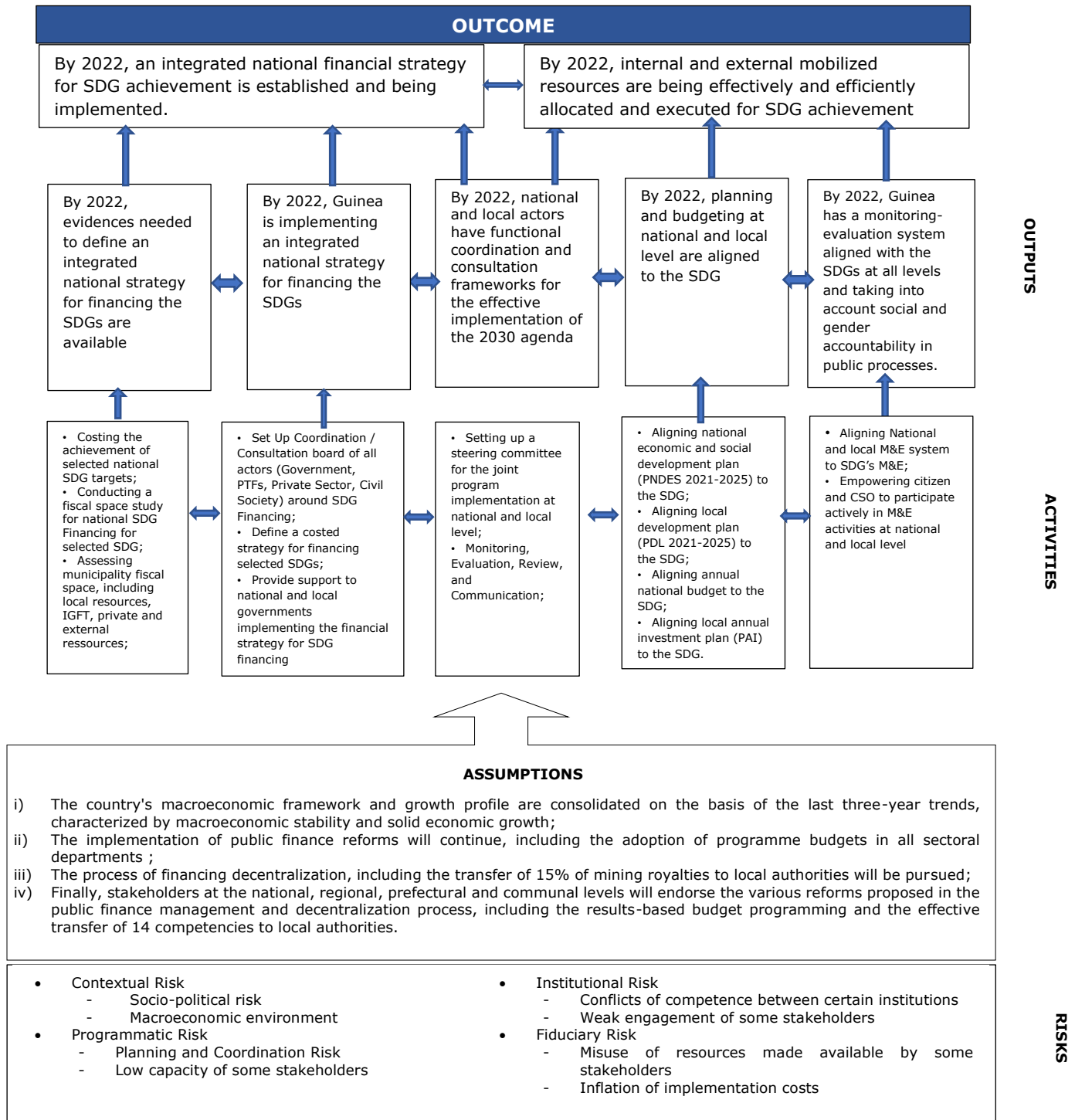
- (iv) support the formulation of the new national and local development plans. At the national level, the Government plans to prepare a new PNDES for the period 2021-2025. This is a great opportunity to systematically align the PNDES with the 2030 agenda. Such approach has the advantage of harnessing the combined efforts of all Guinea's partners, whether development partners, civil society or the private sector, around the 2030 Agenda. In parallel, the United Nations system will support the same process at the local level: the systematic alignment of local development plans (LDPs) with the SDGs and the PNDES 2021-2025 will improve the interlinkage between local and the national policies /programmes.
- (v) facilitate the budgeting process at the national and local levels in order to translate the PNDES and the Local Development Plans (LDPs) into budgeted activities contributing, yearly, to the SDG achievement. This important step will align the available and potential resources during a fiscal year with the SDGs. At the national level, the UN system will build on the ongoing public finance reform, introducing results-based budgeting in the various lines ministries. At the local level, the UN system will support the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, as well as municipalities, in drafting municipal annual investment plans (AIPs) that are aligned with the SDG targets. Moreover, we will ensure a better linkage between the Finance Act and the local authorities' AIPs, taking into account, in particular, the sectoral allocations of transferred competencies to local authorities. Lastly, we will collaborate with all stakeholders to ensure the effective transfer of resources between the central Government and the local authorities.
- (vi) facilitate the creation of a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDG indicators both at national and local levels. The monitoring-evaluation system for the PNDES, LDPs, the Finance Act and local budgets (PAI) will strengthen the budget execution performance and will introduce the required adjustments in the PNDES and LDPs implementation towards achieving the SDGs. In particular, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism will include strong participation by civil society and communities in enhancing transparency and social accountability in the use of public resources.
- (vii) Support the implementation of a coordination and consultation framework at the national level, in the 7 administrative regions, and in the targeted local communities. All key actors will be involved in the implementation of the programme to reach the desired results. Moreover, this coordination and consultation framework will receive technical assistance from the UN system.

The assumptions underlying the implementation of the joint programme are as follows:

- i) The country's macroeconomic framework and growth profile are consolidated on the basis of the last three-year trends, characterized by macroeconomic stability and solid economic growth;
- ii) The implementation of public finance reforms will continue, including the adoption of programme budgets in all sectoral departments ;
- iii) The process of financing decentralization, including the transfer of 15% of mining royalties to local authorities will be pursued;
- iv) Finally, stakeholders at the national, regional, provincial and communal levels will endorse the various reforms proposed in the public finance management and decentralization process, including the results-based budget programming and the effective transfer of 14 competencies to local authorities.

