



JOINT
SDG
FUND

Joint Programme Document:

**Digital identification
programme for all:
catalyzing digital
transformation in
achieving the SDGs in the
DRC through the
dematerialization of the
birth registration process
in the Municipality of
Masina**



Joint Programme Document

Window on Digital Transformation: Early-state joint programme

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo
Region	(Africa)
Joint programme title	Digital identification programme for all: catalyzing digital transformation in achieving the SDGs in the DRC through the dematerialization of the birth registration process in the Municipality of Masina
Duration	12 months from date of receipt of funds
Anticipated start and end dates	June 2024/ June 2025
Short description	The start-up phase of this pilot programme will lay the foundations for an integrated, inclusive, secure, reliable and transparent legal and digital identity system that will strengthen the protection of people's rights and facilitate their access to basic social services. Based on the District Health Information Software (DHIS2) platform, which includes a module for birth registration, the programme will facilitate, following a human rights-based approach to data the digitization of the declaration and systematic registration of births in the Commune of Masina in Kinshasa from health facilities and civil registry offices, using a rights-based approach to ensure that no-one is left out, especially newborns, including those born to internally displaced parents and/or those with disabilities. In addition to digital registration and the issuing of birth certificates, the programme will also make it possible to obtain reliable and secure data and statistics on children registered with the civil registry in the Commune of Masina. It will also provide an opportunity to engage in advocacy for measures to implement the digital code, and to advocate and raise awareness among the authorities with a view to achieving synergy of action between the key players in the ministries (of the Interior, Health, Justice, Social Affairs, Digital Affairs and Planning). This project is fully in line with Objectives 16.9, 10, 16 and 17, which aim to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, by 2030. By scaling up in subsequent phases, the programme will provide the DRC with an effective, integrated, secure and reliable digital system for recording civil status events, producing vital statistics and identifying the population in order to meet the challenge of including everyone and leaving no one behind.
Joint Programme team	
Resident Coordinator	<i>Name and contact email</i>
Joint Programme RCO focal point	Mr. Bruno Georges Lemarquis : bruno.lemarquis@un.org
Lead PUNO 1 JP Focal point	Monsieur Grant Leaity, RDC Représentative UNICEF : gleaity@unicef.org Mr. Katya Marino, Deputy Representative : kmarino@unicef.org
PUNO 2 JP Focal point	Angele Dikongue-Atangana, UNHCR Representative in DRC: dikongue@unhcr.org
PUNO 3 JP Focal point	OHCHR via UNJHRO, Patrice VAHARD, UNJHRO Director in DRC; BCNUDH: vahard@un.org
PUNO 4 JP Focal point	Ms Suzanne Mandong Représentative ai UNFPA RDC : mandong@unfpa.org
Total budget	<i>Total sum from all sources of funds</i> \$479,878
Source of funds	
UN Joint SDG Fund	\$ 249,878 (maximum USD 250,000)
PUNO 1 co-funding	\$ 60,000 (UNICEF)
PUNO 2 co-funding	\$ 60 000 (UNHCR)
PUNO 3 co-funding	\$ 60 000 (OHCHR)
PUNO 4 co-funding	\$ 50 000 (UNFPA)
Government co-funding	\$ contribution en nature

International donor co-funding	\$ XXX,XXX
Other sources co-funding	\$ XXX,XXX (maximum USD 250,000)
Legal context	The agencies of the United Nations system are present in the country by virtue of the United Nations Charter, which was adopted in 1945, and the headquarters agreements signed between the various agencies, funds and Programmes and the Congolese government. These various headquarters agreements establish the fundamental principles of the organization and define the areas of action according to the mandate in support of the State's efforts. As such, the agencies, funds and Programmes of the United Nations system operate in countries in accordance with the objectives and principles set out in the United Nations Charter, such as respect for human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups; the promotion of sustainable development; the protection of the environment and the fight against poverty and inequality. They work in collaboration with national governments and non-governmental organizations

