



# Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

## SDG Financing Portfolio - Component 1

### Cover page

**UNCT/MCO:** Guinea

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2021

**JP title:** Guinea National Integrated Financing and Implementation Strategy for SDG Achievement

**PUNOs:** UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF

**Government partner:** Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

**Target SDGs:** SDGs 16, 17, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

**Gender Marker:** 2

**Approved budget:** USD 1,000,000

**Co-funding:** USD 410,000

**Total Disbursement by 2021:** USD 1,000,000

**Total estimated expenditures:** USD 430,862 (est. Delivery rate: 43.1%)

**Total estimated commitments** (including expenditures): USD 490,905 (est. Committed rate: 49.1%)

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### Executive Summary

- 1) The joint program (JP) contributed to the national and local planning processes to improve their alignment to the SDGs:
  - i) Mobilization of technical assistance to coordinate the preparation of the second Social and Economic development Plan (PNDES II)
  - ii) Conduct 3 of the 5 thematic studies to guide the formulation of the PNDES II (Human capital enhancement, fragility and resilience, and innovation) The JP support the preparation of PNDES' results framework, fully integrating backgrounds study's findings and recommendations as well a strong integration of SDG targets and indicators into the PNDES II results framework.
  - iii) The JP support prioritizing and localizing the SDG: The JP helped the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to prioritize the SDGs for their integration in the PNDES II.

- iv) The JP support capacity building on SDG sensitive planning at local level to improve alignment of local development plans (PDL) to the SDGs. A result framework aligned to the SDG is implemented for the Municipalities' PDL.
- 2) Domestic resources mobilization
    - i) The joint program supported the design for the African partnership for children (PAE). The goal of the African Partnership for Children (PAE) initiative is to develop, pilot and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The analysis of PAE financing options and an advocacy document for its implementation have been produced, which will improve the financing of immunization and the fight against child malnutrition.
    - ii) The joint program supported the implementation of a resource mobilization plan in 5 convergence communes. This made it possible to mobilize additional resources and finance access to health services, education, water, hygiene and sanitation, and the fight against child marriage in these municipalities.
  - 3) Support for the preparation of the SDG financing strategy
    - i) The JP realized a tax diagnosis on 10 urban and rural municipalities as part of the assessment of the tax space of local authorities. The fiscal diagnosis of the 10 Municipalities contributes to the evaluation of the resources available in the local communities to finance the SDGs.
    - ii) The JP conduct of a study on the fiscal space at the national level to analyze the current level of financing of the SDGs and assessment of the fiscal space available to improve the financing of the SDGs. This evidence will serve as a basis for the formulation of the SDG financing strategy, planned for this year.

## Annual Progress

### Overall JP self-assessment of 2021 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

**Comments on self-assessment:** The implementation of the program reached important milestones in 2021. The official launch of the joint program took place under the leadership of the Government at the highest level. Then, the joint program contributed significantly to the main stages of preparation of the national economic and social development plan by mobilizing international technical assistance and by carrying out 3 of the 5 thematic studies chosen by the Government and conducted by UNDP and UNICEF. This allowed a strong integration of the SDGs in the document. Similarly, the joint program has contributed to strengthening resource mobilization in rural municipalities and integrating the SDGs into local planning. In addition, the joint program contributed to the completion of two studies on the fiscal space at the national level and in 10 municipalities which will inform the formulation of the financing strategy. Finally, the joint program steering committee was able to meet to endorse the main results of the joint program in 2021, formulate adjustments to take into account the political context marked by the political transition in Guinea which began on September 05, 2021 after the takeover of the power by the army.