Regarding each assumption, the United Nations system will work with stakeholders to advocate for strong commitment towards ongoing reforms for accelerating the 2030 agenda.

The graphical representation of the theory of change is depicted below:



2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs

This Joint Programme aims to deliver 2 outcomes and 5 outputs for the period 2020-2022. The implementation of activities contributing to these outcome and outputs will be carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) and its National Office in charge of SDG Monitoring and carried out in coordination with relevant sectoral departments.

a) Outcome 1: By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and being implemented.

To achieve this outcome, the UN system will focus on 2 complementary outputs.

i) Output 1.1: By 2022, evidences needed to define an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs are available

Under output 1.1, the UN will support: i) a clear definition of the SDG targets at the national and local levels; ii) an estimation of the implementation costs of the different sustainable development strategies; iii) a clear identification of the available fiscal space at the national and local levels.

Localizing the SDGs and their costing will be led by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Budget (MB) and all sectoral Ministries with a mandate relevant to the SDG implementation, in particular: Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Children (MASPFE), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation (MHA), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MEFP), Civil Society and Private sector.

The assessment of the fiscal space at the national level will be jointly led by Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Ministry of Budget (MB) in consultation with the Ministry of Private Investment (MIP), the Central Bank and the private sector (CNP, CMG, APB, GOHA). As for the local level, the assessment of the fiscal space available will be led by the Ministry of Budget (MB) in close consultation with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD). The private sector, notably through the CMG and the GOHA, will also be associated to raise awareness among their members and encourage their participation and active cooperation in carrying out the study.

ii) Output 1.2: By 2022, Guinea has developed a national integrated financing strategy for the SDGs and internal and external resource mobilization is effective

In output 1.2, the UN will support i) the development of a national integrated financing strategy for SDG; ii) the implementation of such strategy, involving the leverage of domestic public and private resources, development partners financial assistance, and internal and external new financial partners. The first activities will be to set up a comprehensive national board for SDG financing comprised all relevant stakeholders from public and private sectors, civil society and development partners. Then, the next step will be to draw from evidences generated from output 1 to define an integrated national strategy for SDG Financing, taking into account available fiscal space for short and medium term, including the capacity to mobilize internal and external resources. Finally support the Government and its partners to implement this strategy to improve mobilization of internal and external resources from both public and private sectors.

Activities in output 1.2 will be carried out under the leadership of Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in close consultation with Ministry of Budget (MB), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE), the Ministry of Private Investment (MIP), the Central Bank

and the Private sector. More specifically, domestic resources mobilization will be done under the leadership of the MB in consultation with the MEF (national) and the MATD (local authorities). As for the mobilization of external resources, it will be conducted jointly by the MEF and MPDE in consultation with the Ministry of Cooperation and African Integration (MCIA), and the MIP. The private sector, in particular through the CMG and the PDB, will be involved in the identification of SMEs contributing to sustainable economic growth and supported to access additional funding for SDG.

b) Outcome 2: By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement

To achieve this outcome, the UN system will focus on 2 complementary outputs.

i) Output 2.1: By 2022, planning and budgeting at national and local levels are aligned with the SDGs and gender-sensitive

In Output 2.1, the UN system intends to support the alignment of resources mobilized in Output 2 to programmes and activities that contribute to the 2030 agenda. This output will channel available resources in the short/medium term to activities and programmes that will accelerate SDG achievement.

The elaboration of the PNDES 2021-2025 aligned to SDGs will be undertaken under the lead of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) in consultation with all concerned departments, particularly: the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Budget (MB), Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation (MHA), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MEFP), Ministry of Private Investments and Public Private Partnerships (MIPPP), the private sector and the civil society. The formulation of the SDG-aligned Local Development Plans (LDPs) will be done under the joint supervision of the MPDE and MATD in consultation with all the sectoral departments, civil society and the private sector at local level.

In addition, the alignment of the Finance Act will be co-led of the Ministry of Budget (MB) and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) in consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the sectoral departments. As for the local level, the SDG-alignment of the Annual Investment Plan (PAI) at Municipality level will be carried out by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), in consultation with all sectoral departments, civil society and the private sector.

ii) Output 2.2: By 2022, Guinea has a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDGs at all levels and taking into account social and gender accountability in public processes

In Output 2.2, we plan to develop a gender-sensitive citizen monitoring and evaluation system that will enable effective (result-oriented) and efficient (cost-efficient) implementation of the programmes/activities planned in Output 3. The system will also provide useful information to steer the required adjustments for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda.

The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation systems will be carried out under the leadership of the MPDE in consultation with all sectoral departments. The strengthening of social accountability frameworks and citizen oversight falls under the lead of the MATD in consultation with civil society organizations, the private sector, MPDE and the Ministry of Justice.

To have a successful joint programme implementation, the final output is carried out to support all programme activities.

iii) Output 3: By 2022, national and local actors have functional coordination and consultation frameworks for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda

In output 3, the UN will support the establishment of functional and inclusive governance of all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the 2030 agenda. The planned activities are transversal to all outputs of the joint programme. They essentially involve: i) setting up coordination and consultation frameworks at all levels; ii) strengthening the capacities of these frameworks to ensure inclusive and functional governance. The activities under the fifth output will be carried out under the leadership of the MPDE in consultation with all stakeholders.

Given the cross-cutting involvement of the MPDE in the execution of activities related to all outputs, this ministry will take the lead in implementing the joint programme.

In 2022, after the joint programme is completed:

- Guinea will have an operational strategy for integrated financing of SDGs and will mobilize annually sufficient internal and external resources to finance SDG-related activities.
- Planning and budgeting processes at the national and local level will be fully aligned with the 2030 agenda
- Monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels (national, regional, provincial, communal) will be functional and provide the necessary information for SDG reporting
- Social accountability will be fully integrated and functional in local and national governance
- The stakeholders (government, partners, private sector, communities) are actively involved in the implementation of the 2030 agenda.

The implementation of the joint programme will contribute to improving progress towards achieving SDG targets. It will mobilize additional domestic and foreign resources which will be directed towards programmes and projects that tackle problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, and food insecurity. In the medium- and long-term, this could reverse the upward trend of poverty, unemployment, inequality and food insecurity indicators. The joint programme is also expected to release additional resources for the social sectors, such as education and health. The rate of access to basic social services is expected to rise by 5 percentage points, resulting in a decrease in the proportion of out-of-school children and households without access to energy and an increase in immunization coverage.