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	UNSDCF Axis 1: Consolidation of peace, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy.
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	Improving the legal framework on identity and civil registration of children and digital transformation contribute to strengthening institutions, reducing inequalities, eradicating poverty, promoting innovation, and strengthening partnerships for sustainable development, in particular: MDGs 16, 17, 10 and 1.
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	1. The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions (Ministries of the Interior, Health, Justice, Social Affairs, Digital Affairs and Planning) and stakeholders (the National Institute of Statistics, the National Office of Population Identification (ONIP), the National Human Rights Commission, the Community Animation Units, etc.) to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the digital transformation process in the DRC. 2. Civil registrars, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina have been strengthened and are committed to declaring and registering births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy; 3. Routine birth registration data for the commune of Masina is produced and available at using a human rights-based approach to data.
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	<i>The total number / per centage of the targeted / overall populations: 7,000 newborns, 15,000 children caught up; 7,500 parents,</i>
Anticipated financial leverage	<i>The total amount in USD \$500,000</i>
Localization marker score	<i>The total score</i>
The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i>	☒ Digital Transformation ☐ Food Systems ☒ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Transforming Education ☐ Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
Main engine room actions that the JP supports. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i>	☐ Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks ☒ Capacity building at scale ☐ Deal room (financing mix) ☐ Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

Contributions to Digital Transformation

Digital Offerings addressed by the JP. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i>	☒ Government service systems transformation. ☐ Inclusive digital connectivity. ☐ Digital finance and payment systems. ☐ E-commerce, marker access, and trade enablement. ☐ Digital for the planet.
The drivers for digital transformation that this JP enables. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results..</i>	☐ Digital public goods ☐ Digital inclusion in underserved areas. ☒ Digital capacity-building and digital skills. ☐ Digital human rights

JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis *(maximum of 500 words)*

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a vast country with areas that are difficult to access and a population estimated to reach 115 million in 2024. According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS - UNICEF 2017-2018) report, possession of a birth certificate as proof of legal identity is a problem, with only 40% of children under the age of 5 registered with the civil registry, of whom only 13% have a birth certificate. This low rate is partly due to people's lack of knowledge of the legal and institutional framework and of birth registration procedures, combined with a lack of coordination between structures and difficult access to civil registry and health centers in most of the country's provinces. In addition, people without legal identity who are "stateless" remain invisible to State services and are at risk of exclusion, exploitation, abuse and violation of their fundamental rights.

Since 2010, the DRC has been engaged in a process of reform and modernization of its civil registry system and the production of vital statistics. In addition to the national reform strategy and plan, in 2019 the DRC adopted a National Digital Plan 2025, a roadmap for the digital transformation programme in 2021 and a digital code promulgated in March 2023. In support of these efforts, a pilot project on a single legal identity was funded by the ECA, which led to the promulgation of the Digital Code and decrees (Decrees No 22 and 23/ 07 of 02 March 2022) and supported the process of reforming the Family Code. Since 2022, UNICEF has been supporting the Ministries of Health and the Interior in a process of digitalizing the registration of births and deaths through the DHIS2 platform.

In addition, the UNHCR and the OHCHR are working with the Ministries of Digital Affairs, Justice and the Interior and Security to improve the legal framework and digital inclusion of vulnerable groups. Progress has been made in validating the parameters of the unique identifier, supporting the implementation of personal data protection agencies, including variables targeting vulnerable groups in population identification issues, supporting the process of accession to conventions on statelessness and the reduction of statelessness, and reviewing existing frameworks.

The start-up phase of this pilot programme aims to strengthen the legal framework on identity, in particular through measures to apply the digital code, and to deploy the DHIS2 in the commune of Masina in the provincial city of Kinshasa to systematize the registration of births, the systematic issuing of certificates and the production of data in accordance with the personal data protection policy. This initiative will make a significant contribution to the ongoing efforts to set up a birth registration system in the DRC.

Programme Strategy and theory of change *(maximum of 1500 words)*

- If the legal framework for civil and digital status is strengthened and the appropriate equipment transferred to state institutions ;

- If coordination and collaboration between the various State institutions and stakeholders in the civil status and digital sector are increased;
- If the targeted population and vulnerable groups are informed about the procedures and advantages of registering births with the civil registry and undertake to register their children;
- If the birth registration processes, particularly in the commune of Masina, are digitized, integrated, transparent, inclusive and secure, and if the population is made aware of them;
- If the capacities of public institutions responsible for digital technology, civil status and justice are supported and strengthened.
- If the human rights-based approach to data is fully integrated throughout the birth registration and data production process,
- If vital statistics are available.