### Overall progress and key developments to date (3 key JP milestones)

- 1) Alignment of national and local planning with the SDGs The joint program contributed to the preparation of the new National Social Economic and Development Plan (PNDES) through a series of support: i) Mobilization of technical assistance to coordinate the preparation of PNDES II; ii) Conduct 3 of the 5 thematic studies of PNDES II (Human capital enhancement, fragility and resilience, and innovation and structural transformation), which served as a basis for the analysis of the baseline situation for the preparation of the PNDES; iii) Organization of 2 workshops to take stock of the SDGs and discuss the financing strategy for the SDGs; iv) Participation in the taskforce in charge of preparing the PNDES. The JP builds capacity of 240 sub-national

actors including 120 members of CSOs for their active and quality participation in the planning, budgeting, and monitoring-evaluation processes to make local planning and budgeting sensitive to the SDGs. This activity enabled local actors to have the skills to participate actively and effectively in the process of updating and monitoring the PDLs and PAIs. The JP helped the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to report and prioritize the SDGs for their integration in the new national plan for economic and social development. A 2-day national workshop, organized in Conakry, brought together Strategy and Development Offices from ministries and experts from development partners. During this workshop, UNDP presented the methodology and prioritization criteria. Then, 4 working groups were formed around the “4P” pillars of the SDGs and the results were adopted in plenary. In the same vein, the JP supported the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization to promote local planning sensitive to the SDGs. Four 3-day sub-regional workshops, focused on the processes of localizing the SDG at the municipal level, were held with the participation of actors from different levels. Under the coordination of UNICEF, the working groups reflected on strategies to maximize the alignment of local development plans on the SDGs with concrete examples.

2) Support for domestic Resource mobilization

- i) The joint program supported the design for the African partnership for children (PAE). The goal of the African Partnership for Children (PAE) initiative is to develop, pilot and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children’s well-being. The analysis of PAE financing options and an advocacy document for its implementation have been produced, which will improve the financing of immunization and the fight against child malnutrition.
- ii) The joint program supported the implementation of a resource mobilization plan in 5 convergence communes. This made it possible to mobilize additional resources and finance access to health services, education, water, hygiene and sanitation, and the fight against child marriage in these municipalities.

3) Support for the preparation of the SDG financing strategy

The JP realized a tax diagnosis on 10 urban and rural municipalities as part of the assessment of the tax space of local authorities. The fiscal diagnosis of the 10 Municipalities contributes to the evaluation of the resources available in the local communities to finance the SDGs. The JP conducted a study on the fiscal space at the national level to analyze the current level of financing of the SDGs and assessment of the fiscal space available to improve the financing of the SDGs. This evidence will serve as a basis for the formulation of the SDG financing strategy, planned for this year.

**Changes made to JP:** Taking into account the socio-political context of the country, we have requested a no-cost extension of the implementation of the program from July to December 2022 to facilitate the implementation of activities affected by institutional instability. Thus the dates of these activities have been adapted to this request for extension.

**Main Challenges:** The implementation of the JP came up against the political and health situation of the country:

- The institutional instability following October 2020 presidential election marked by violence amongst civilian, the delay in setting up a new government, and the subsequent military coup in September 2021 slowed down the implementation of the JP, in particular its official launch and the INFF process
- In addition, the ongoing COVID19 pandemic and the resurgence of Ebola Virus Disease also slowed down the implementation of the JP, especially for in-person workshop and in-country travel.

Solutions implemented:

- High-level advocacy with the Government via the Ministry of Planning to position the project as a priority within the framework of the preparation of the PNDESII
- Implementation of some activities before the official launch of the JP to reduce delay in implementation

The SNU and the Government are requesting a 6-month extension of the JP until December 31.

## Updates on SDG financing framework

Inception phase	Assessment Diagnostics	Financing Strategy	Monitoring Review	Governance Coordination
Emerging (1-49%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)

## Descriptions on progress by INFF building blocks

**Inception Phase:** The authorities of the Ministry in charge of finance and planning have been made aware of the INFF process. Interviews were carried out with the technical services producing the data necessary for conducting the DFA. A questionnaire was administered to these technical services and made it possible to raise awareness and collect data for analysis.

**Assessment & Diagnostics:** The JP realized a tax diagnosis on 10 urban and rural municipalities as part of the assessment of the tax space of local authorities. The fiscal diagnosis of the 10 Municipalities contributes to the evaluation of the resources available in the local communities to finance the SDGs. The JP conduct of a study on the fiscal space at the national level to analyze the current level of financing of the SDGs and assessment of the fiscal space available to improve the financing of the SDGs. Technical Assistance were recruited to support the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) process. The data is collected and is under analysis. This evidence will serve as a basis for the formulation of the SDG financing strategy, planned for this year.