In 2022, the Guinean population at the national level and in the target communes will benefit from better living conditions through the implementation of SDG-aligned activities and programmes. This will be the result of a better integration of activities and priorities contributing to the SDGs in the PNDES, in the LDPs, backed by a sufficient and equitable budgetary allocation of public and private resources. Stakeholders involved will have largely endorsed the 2030 agenda and will jointly contribute to their implementation in a complementary and integrated approach. The result will be an improvement in the living conditions of populations at all levels, illustrated by poverty and inequality reductions, better access to basic social services, greater access to decent employment, particularly for young men and women, and inclusive, effective and accountable governance at national and local levels.

The gender perspective will be mainstreamed across all activities of the joint programme. Indeed, all Ministerial Departments have a "Gender and Equity" unit. This unit will be systematically involved in all activities of the JP, from design to implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. Also, during the identification of national and local targets, indicators will be disaggregated by gender whenever possible. In planning, budgeting and

monitoring and evaluation, the gender aspect will be systematically integrated with gender-disaggregated results, outputs and indicators to be achieved. In strengthening social accountability, civil society organizations promoting women's empowerment will be involved, especially those lead by women.

2.4 Budget and value for money

The proposed budget for the joint programme is cost-effective in the sense that it capitalizes on the efforts of the Guinean government and technical and financial partners' efforts in financing SDGs. The government intends to revise its planning documents at both national and local levels this year. The joint programme will take advantage of all these efforts to maximize the alignment of national and local planning with the SDGs for the next 5 years. This will optimize the use of internal and external resources towards the 2030 agenda. In addition, the three implementing agencies of the JP (UNDP, UNICEF, and UNCDF) are conducting complementary activities as part of their country programme cooperation with Guinea. This represents an important opportunity for economies of scale in the implementation of our joint programme activities. In addition, the complementarity between UNDP, UNICEF and UNCDF in planning, budgeting, resource mobilization, monitoring-evaluation and citizen control at both national and local levels will strengthen the synergy and optimization of the resources made available to maximize the results of this project.

The gender perspective is systematically integrated into all the joint programme's activities from planning, budgeting, monitoring-evaluation, and citizen control. Civil society organizations promoting gender equality and women's empowerment are directly involved in the implementation of JP activities. As a result, their recommendations are integrated into the different phases of the implementation of the JP.

The implementation of the joint programme will be done in complementarity with ongoing initiatives undertaken by the government, UN agencies and Guinea's technical and financial partners. Both the government and the UN agencies involved in the implementation of the JP will allocate resources in the different phases of the implementation of the JP.

- The Government has budgeted resources for the revision of planning documents at the national and local levels for the period 2021-2025. Resources from partners will serve as catalytic funds for better SDG-alignment of planning at national and local levels.
- Also, the Government has earmarked significant resources for financing development at the grassroots level (in local communities). Additional financing from partners will be used as catalytic funds to make national and local budgets more SDG- and gender-responsive.
- In the area of resource mobilization, the Government is carrying out a major public finance reform project, and one of its objectives is improving the mobilization of internal resources. Here too, partners are strongly involved, and their resources will serve as catalytic funds to exploit high-potential financing niches such as private finance and municipal finance. At the local level, companies operating in particular in the mining and trade sectors will be involved in the preparation and financing of LDPs and AIPs.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

The Government will lead the implementation of the joint programme. The objectives pursued by this programme are fully aligned with the Government's objectives. The Government is working on a series of actions that will guide its policy towards improving the population's well-being. These include the revision of planning documents (PNDES 2021-2025, LDPs 2021-

2025) for the next 5 years; the in-depth reform of public finances with the support of the IMF, the EU, and the World Bank; the improvement of the business climate for accelerating the private sector development, etc.

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) and its national office in charge of monitoring the implementation of the SDGs (National Directorate for Economic Development) will take the lead in the implementation of the JP. The graph below shows the planned activities and the ministries and national stakeholders in charge of their implementation.

Table 1: Activities of the Joint Programme and involved ministries and national partners. In **bold** are the lead agencies

<p>Localizing and costing SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Budget (MB), Sectoral departments (mainly, Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Children (MASPFE), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation (MHA), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MEFP)), Civil society and Private sector
<p>Assessment of fiscal space at national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Ministry of Budget (MB) • MPDE, Ministry of Private Investment (MIP), the Central Bank and the Private sector
<p>Assessment of the fiscal space available at the local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Budget (MB) • Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), and Private sector
<p>Designing national integrated financial strategy for SDG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Ministry of Budget (MB) • MPDE, Ministry of Private Investment (MIP), the Central Bank, Civil society and the Private sector
<p>Domestic resources mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Budget (MB) • MEF (national) and the MATD (local authorities), Private sector
<p>External resources mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) • Ministry of Cooperation and African Integration (MCIA) and Ministry of Private Investment (MIP), Private sector
<p>SDG aligned national economic and social development plans (PNDES 2021-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Budget (MB), Sectoral departments (mainly, Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Children (MASPFE), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation (MHA), Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MEFP)), Civil society and Private sector
<p>SDG-aligned Local Development Plans (LDPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) • Sectoral departments, Civil society and Private sector
<p>Finance Act alignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Budget (MB) and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Sectoral departments, Civil society and Private sector
<p>SDG-alignment of the Annual Investment Programme (PAI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) • Sectoral departments, Civil society and Private sector
<p>Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) • Sectoral departments, Civil society and Private sector
<p>Social accountability frameworks and citizen oversight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) • Civil society organizations, the MPDE and the Ministry of Justice

The Joint Programme will be conducted under UNDP coordination and in collaboration with UNICEF and UNCDF. In Guinea, these three agencies provide the Government and its partners with a portfolio of activities and technical assistance that is fully aligned with the objectives of the Joint SDG Fund on Financing. The partnerships and experiences developed by the participating agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, and UNCDF) in the advocacy for the mining and banking sector will be harnessed to increase investment for SDG financing.