The DRC's civil and digital status environment and ecosystem will then be more conducive to the systematic declaration of births, the secure production of birth certificates and statistical data on civil status events, particularly births.

The programme is closely aligned with the transformation areas of the Common Fund for the SDGs. In particular, it will contribute to 3 out of 5 of them, including: transforming public service systems, extending inclusive digital connectivity, strengthening digital finance and payments systems. In addition, the programme incorporates cross-cutting drivers such as gender equality, youth and data relating to the SDGs. It is also part of the DRC's national digital strategy, which ensures consistency with the country's priorities in terms of digital transformation.

Direct bénéficiaires include

- The Congolese State (legal framework)
- Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and newborn babies,
- Children under the age of 5 and children from broken homes, people at risk of statelessness and internally displaced persons,
- People with disabilities
- Children not declared within the 5-year time limit.
- Victims of human rights violations, including victims of conflict-related sexual violence,
- Children in conflict with the law.

In addition to these targets, the project will provide technical and financial support to institutions such as the Ministries of Health, the Interior, Justice, Human Rights, Social Affairs, Digital Affairs, Planning, the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the National Identification Office (ONIP), the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), the provincial divisions of Health, the Interior and Social Affairs, as well as the main and secondary civil registrars. All these institutions involved in implementing the programme will benefit from capacity-building on birth registration procedures, personal data protection and the production of statistical data. Registration equipment (tablets, registration and documentation kits) will also be made available to partner institutions. Children and other vulnerable groups will benefit from information on services, birth certificates to help them obtain identity documents and access to basic social services.

Indirect beneficiaries will include: the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights, civil society organizations, the Ministries of Human Rights, Gender, Family and Children, the Interinstitutional Technical Committee for the Fight against Statelessness, and the General Secretariat for Digital Technologies. For these institutions, there will be operational and coordination support, as well as monitoring and experience-sharing missions.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups ¹	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1, 2 ,3
Children	Output 1, 2, 3
Youth	Output 1, 2 ,3
Persons with disabilities	Output 1, 2 ,3
Older persons	Output 1, 2 ,3
Indigenous peoples	Output 1, 2 ,3
Refugees & asylum seekers	Output 1, 2 ,3
Internally displaced persons	
Other groups: (please specify which)	
Other groups: (please specify which)	
Other groups: (please specify which)	

(1) Identify up to 5 UN Human Rights Mechanisms² that the implementation of the programme will contribute to (eg. from the UPR, treaty bodies, or special procedures; you may want to use the Universal Human Rights Index to identify these). Explain in at least one sentence per recommendation how the programme will contribute to that recommendation.

The programme will help to promote respect for the right to privacy in the digital age, as recommended by the group of experts during the review of the DRC as part of the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. Similarly, by registering births and improving the legal and institutional framework, the programme will contribute to the implementation of the recommendations relating to the realization of the rights linked to legal identity and nationality as recommended by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy *(maximum 500 words)*

A brief description about how expected JP results from the preparatory seed-funding phase will be built-on and sustained beyond the timeline of the JP with a focus on: (1) Community sustainability, (2) Financial sustainability, and (3) institutional sustainability. If possible, describe expected roles and responsibilities of government, PUNOs, donors and other relevant stakeholders at the country and local levels. The section should provide an outline of the plans to sustain positive impact and catalyse lasting change beyond this initial implementation period.

Using a human rights-based approach, this programme will build on current initiatives to improve the legal framework for legal identity and the digitization of birth registration procedures through the interoperability of the civil and health registers using the DHIS2 platform, which helps to dematerialize the process.

1. Community sustainability

Birth registration is already one of the essential family practices included in UNICEF DRC's mass and large-scale communication strategies. The project will support community health structures and the

¹ The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals:

https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5vcyL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89

² Please consult the full list of human rights mechanisms here: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Yu6wJSofqhZV_J5HpC-jlsmUBWtA4Baw/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=102351661986173461034&rtpof=true&sd=true Please, consult this database, as well: <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>

“Cellules d'Animation Communautaire” (CAC) so that they become suitable platforms for continuity in mobilizing and raising parents' awareness of the importance of birth registration services and community commitment to using them.