**Financing Strategy:** NA

**Monitoring & Review:** NA

**Governance & Coordination:** NA

## Priority Cross-cutting Issues

### How did the JP adapt to the COVID-19 context

The implementation of the JP came up against the political and health situation of the country: • The ongoing COVID 19 pandemic and the resurgence of Ebola Virus Disease also slowed down the implementation of the project, especially for in persons workshop and in-country travel.

Solutions implemented: Limitation of the number of participants per workshop and meeting held in virtual mode

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The consideration of the gender dimension in the implementation of program activities resulted in the participation of gender specialists in capacity building workshops on planning sensitive to the SDGs, the choice of participants took into account women, the consideration of the gender dimension in the thematic studies carried out to inform national planning. This resulted in a strong integration of the targets of SDG 5 in the results framework of the PNDES II

*Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spend on gender: 25%*

### Alignment with cross-cutting UN issues (e.g. human rights, decent work, inclusion, LNOB)

The consideration of human rights, decent employment, the principle of leaving no one behind has resulted in national and local planning centered on the realization of human rights and taking into account broadly the realization of human rights vulnerable populations through the provision of basic social services, social protection

and community participation in governance to improve transparency and accountability. In pillar 1 of PNDES II, dedicated to resilience to factors of fragility, access to social protection and continuity of basic social services in emergency situations is well integrated; in pillar 3, dedicated to the preparation and enhancement of human capital, access to basic social services (education, health, water, hygiene and sanitation, protection against violence, nutrition, housing), the promotion of decent jobs for young people and women are well integrated. In addition, the partnership with national actors and the United Nations system has produced a framework based on trust and complementarity that has enabled us to produce the necessary evidence, build the capacities of actors to develop aligned planning documents. to the SDGs and taking into account human rights, decent employment, the principle of leaving no one behind both at the national level and in the municipalities.

### **How did the JP work to build ownership and buy-in of key stakeholders**

The implementation of program activities was done under the leadership of the national party. The steering committee and the technical committee were set up under the leadership of the Government. The Ministry of Planning coordinated the preparation of the new national economic and social development plan, involving all stakeholders to ensure participatory and evidence-based planning allowing better integration of the SDGs into national planning. In addition, the Minister of Decentralization coordinated all local planning support activities which made it possible to set up a results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to municipalities and the SDGs. These activities made it possible to build the capacities of 21 actors at the regional level, 96 actors at the prefectural level, and 160 actors from the 40 convergence municipalities on local planning sensitive to the SDGs and children's rights. Consequently, a results framework for the PDL and the PAI aligned with the 14 competences transferred to the municipalities and the SDGs has been developed to serve as a basis for the development of the 2022 PAIs and the revision of the PDLs of the 40 convergence municipalities, planned in 2022.

## **Annual Reporting on Results**

### **Results achieved in promoting the priority thematic SDG agendas**

The joint program provided support the Government to directly improve achievement for SDG targets 16.6, 17.1, 17.3 and 17.18. and indirectly multiple other SDG targets. In that end, the joint program provided support to improve domestic resource mobilization at national and municipal level and their allocation for specific SDG targets in the national and municipal budgets.

### **JP contributions to the Joint SDG Fund's global results (especially around Outcome 2 & Output 4)**

The joint program supported the design for the African partnership for children (PAE). The goal of the African Partnership for Children (PAE) initiative is to develop, pilot and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The analysis of PAE financing options and an advocacy document for its implementation have been produced, which will improve the financing of immunization and the fight against child malnutrition.

In addition, the joint program supported the implementation of a resource mobilization plan in 5 convergence communes. This made it possible to mobilize additional resources and finance access to health services, education, water, hygiene and sanitation, and the fight against child marriage in these municipalities.