In addition to these agencies, the United Nations system in Guinea supports the implementation of the PNDES and the SDGs through the UNDAF 2018-2022. The UN agencies will actively take part in the joint programme, in particular in the identification of national targets for the SDGs they specifically support, the costing of the SDGs, the integration of the SDGs into national and local planning, the development of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the PNDES and the LDPs aligned with the SDGs.

UNDP has extensive experience in strengthening the capacity of the public administration in Guinea, in particular in support of development planning and management as well as in the context of economic and financial governance. Indeed, the UNDP in collaboration with the AfDB helped the Government through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) to acquire a Vision 2040 of an emerging and prosperous Guinea and a National Development Plan Economic and Social (PNDES 2016-2020). In this dynamic, the capacities of national actors in the planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation (PPBSE) chain at the central level have been strengthened. UNDP is also helping the Government to set up a national plan for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs, along with a matrix of indicators adapted to the capacities of the national statistical system.

As part of the reform of public financial management, UNDP in collaboration with the AfDB has set up an IT platform for managing public investments which aims to dematerialize and make the management of public investments more transparent. Similarly, UNDP in partnership with the AfDB supported the Technical Unit for Monitoring Public Finance Reform Programmes and assisted the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), through the National Directorate of Economic Studies and Forecasting, to develop a short-term macroeconomic forecasting model and to progressively set up a system for monitoring the economic situation in the administrative regions of the country. UNDP also supports the MPDE, through the National Directorate of Planning and Forecasting, in the preparation of the macroeconomic framework and its updating with a view to the preparation of the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (CBMT) and the Medium-Term (CDMT). In the budgetary process, UNDP contributes to strengthening the capacities of institutions such as the National Assembly which votes on the finance act and the Court of Accounts which assists it in controlling the execution of the finance laws.

UNICEF's contribution to this JP is to continue providing technical assistance and support to government, local communities, the private sector and civil society in the implementation of the JP's activities. UNICEF supports the government in implementing the PNDES and the new decentralization policy through the PNACC and ANAFIC. UNICEF specifically supports the mobilization of domestic resources at the national level and in local communities, the development of sectoral policies and programmes related to the provision of basic social services in Guinea (education, health and nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation, social protection, civil status, justice, gender and equity, protection against violence, etc.), the preparation of the finance act, planning and budgeting at local level, strengthening social accountability and citizen control, particularly in local communities.

UNICEF has a "Social Policy" section in charge of Public Finance, Social Protection and Local Governance issues, including planning, budgeting, resource mobilization and strengthening social accountability to foster integrating the SDGs, sensitive to the needs of children and their families, into national and local planning and budgeting while strengthening the

mobilization of public and private domestic resources and social accountability. In addition to the “Social Policy” section, UNICEF has broad sectoral expertise in Education, Health, Nutrition, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, Child Protection and Human Rights, Community Development, Gender and Resource Mobilization, including with the private sector, which will all contribute to better identification of national SDG targets, cost estimation, planning, budgeting and SDG sensitive monitoring as well as the mobilization of resources to finance the SDGs.

Moreover, UNCDF is fully engaged in the process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF / UNDAF) 2018-2022 to Guinea. A long-standing partner of the Republic of Guinea in the field of fiscal decentralization, UNCDF has intervened since the 1980s through three generations of programmes (Local Development Program for Central and Upper Guinea – PDLG I, II and III) to strengthen local communities and set up a sustainable mechanism for financing of local communities including the FNDL (National Fund for Local Development). UNCDF in Guinea supports the Government and local authorities to mobilize additional funding that can finance local development, basic infrastructure and economic projects for the local populations.

This long-standing partnership allows UNCDF to test innovations on solid foundations and thus strengthen the potential for replication. As such, UNCDF supported the Municipality of Boffa in the development and financial arrangement of a pilot PPP between the Municipality and a local SME for the creation of an economic infrastructure. UNCDF intends to replicate this initiative so that SMEs and local communities have easier access to the domestic financial sector.

UNCDF, through the AGREM and INTEGRA projects, has developed the LFI programme (Local Financing Initiative) in order to raise additional resources from the national financial sector for financing productive infrastructure in the communes. The approach aims to stimulate the local economy by encouraging private investment into public goods, stimulating the economy (markets, storage spaces, bus station, companies transporting goods and people, etc.) and by creating new SMEs in link with the exploitation of the natural resources in these municipalities.

Furthermore, UNDP has a strategic partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) on supporting development planning and management. This partnership aims, among other things, to help the Government (through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development) in preparing the new development plan, with a focus on youth employment. It also seeks to strengthen the transparency in the management of public investments as well as the coordination and consultation between the Government and its development partners. This partnership will be used to promote the AfDB's strategic contribution.

The conclusions of the evaluations conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (on PEFA, PIMA, and DEMPA) will be taken into account in the joint programme. The IMF and the World Bank will be involved in policy dialogues on national planning and SDG-aligned budgeting.

The European Union will be involved through the INTEGRA Programme, which aims to tackle youth migration and the rural exodus through entrepreneurship. The INTEGRA programme is managed jointly by UNDP and UNCDF. The opportunities offered to the rural young people by this programme will be taken into account in order to strengthen their participation in the life of the community.

The private sector is a major partner and beneficiary in this joint project. The Guinean Chamber of Mines and the Guinean Association of Banks will be involved in designing a strategy and mobilize their members to leverage private funding for SMEs for SDGs. In addition, the Guinean National Employers' Council will also be invited to participate in the

various consultations on the SDG financing strategy. The Organized Group of Businessmen (GOHA) will also be called upon to promote the inclusion of the informal sector in the definition of SDGs funding strategy.

UNDP has qualified staff and operational capacities, within the implementation framework of all its programmes and projects, for monitoring and evaluation in Guinea. UNDP can also call on the expertise of its Regional Service Centre (RSC) based in Addis Ababa to assist the JP's team on matters related to planning, budget programming, and monitoring and evaluation. In fact, Guinea has developed its SDG roadmap with the technical support of the RSC.

UNICEF is equipped with a "Social Policy" section that works on public financial management at the national and local levels, including planning, budgeting, domestic resource mobilization, monitoring-evaluation, and citizen control. In addition, UNICEF has developed strong partnerships with government actors (such as MEF, MB, MPDE, ANAFIC) and development partners (including the World Bank, IMF, UNDP, and the EU). UNICEF and UNCDF jointly support resource mobilization in local governments, including the mobilization of private financing. Also, UNICEF counts on the constant support of the UNICEF Regional Office in Dakar and the network of experts in Public Finance, Private Sector Partnership and Innovative Financing, Local Governance based at UNICEF Headquarters. These various resources will be solicited and involved in the different phases of the implementation of the joint programme.