2. *Financial sustainability*

The various United Nations agencies involved in this project intend to contribute financial and technical resources to support this initiative and its deployment in other provinces of the country. By way of example, UNICEF intends to pursue this initiative aimed at strengthening the interoperability of civil status and health, and the dematerialization of procedures for registering civil status events, particularly births. UNFPA is also interested in consolidating the achievements of this initiative, which will lay the foundations for a system for collecting data on civil status events, and hence data on the population. The country has not conducted a general population census for almost 40 years.

3. *Institutional sustainability*

In addition to providing the legal tools (implementing measures), the project will work to ensure that the legal framework on legal identity is improved and that birth registration via the DHIS2 in accordance with the personal data protection policy is linked to the innovative and promising initiatives underway in the country in terms of universal health, national identity management, digital transformation, and the population census. These various factors will enable the population to benefit from the political, technical, and financial support of the Government and its development partners. In addition, a plea will be made for birth registration to be included in the package of essential services for local entities offered by the government programme better known under the name "PDL 145T" led by HE Madame Minister of State, Minister of Planning, who had already raised the issue on 15 September 2023 at a special panel on legal identity organized on the sidelines of the session of the United Nations General Assembly. The involvement of the National Human Rights Commission in the process is also part of the sustainability strategy.

Steering and management arrangements *(maximum 500 words)*

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Country Team in the DRC is resolutely committed to supporting the government in the management of legal identity and, more specifically, civil status and digital transformation. Support for national, provincial and local bodies is one of the priorities of the United Nations cooperation framework plan, which has resulted in support and guidance for the government in the reform undertaken to modernize its civil registry system and implement its national digital plan for 2025.

In the DRC, the RCO set up the UNLIA task force in 2019, whose role is to help the government develop a legal identity system that ensures the universal registration of all vital events and the production of regular, reliable and complete vital statistics, leading to a legal identity for all and leaving no one behind. The implementation of this project will be under the strategic supervision of the RCO. It will support existing legal and digital identity management frameworks, mechanisms and structures at national and provincial level. The RCO will ensure the visibility of the leverage effects of the programme at strategic level with the government with a view to political ownership and taking sustainable measures with a national scope.

The four UN entities that are members of the consortium - UNICEF, OHCHR, UNHCR and UNFPA - will be involved in implementing this pilot project. As lead agency, UNICEF will coordinate the monitoring of the implementation of the interventions planned in this programme in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the actions. The OHCHR, UNHCR and UNFPA will implement the actions under their responsibility in line with their mandates and comparative advantages concerning the improvement of the legal framework, the strengthening of coordination and collaboration between the

various digital players, the universal registration of births and other civil status documents, the protection of personal data and the production of statistical data.

A specific mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the programme, including UN entities that are members of the consortium and the various stakeholders at national level, will be set up to ensure national ownership and the sustainability of the actions.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

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

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.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility 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 Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. *The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.*

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. 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. 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.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

Remarks:

- TO BE ATTACHED TO THE ONLINE APPLICATION AND ALSO FILLED OUT BELOW
- The link with CF should be reflected through at least one CF outcome indicated in the Joint Programme profile, but not a part of the JP Results Framework, as well as through CF outputs.
- There should be a maximum of 4 outputs in total, with at least one from the CF.
- Add one additional output that integrates joint programme management, monitoring and reporting, and communications.
- All results and related budgets under a JP are tagged as 'joint' in UN Info and UNO ERP systems for reporting on the QCPR and Funding Compact.
- A minimum of 5% percent of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications.
- For [gender equality, human rights, and peace markers \(the latter optional\)](#) as well as [QCPR function](#) the coding is done per output. Further annex provides total scoring and justification