### **Progress against JP-specific outcomes**

The joint program strategically supported the government aligned national and local development plans to the SDG which is an important step in improving domestic financing for the SDG through annual budget prepared achieved progressively national and local development goals included in local and national development plans.

A strategic result framework for local development plan (LDP) were drafted to fully support SDG integration in local planning and budgeting. In addition, domestic resource mobilization were strengthened to support government funding for SDG related targets both at national and local level.

**Progress against JP-specific outputs**

The joint program supported evidence generation in fiscal space, SDG prioritization and backgrounds studies for national development plan on human capital development, fragility and resilience, and innovation for structural transformation. In addition, the joint program supported the government in all stages for the national development plan preparation, mobilizing technical assistance and actively participating in technical workshops organized to support the preparation of the national development plan. Moreover, capacity building and technical assistance were provided to local actors for local planning sensitive to the SDG as well on domestic resource mobilization. Furthermore, capacity building for civil society members were accelerated in 20 municipalities where functioning mechanisms for children, youth and community participation in local planning, budgeting, and monitoring were improved.

**JP contributions to strengthening UN coherence, partnerships and reducing duplications of efforts**

This program has made it possible to significantly strengthen the synergy between the agencies in supporting the national authorities. First of all, the planning, programming and implementation process was conducted in a concerted and coordinated manner. But also, this approach served as a reference in terms of good inter-agency collaboration for other initiatives such as the domestication program of the SDGs through the human security approach and the preparation of a UNISS project pipeline. Also through this program holistic support was provided to the PNDES 2 formulation process.

**Strategic Partnerships, Documents and Communications**

**How did the JP facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders in the SDG financing space**

The JP fostered collaboration between the various stakeholders in the implementation of the planned activities: in fact, the studies carried out were validated during feedback and validation workshops that brought together ministries, CSOs and local financial institutions. The final reports were then shared with everyone. The governance bodies of the JP, namely the Technical Committee (CT) and the Steering Committee (CP) have been composed in such a way as to involve all stakeholders. These bodies each held one session in 2021 and enabled good ownership of activities and results by stakeholders.

**Did the JP secured additional financing (co-funding/co-financing) from the following stakeholders:**

Government	Donors & IFIs	Private Sector	PUNOs	Other Partners
Yes	No	No	Yes	No

**Comments on additional financing secured:** The JP fostered collaboration between the various stakeholders in the implementation of the planned activities: in fact, the studies carried out were validated during feedback and validation workshops that brought together ministries, CSOs and local financial institutions. The final reports were then shared with everyone. The governance bodies of the JP, namely the Technical Committee (CT) and the Steering Committee (CP) have been composed in such a way as to involve all stakeholders. These bodies each held one session in 2021 and enabled good ownership of activities and results by stakeholders.

## JP organized events in 2021

JP Launch Event	Annual Donor Event	Partners Event
Yes in 2021	No	Yes in 2021

*Number of strategic documents produced by the JP: 12*

*Number of strategic documents contributed by the JP: 12*

*Number of communication materials produced: 5*

## 2022 Plans & Way Forward

### JP priority activities & expected results for 2022

In 2022, the JP will focus on the development of the National SDG Financing Strategy through the implementation of the INFF process and the alignment of the planning and budgeting process as well as monitoring and evaluation systems. to the SDGs and gender. The main expected results are as follows: i. Guinea has a national SDG financing strategy and has implemented it ii. budgeting at national and local levels are aligned with the SDGs and gender sensitive iii. The capacities of actors in the monitoring and evaluation system are strengthened to make M&E sensitive to the SDGs and gender

### 3 major transformative results that will be achieved by the end of the JP

The 3 major, transformative results that will be achieved by the end of the JP are below: i. Guinea has a national SDG financing strategy and implemented it ii. Planning and budgeting at national and local levels are aligned with the SDGs and gender sensitive iii. Guinea has a monitoring and evaluation system aligned with the SDGs at all levels and considering social and gender accountability in public processes

### Estimated rate of completion for each result as of 31 Dec 2021

Result.1	Result.2	Result.3
Emerging (1-49%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)