UNCDF has a team of experienced and multidisciplinary experts (Local and Municipal Finance, Local Planning, Programme/Project Management focusing on governance and capacity building for local authorities, Development and Financing of income-generating projects, SDGs Finance). The country team in Guinea also benefits from permanent support from the UNCDF Regional Office in Dakar and UNCDF headquarters in the areas of local development financing and financial inclusion.

Bilateral partners, including USAID, AFD, GIZ, JICA, and Italian Cooperation, will be involved during the consultations for JP implementation. These different actors will not only contribute to the financing of national and local development but also provide regular technical assistance in several areas related to our joint programme. We will capitalize on their experience and efforts to maximize the synergy between their interventions and those of the joint programme.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of the Joint Programme is based on the Paris Principles on Aid effectiveness and the procedures already tested in previous projects and programmes by various agencies present in Guinea.

This programme involves a large number of actors and will generate important interactions between them. Within the framework of this Joint Programme, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNCDF will act as responsible parties and will accompany the national technical services in the implementation:

Ministry of Planning and Economic Development: It has a key role in both piloting and monitoring the Programme. It will co-chair the Steering Committee of the Joint Programme and participates in the implementation through its operational departments.

Other Ministries (MATD, MEF, MB, MCIA, MS MENA, MASPFE, MIPP/APIP, etc.): These sectoral departments involved in the project ensure compliance with the required standards in the implementation of the activities. Through their decentralized offices, the sectoral departments will be involved in the implementation of activities to support the local authorities.

Municipalities: The Local Government Code stipulates that the mission of municipalities is, among others, (i) the promotion and the facilitation of the economic, social and cultural development of their communities; (ii) the provision of services to their citizens in order to satisfy their needs and demands, to the extent of their capacities and means. As such, communities should be involved in all actions carried out in their localities. The aim is to assist communities in identifying their investment plan priorities and to support them in executing these plans using a communal project management approach. Partnership agreements will be signed with the municipalities engaged in the joint programme.

UN Agencies: In addition to UNICEF, UNCDF, and UNDP, other UN agencies may be involved in the implementation of the project based on their comparative advantage and added value. These agencies have expertise in their respective fields that will be useful in building the capacities of local communities, particularly in the areas of health and basic education. In the assessment of the interventions, the programme will seek and create linkages and synergies with the other UN system agencies through investment or capacity building.

The private sector: The Private sector will play an important role in the implementation of the JP. Through its representative structures, notably CNP, CMG, APB, and GOHA, the private sector will be consulted and actively involved in the implementation of project activities. Whether in the definition of the financing strategy for the SDGs, in the planning, budgeting, resource mobilization or monitoring and evaluation processes, the private sector will be effectively and strongly associated. In addition to this, the JP will support SMEs at local level to strengthen access to domestic capital for them.

3.1.1. Programme Steering and Coordination Mechanism

The Programme's implementation will be monitored through a two-tier mechanism: (i) at the strategic level, a Joint Government/UN Steering Committee and (ii) at the operational level, a Joint National Technical Committee including national technical departments, civil society, Private sector, technical and development partners, and experts from UN participating agencies.

i. Strategic Level: Programme Steering Committee

To ensure the effective ownership of the Programme by the stakeholders and the sustainability of its actions, a Programme Steering Committee will be established. Co-chaired by the Minister of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE) and the Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Guinea, this Committee will be mainly responsible for defining the Programme's strategic orientations. In this capacity, it will serve as a strategic orientation and decision-making body. Its final composition will be determined by a decree issued by the Minister of Planning and Economic Development (MPDE).

a) Key responsibilities of the Programme Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will have the following responsibilities :

- To adopt the programme's annual action plans and to make strategic decisions for their implementation;
- To review the activities carried out in line with the strategic results sought and to give the necessary guidance;
- To ensure the coherence of the implemented actions with the sectoral policies and programmes, as well as the national and local priorities included in the development plans and annual investment plans of the beneficiary municipalities.
- To encourage and support coordination between all the actors, for a better synergy of the interventions;
- To formulate specific requests to the Government, and to ensure follow-ups.

b) Joint Operation of the Programme Steering Committee

It will meet once a year on a regular basis, and on an extraordinary basis at the request of the President. The President or two-thirds of the members may request an extraordinary session on specific subjects.

Two-thirds of the members of the Steering Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Steering Committee operating expenses are borne by the programme budget. The President of the Steering Committee may invite any other person to participate in the Committee's sessions given their expertise on the topics on the agenda.

The Joint National Technical Committee serves as the Executive Secretariat of the Steering Committee and, in this capacity, ensures the preparation of its meetings (invitations, documentation, etc.), the drafting of reports and information notes, the follow-up of the decisions taken during the sessions, etc.

ii. Operational level: Joint National Technical Committee

At the operational level, a Joint Technical Committee will coordinate and supervise the Programme. This Committee will be chaired by the Planning Advisor of the MPDE.

a) Composition of the National Joint Technical Committee

The National Joint Technical Committee will include the following members:

- Chair: MPDE Planning Advisor
- Members :
 - National Directors of the Programme's areas of intervention ;
 - General Directors of the Strategy and Development Offices.

- Civil society representatives and NGOs ;
- Private sector representatives (CMG, CNP, APB, GOHA)
- Technical and Financial Partners representatives (UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF, AfDB, WB, IMF, EU, AFD, USAID, JICA, Italian Cooperation, GIZ, DFID).

b) Functioning and Responsibilities of the National Joint Technical Committee

The Joint National Technical Committee shall be responsible for the operational monitoring of the Programme. To this end, it will hold a quarterly review session (field visits and follow-up meetings) with quarterly reports. This approach will ensure the sound quality control of the work carried out by the various entities involved in the Programme. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed allowing the assessment of the activities' impact on the desired results.