JP Outputs

Output indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification:
Output 1.1.: The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions.			
Number of advocacy meetings/visits held	0	6	Minutes
Number of digital code application decrees issued	0	2	Publication in the Official Journal
Number of advocacy documents produced	0	2	Advocacy documents
Output 1.2: Civil registrars, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina, strengthened and sensitized, undertake to declare and register births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy.			
Number of health professionals from the civil registry and the National Human Rights Commission trained	0	50 civil registrars 200 community volunteers ; 200 community relays; 20 representatives of the CNDH	Activity report
Number of IT devices supplied (tablets, etc.)	0	24 tablets for 12 health training courses ; 6 tablets for 3 registry offices in the commune of Masina	Activity report
Number of people made aware of the importance and procedures for registering births	0	7,500 people affected	Activity report

Output indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification:
Output 1.3: Routine birth registration data for the commune of Masina are produced and available using a human rights-based approach			
Number of boys and girls registered after the deadline	0	15,000	Means of verification:
Number of children, boys and girls, registered on time	0	7,000 newborn babies	Activity report
Number of children who received their birth certificate	0	100% of children registered	Activity reports and civil register
Number of health workers, civil registrars and CNDH staff trained in the human rights-based approach to data collection	0	50 health agents 20 representatives of the CNDH	Activity report

JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

support (disaggregated by central and local actors).			
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)			
Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

Joint Programme Workplan

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget
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						Marker			(US\$)
Output 1.1: The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions.	National (Kinshasa)	June 2024	May 2025	OHCHR UNICEF UNHCR UNFPA	16 17 10 1	Yes	Yes		100,000
Output 1.2: Civil registrars, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina, strengthened and sensitized, undertake to declare and register births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy.	Masina	June 2024	May 2025	OHCHR UNICEF OHCHR	16	Yes	Yes		279,878
Output 2.1: Routine birth registration data for the commune of Masina is produced and available using a human rights-based approach to data.	NA	June 2024	May 2025	UNICEF UNFPA ; BCNHCR	17, 16	Yes	Yes		100,000

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Assess the main risks related to implementation of the JP in the simplified risk matrix below. Risk level should be determined by multiplying the likelihood by the impact. Risk level should be described as Very High, High, Medium, or Low based on the image below. See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
			Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant - 1		
Retard dans la prise des décrets	5.3. Political instability, 5.4. Change/turnover in government 5.2. Political will	Low	Possible	3	Advocacy with the various authorities; Building the capacity of National Directorate staff Raising awareness among stakeholders, including the media	Government partners
Risque sécuritaires	8.1. Armed Conflict 8.3. Crime 8.4. Civil Unrest 8.5. Natural Hazards 8.6. Manmade Hazards	Low	Possible	2	Introduction of a paperless procedure for registering births, which will reduce the need for people to move around	Government partners

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	Consequences					
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)	
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	Very High
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	High
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	
						Low

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

Risk Categories (for reference)

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3.Operational	4.Organizational	5. Political	2.Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights 1.2. Gender 1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources 1.4. Climate change and disaster 1.5. Community health and safety 1.6. Labour conditions/standards 1.7. Cultural heritage 1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples 1.9. Displacement and resettlement 1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency 1.11. Stakeholder engagement 1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse	2.1. Cost recovery 2.2. Value for money 2.3. Corruption and fraud 2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency 2.5. Delivery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities 3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations 3.3. Leadership & management 3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management 3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant) 3.6. Reporting and communication 3.7. Partnership 3.8. Capacity development of national partners 3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making 3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.1. Governance 4.2. Monitoring 4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation 4.4. Knowledge management 4.5. Grievances 4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners 4.7. Human Resources 4.8. Budget availability and cash flow 4.9. Internal control 4.10. Procurement 4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,	5.1. Government commitment 5.2. Political will 5.3. Political instability 5.4. Change/turnover in government	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation 6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization 6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.1. Theory of change 7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities 7.3. Capacities of the partners 7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners 7.5. Code of conduct and ethics 7.6. Public opinion and media 7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	8.1. Armed Conflict 8.2. Terrorism 8.3. Crime 8.4. Civil Unrest 8.5. Natural Hazards 8.6. Manmade Hazards

Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker Score

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?	Yes	The project is aimed at achieving MDGs 1, 10, 16 and 17 for universal birth registration,	Project document
	Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?	Yes	All the funding for this project is earmarked for activities, nothing for salaries or running costs.	Project document, project budget
	Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	The management and authorities of the Masina commune	Project document
	Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	The civil registry and health partners were consulted and provided the following information	Project document
Advocacy	Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?	Yes	By introducing a new approach using tablets to register births via DHIS2	Project document
	Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?	Yes	Advocacy activities are planned for national and local authorities	Project document
Actions	Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programs, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and	Yes	The programme targets all groups and categories of children and people	Project document

	regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?			
	Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies, and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.	Yes	Through this project, health and civil registry workers will be given new knowledge about the civil registry module in DHIS2 and will have a command of the information tools and management software. A data collection tool will also be developed.	Project document ; Activity reports
	Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.	Yes	The project is based on legislative measures taken by the government, which will be implemented by local authorities and health services.	Project document ; Activity reports
	Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.	No		
Accountability & Sustainability	Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?	Yes	Using DHIS2 software, the project will be able to provide statistics on civil status events and calculate the birth registration rate.	Activity report

	Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?	No		
Criteria for Scoring - Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. - Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. - Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.		Total # of Yes 8		

Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions.	2	Aspects relating to gender equality will be specifically targeted so that they can be addressed and taken into account. Similarly, incentives will be provided for women's representation. Particular attention will be paid to the challenges of gender equality in the advocacy documents produced.
Civil registry officials, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina, strengthened and sensitised, undertake to declare and register births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy.	2	Incentives to build the capacity of women working in the field of civil status and health.
Routine birth registration data for the commune of Masina are produced and available using a human rights-based approach to data.	2	The data collected will be reliable indicators to better guide public policies and actions, with a view to protecting the human rights of all and consolidating lasting peace.

Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here:

<https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions.	2	This product will make a significant contribution to the realization human rights by strengthening the legal framework so that people's right to identity is protected, as well as their right to privacy through the protection of personal data.
Civil registry officials, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina, strengthened and sensitized, undertake to declare and register births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy.	3	The actions will aim to build the capacity of stakeholders to integrate human rights-based approach into data collection and production. The actions are anchored in and directed specifically towards the realization human rights, with particular emphasis on taking account of vulnerable groups so as not to leave anyone out. Within this framework, specific measures will be taken to ensure the systematic registration of the birth of these target groups in the commune of Masina.
Routine birth registration data for the commune of Masina is produced and available using a human rights-based approach to data.	2	The data collected will provide reliable indicators to help guide public policies and actions, which will ultimately contribute to the consolidation of lasting peace.

Sustaining Peace Marker *(optional- please only fill out if you added the marker to the workplan above)*

Please copy the output/outcomes as per in the workplan and add the Sustaining Peace marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification
The legal and institutional framework for the protection of legal and digital identity is strengthened, including coordination and collaboration between the various state institutions.	2	Strengthening the legal framework will make it possible to consolidate the rule of law and solidify institutions, thereby helping to consolidate peace.
Civil registry officials, health workers and the population of the Commune of Masina, strengthened and sensitized, undertake to declare and register births (including those of internally displaced parents, those with disabilities, etc.) via the DHIS2, in accordance with the personal data protection policy.	3	The actions carried out within this framework are essential for peace consolidation in that they will make it possible to address one of the structural causes of insecurity and exclusion.
Routine data on birth registration in the commune of Masina are produced and available	2	The data collected will provide reliable indicators to better guide public policies and actions, which will ultimately contribute to the consolidation of lasting peace.

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

Budget per UNDG Categories										
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNICEF		PUNO 2 UNHCR		PUNO 3 OHCHR		PUNO 4 UNFPA		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)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0	\$60,000	0	\$50,000	0	\$60,000		\$50,000	0	\$230,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,500		20,000		10,000		20,000		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,000		0		2,000		0		0	
4. Contractual services	0		0		3,000		0		0	
5. Travel	0		0		0		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	60,000		20,000		0		20,000		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0		17,000		41,075		1,222		0	
Total Direct Costs	79,500		57,000		56,075		41,222		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	5,565		3,705		3,925		2,886		0	
TOTAL Costs	85,065	60,000	60,705	50,000	60,000	60,000	44,108	50,000	249,878	230,000