The Guinean government is engaged in several projects related to the joint programme's objectives. On decentralization, the government has set up the National Fund for Local Development, FNDL (financed by the 15% of mining royalties or roughly \$50 million); the National Agency for the Financing of Communities (in charge of managing the FNDL) and the Local Development Fund (for integrated development in mining areas). These different instruments aim to strengthen domestic financing for sustainable development at local level. The joint programme will work to align resources with the 2030 agenda. In addition, at the national level, the government has embarked on a major public finance reform project in order to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, which currently stands at around 15% of GDP, (and raise it to 20% in upcoming years). The joint programme will exploit all synergies with the 'Mission d'Appui à la Mobilisation des Ressources Internes (MAMRI)'- namely Support Mission for Domestic Resources Mobilization- placed under the leadership of the Prime Minister and involving the Ministry of Budget and the Ministry of Finance at the highest level.

The implementation of the joint programme will rely on the competent perennial governmental structures based on their comparative advantages. Where necessary, these structures will receive capacity building to effectively implement the activities. Existing consultation and coordination mechanisms such as the Consultation and Coordination Framework (CCC) between the Government and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) will be used for the strategic management of this programme. Similarly, the joint programme's monitoring and evaluation framework will be based on framework set by the government to monitor national development plan. The technical unit for monitoring public finance reform programmes (CTSP) based at MEF will be used to monitor the reforms to be implemented. The Guinean National Employers' Council (CNP) and the Guinean Chamber of Mines will provide the framework for consultative dialogue to promote private sector involvement in achieving programme objectives.

This approach for the joint programme's monitoring and evaluation is innovative since no parallel structures are being created. The entire mechanism is based on existing institutional structures and mechanisms established by the Government in collaboration with the TFPs.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme¹; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-monthly monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

¹ This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After competition of a joint programmes, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*² *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government,

² [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

The Joint Programme described in this document is in conformity with the standard agreements on Technical Assistance, Cooperation, Representation or Headquarters between the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the United Nations System. For the purposes of this relationship, the United Nations System Coordinator will respond on behalf of the United Nations system to the Government in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, which constitutes the harmonized framework for interventions governing the contribution of the United Nations system to the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the population and the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

N°	Agency name	Agreement title	Agreement date
1	UNDP	Country programme document (CPD 2018 – 2022)	October 2019
2	UNCDF	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement	April 1982
3	UNICEF	Country programme document UNICEF – Guinea (CPD 2018-2022)	May 2017

D. ANNEXES OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME TEMPLATE

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
National Programme Support for Municipalities of Convergence (PNACC)	40 Convergence Communes practice the 14 transferred competences including local planning, local budgeting and improving the coverage of access to basic social services to at least 80%.	Between 2018 and 2020, the 40 convergence municipalities will benefit from \$20 million in technical and financial support to improve local planning and budgeting sensitive to children's rights, the provision of basic social services (Education, Health, Nutrition, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, Protection of human rights, etc.), mobilization of local resources and capacity building at all levels. This experience with the convergence communes will serve as a model for initiating planning and budgeting aligned with the SDGs, supporting domestic resource mobilization and social accountability.	MATD/PNACC	UNICEF, World Bank, AFD, OMS, UE	UNICEF=20 Million USD	Yamori Condé, Secretary General (SG) MATD, fallodebar@gmail.com
Local Governance Project Support	The capacity of local governments to manage public financial resources in a transparent and participatory manner is improved and local conflicts are mitigated.	Resource mobilization for local governments, local knowledge and skills in public financial management, civic engagement and community feedback mechanisms are strengthened.	MATD/ANAFIC	MATD, UNICEF, World Bank, AFD	BM=40 million USD	Yamori Condé, SG MATD, fallodebar@gmail.com
Local Development National Fund	Leveraging internal and external resources for the financing of investment projects in local authorities	Internal and external resource mobilization for local development financing, technical assistance to local governments to strengthen planning, budgeting and transparent management of resources allocated to local governments.	MATD/ANAFIC	MATD, UNICEF, AFD, World Bank	GOV=50 Million USD/ann	Yamori Condé, SG MATD, fallodebar@gmail.com
Capacity Building for PPublic Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management of public investments is improved through the implementation of an integrated IT platform for managing the public investment programme (PIP Platform). - The priorities and specificities of the regions are taken into account through the elaboration of regional master plans for planning and sustainable development. 	The mobilization of internal resources must be accompanied by secure and transparent management of public resources. Thus, the PIP platform can promote a good use of internal resources mobilized and directed in public investments. A good knowledge of the fiscal space makes it possible to improve revenue and expenditure forecasts and vice versa. Moreover, at the regional level, the use of the internal resources mobilized could be done within the framework of the priorities defined in the regional master plans.	UNDP	AfDB, MPDE	BAD= 1 800 000 USD ; UNDP= 1 000 000 USD	Mamadou Sarifou Diallo mamadou.sarifou.diallo@undp.org

	- Short-, medium- and long-term macroeconomic forecasting capacities are strengthened.					
Support in Managing Mining Royalties (AGREM)	<p>1. Cohesion, coordination and transparency are strengthened by the establishment of exchange and information mechanisms based on an inclusive and participatory dialogue for coordinated and concerted local development.</p> <p>2. Local authorities (municipalities) manage and invest resources from mining royalties with the aim of increasing the provision of basic services and local economic development in accordance with the principles of equity, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>3. Knowledge in the management of mining royalties by local governments for equitable and transparent development is increased and shared so that the legal and regulatory framework is reinforced, and experiences are replicated in other parts of the country..</p>	The joint programme will exploit good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the AGREM project in local planning, resource mobilization, financing and management of economic investments. The expertise developed by the AGREM project will also contribute to the implementation of the joint programme.	UNCDF, PNUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MATD ; • Ministry of Mining • Guinean Chamber of Mining • Charente Maritime Coopérati on (CMC) • ANAFIC 	<p>4 452 960 USD UNCDF = 550 000 USD UNDP = 400 000 USD CMC = 325 000 CMG = 2 877 960 BANQUES = 300 000</p>	<p>M. Boubacar Alpha DIALLO, Coordonnateu r du projet AGREM Tel 622 22 99 68 Email : boubacar.diallo@undp.org</p>

Annex 2. Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope ³	1.5	2
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale ⁴	1.5	2

Joint SDG Fund Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	1	5
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead ⁵	1	5
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	1	3

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

(do not change or add – this is for information only so that teams know what they will be assessed against)

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country⁶
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure

- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level

³Additional resources mobilized for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means

⁴Additional resources mobilized for the same multi-sectoral solution.

⁵ This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

⁶ Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities

- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

2.2. Joint programme Results framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline (2019)	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
Outcome 1: By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and being implemented.					
Additional resources mobilized for SDG financing	0	0	4 000 000\$	UNDAF annual review	UNDP
Number of SDG receiving additional funding	0	0	10	UNDAF annual review	UNDP
Output 1.1 By 2022, evidences needed to define an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs are available					
Evidences generated on SDG cost to inform SDG financing strategy	No	Yes	Yes	Report	UNDP
Evidences generated on fiscal space to inform SDG financing strategy	No	Yes	Yes	Report	UNICEF
Output 1.2: By 2022, Guinea is implementing an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs					
Municipalities have mobilized domestic resources for SDG Financing	0	0	10	UNDAF annual review	UNCDF
# of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	0	5	UNDAF annual review	UNICEF
Outcome 2: By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement					
Output 2.1: By 2022, planning and budgeting at national and local level are aligned to the SDG					
National/local development plans are gender-sensitive and aligned to the SDGs	1	41	41	UNDAF annual review	UNICEF
National/local budgets are gender-sensitive and aligned to the SDGs	0	0	41	UNDAF annual review	UNICEF
Output 2.2: By 2022, Guinea has a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDGs at all levels and taking into account social and gender accountability in public processes.					

# National/local development plans that have functioning M&E system for SDG monitoring and are gender-sensitive	0	1	41	UNDAF annual review	UNDP
# Citizens (including women) empowered to participate in (sub)national budget process to improve budget transparency and accountability	0	120	320	UNDAF annual review	UNICEF
Output 3: By 2022, national and local actors have functional coordination and consultation frameworks for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda					
The joint programme is successfully coordinated and implemented according to the timeline	No	Yes	Yes	UNDAF annual review	UNDP
The stakeholders have necessary resources and improved their capacity to successfully implement the joint programme	No	Yes	Yes	UNDAF annual review	UNDP

Annex 3. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity for SDG-sensitive and gender-sensitive planning and budgeting Weak capacity of the NSS to produce reliable statistics disaggregated by gender, geography, etc. 	National Voluntary Review on SDGs (2018)

1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 3 take into account the gender perspective.	See section 2.3 of the joint programme
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	2	A gender-sensitive planning, budgeting, and M&E system will be put in place.	See section 2.3 of the joint programme
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	2	<p>UNDP assisted the Government in updating the national gender policy to align it with the SDGs. UNDP also carried out several capacity-building and women's empowerment activities</p> <p>UNICEF supports the Government in its efforts to institutionalize the gender dimension in all areas of collaboration, through technical assistance and specific actions aimed at the joint objectives of gender equality (leadership of young girls, women economic empowerment, etc.)</p>	<p>Women's Empowerment Project through Multidimensional Platforms (MFP) in collaboration with the AfDB</p> <p>Women's Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Programme (WEPEP)</p> <p>Project to support women community leaders for the prevention of possible conflicts related to the legislative and presidential elections of 2020, in partnership with UNDP and financed by the PBF fund (geographical area: 5 communes of Conakry).</p> <p>Support to women's groups in the 40 convergence municipalities in the framework of nutrition activities</p> <p>Initiative Leadership of Guinean Girls for Equality (area: 13 municipalities)</p>

				Improve Secondary Education for Vulnerable Children Specially Girls (40 convergence municipalities).
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	2	UNDP works with several NGOs involved in women's capacity building and empowerment UNICEF works closely with women's groups and organizations at the local level, through capacity building activities, cash transfer, etc.	MOU with CONAG DCF, COFIG, COFEL ; Women's associations in the 40 municipalities of convergence Mothers of Female Pupils Club - AMEF Girl Leaders Club of Guinea
3.1	Programme proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	The budget for outputs 2 and 3 on gender-sensitive planning, budgeting, and monitoring	Outputs 2.1 and 2.2
Total scoring		1.8		

Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan

4.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

The overall budget for the joint programme is 1 410 000 USD with 1,000,000 requested from the SDG Fund and 410,000 provided by PUNOs to support Joint Programme activities. UNDP as the convening agency will be responsible for SDG costing, developing SDG integrated financing strategy, aligning national planning, monitoring at national and local level to SDG as well convening all stakeholders around a successful programme implementation. UNDP will be responsible for managing 399,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 195,000 USD of UNDP resources during the implementation of the joint programme. Moreover, UNICEF will be responsible for assessing fiscal space at national level, aligning local development plan, budgets at national and local level to the SDG, empowering communities to improve accountability and transparency in planning, budgeting and monitoring. As such, UNICEF will manage 389,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 165,000 USD of UNICEF resources during the implementation of the joint programme. Finally, UNCDF will be responsible for assessing fiscal space at local level and developing strategic partnership

with the private sector to leverage private capital, especially in the mining sector for SDG financing. As such, UNCDF will manage 212,000 USD from the SDG Fund and 50,000 of its own resources during the implementation of the joint programme.

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNICEF		UNCDF		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0	195,000	0	165,000	0	50,000	0	410,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		5,000		3,000		13,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,000		10,000		5,000		25,000	
4. Contractual services	0		0		0		0	
5. Travel	15,000		15,000		8,000		38,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	332,997		324,651		176,931		834,579	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	9,900		8,900		5,200		24,000	
Total Direct Costs	372,897		363,551		198,131		934,579	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	26,103	25,449	13,869	65,421				
TOTAL Costs	399,000	195,000	389,000	165,000	212,000	50,000	1,000,000	410,000
1st year	214,000	100,000	180,000	90,000	106,000	30,000	500,000	220,000
2nd year	185,000	95,000	209,000	75,000	106,000	20,000	500,000	190,000

4.2 Budget per SDG targets

The joint programme is expected to have a direct effect on SDG 16 and SDG 17. The total budget of the joint programme requested to the SDG fund that is budgeted on SDG is USD 1,000,000. This budget is divided between four SDG targets as follow:

- For Target 16.6, the amount is 100 000 USD (10%)
- For Target 17.1, half of the budget is allocated (500 000 USD)
- For Target 17.3, the amount is 250 000USD (25%)
- For Target 17.18; 15% of the budget (150 000 USD)

The first outcome of the joint programme “ By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and being implemented” will help achieve SDG 17.1 “strengthen domestic resource mobilization in order to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection” and SDG 17.3 “mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”.

The joint programme’s second outcome is “By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement”. This outcome will channel available resources (internal and external, domestic and private) towards multiple SDG achievement and specifically SDG Target 16.6, “to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels” and SDG Target 17.18 “aimed at enhancing capacity-building and promoting the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity”.

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
	16.6	10%	100 000
	17.1	50%	500 000
	17.3	25%	250 000
	17.18	15%	150 000
TOTAL		100%	1 000 000

4.3 Work plan

Outcome 1		By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and being implemented															
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
	2020	2021		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 1.1: By 2022, evidences needed to define an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs are available			Costing the achievement of selected national SDG targets	x	x	x	x					Technical assistance, Workshop, Furniture and printing	270,000	80,000	350,000	UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF	MPDE, MEF, MB, MATD, Sectoral Departments, Civil Society, Private sector, IFI, and other partners
			Conducting a fiscal space study for national SDG Financing for selected SDG	x	x	x	x										
			Assessing municipality fiscal space, including local resources, IGFT, private and external resources	x	x	x	x										
Output 1.2: By 2022, Guinea is implementing an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs			Set Up Coordination / Consultation board of all actors (Government, PTFs, Private Sector, Civil Society) around SDG Financing	x	x	x	x					Technical assistance, Workshop, Furniture and printing	190,000	80,000	270,000	UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF	MPDE, MEF, MB, MATD, MIP, MCI, Sectoral Departments, Civil Society, Private sector, IFI, and other partners
			Define a costed strategy for financing selected SDGs for Guinea			x	x	x	x								
			Provide support to national and local governments implementing the financial strategy for SDG financing					x	x	x	x						
Outcome 2		By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement															
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	

	2020	2021		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1: By 2022, planning and budgeting at national and local level are aligned to the SDG			Aligning national economic and social development plan (PNDES 2021-2025) to the SDG	x	x	x	x	x	x			Technical assistance, Workshop, Furniture and printing	330,000	100,000	430,000	UNDP, UNICEF	MPDE, MEF, MB, MATD, Sectoral Departments, Civil Society, Private sector, IFI, and other partners
			Aligning local development plan (PDL 2021-2025) to the SDG	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Aligning annual national budget to the SDG					x	x	x	x						
			Aligning local annual investment plan (PAI) to the SDG					x	x	x	x						
Output 2.2: By 2022, Guinea has a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDGs at all levels and taking into account social and gender accountability in public processes.			Aligning National and local M&E system aligned to SDG's M&E					x	x	x	x	Technical assistance, Workshop, Furniture and printing	150,000	90,000	240,000	UNDP, UNICEF	MPDE, MATD, MJ, Sectoral Departments, Civil Society, Private sector, IFI, and other partners
			Empowering citizen and CSO to participate actively in M&E activities at national and local level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Joint programme management		List of activities		Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 3.1: By 2022, national and local actors have functional coordination and consultation frameworks for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda			Setting up a steering committee for the joint programme implementation at national and local level	x		x		x			x	Staff, Field Monitoring, Communications and other operational cost	60,000	60,000	120,000	UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF	MPDE, MATD, MEF, MB, Sectoral Departments, Civil Society, Private sector, IFI, and other partners
			Operational cost	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
			Monitoring, Evaluation, Review, and Communication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						

Annex 5. Risk Management Plan

Risk management makes it possible to overcome the risks that may hinder the sustainability and survival of the project. It also makes it possible to establish the right steps and actions in the event of damage or problems related to the influence of the environment. It is therefore important to define a reliable and sustainable strategy to avoid and/or limit risks.

The implementation of this project in Guinea could face a number of risks such as :

- Contextual Risk
 - Socio-political risk
 - Macroeconomic environment (growth, inflation, exchange rates, trade balance)
- Programmatic Risk
 - Planning and Coordination Risk
 - Low capacity of some stakeholders
- Institutional Risk
 - Conflicts of competence between certain institutions
 - Weak engagement of some stakeholders
- Fiduciary Risk
 - Misuse of resources made available by some stakeholders
 - Inflation of implementation costs

The likelihood of these risks occurring remains low, however, the current socio-political environment in Guinea is a significant aspect that could disrupt the implementation of the project.

The programme will take into account the compliance with UN principles and international standards. It will be based on a participatory process with its national counterparts and aligned with the national priorities set out in the PNDES. The United Nations system has a close and strong partnership among relevant stakeholders, both at the central and local levels, and is seen as a credible partner with all stakeholders. In addition, the programme has strong capacity-building with all stakeholders to ensure full ownership of the programme from design to implementation.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
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Contextual risks					
Sociopolitical risk	16	4	4	The UN participates in high level diplomatic consultative dialogue with the Government and political leaders to address current political situation within the country. In addition, the UN system has projects dedicated to peacebuilding through the financial support of the PBF. The activities of these projects will make it possible to intervene with social and political actors to improve the socio-political situation. The project team in relation with the different actors involved will work to dissipate crisis contexts.	UN Resident Coordinator
Macroeconomic environment	6	2	3	The project planned capacity building for the improvement of the macroeconomic environment. This will strengthen Guinea's macroeconomic stability indicators.	UNDP
Programmatic risks					
Planning and coordination	6	3	2	The project will prioritize inter-agency planning every three months. The governing bodies will facilitate the technical meetings and sessions.	UNDP
Low capacity of some stakeholders	6	3	2	The joint project will build the capacity of all stakeholders to ensure the proper implementation of the activities	All PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Conflicts of jurisdiction between certain institutions	6	2	3	As part of the project implementation, a roadmap will be established which specifies the roles of each stakeholder. This will reinforce the complementarity of stakeholders' actions.	All PUNOs

Low engagement of some stakeholders	3	1	3	Stakeholder involvement from the design stage to the project's alignment with national priorities will ensure the effective participation of stakeholders and ensure the sustainability of the project.	
Fiduciary risks					
Misuse of resources provided by stakeholders	4	2	2	a risk assessment process will be conducted by an independent firm to define the degree of risk in order to propose a support and monitoring plan. Strengthening the stakeholders' capacities will be a priority to be taken into account in order to minimize the risks of misuse of resources.	All PUNOs
Inflation of implementation costs	4	2	2	The project team will work closely with the country's financial institutions in order to be informed in time about cost fluctuations. This information will help minimize inflation risks in the implementation of the project.	All PUNOs