

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programs under the Seed Funding Streams

INTRODUCTION

Reference period: from the start date to the end date of the Common Programme (CP).

- Please be succinct and specific, focusing on the most important achievements and issues you wish to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Please ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the CP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org and/or maya.marquez@un.org with questions and support.

Deadline for submission of RDAs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the end date of the CP via the MS form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

PROFILE OF THE JOINT PROGRAM (JP):	
United Nations Country Team	UNICEF (L - FULL), ONU-Habitat (FULL), FAO, PNUD
PC Title	Development Planning and Capacity Building Program
Financing round (Select the applicable funding round for the PC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Decent jobs and universal social protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated policies and capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization
SDG transitions enriched by cross-interactions (Select up to 2 main SDG transitions that are reflected in the CP's progress to date)	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Decent jobs and universal social protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to the results of the cooperation framework	<Word for word from the ProDoc> Outcome 1: The legal and institutional framework is strengthened, and institutions are more accountable, transparent and effective to ensure orthodox and inclusive governance and sustainable and equitable development, in line with the country's national and international commitments.

	<p>Output 1.1: The legal and institutional framework and the capacities of good governance institutions (including the Parliament, the National Commission for the Fight against Corruption and Illicit Enrichment, the Ministry of Good Governance, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), judicial institutions and civil society) are strengthened, including for the fight against corruption, to ensure a transparent and orthodox management of resources (SDGs 5, 16, 17).</p> <p>Output 1.4: The legal framework for the production of statistics is adopted and operational, and national capacities in the production, use and dissemination of data and statistics are strengthened to improve the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and development programmes for all SDGs.</p>
Actual start date (i.e. date of transfer of funds)	21/10/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual end date (i.e., operational closure date)	21/10/2025
Total approved funding from the Joint SDG Fund	409,500 USD
Source of funds	
UN Joint SDG Fund	USD 249,500
UNICEF (PNUO 1) co-funding	USD 40,000
FAO co-funding	USD 30,000
UNDP co-funding	USD 90,000
Expected financial close date	31/10/2026
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Officer (pass-through only)	Multi-Stakeholder Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Chief Financial Officer, sara.ansari@undp.org
PC TEAM:	
Resident Coordinator	Marie-Reine Chirezi Fabry,
JP's RCO Focal Point	Ashley Akendengue, RCO, Partnership and Ressource Mobilisation Specialist; ashley.akendenguetoizoun@un.org
Focal point PUNO at	Marie-Reine Chirezi Fabry, Resident Representative, UNICEF, mrfabry@unicef.org
Other PUNO Focal Points	Claude Ngomsi, Programme Management Officer, claudio.ngomsi@un.org , UN-HABITAT Atman Mravili, FAO Resident Representative, Athman.Mravili@fao.org (FAO is not a beneficiary of this project, but has participated in and contributed financially)

	Rokya Ye-Dieng, UNDP Resident Representative, rokya.dieng@undp.org (UNDP is not a beneficiary of this project, but has participated in it and contributed financially)
Designated focal point for PC communication	Hyacine Marie Cecile Nunda Kacou-Amondji, Partnership & Communication Specialist, UNICEF hkacou@unicef.org

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the achievements of the CP.

1.a. Evaluate the overall performance of the PC : Did the PC deliver its main results as expected in the ProDoc?

- Unsatisfactory or marginal achievement :** Less than 50% of the expected results have been achieved.
- Satisfactory Achievement :** 50-75% of the expected results have been achieved.
- Very good, strong Output :** 100% of expected results have been achieved; implementation has been completed on time.
- Outstanding achievement :** 100% of the expected results were delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps : To what extent has the CP achieved by incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions over the 12 months?

- Limited Results :** None of the planned incubation activities, roadmaps, or pilot solutions have been deployed.
- Moderate results :** Planned incubation activities, roadmaps or pilots have begun, but are still in their early stages or limited in scope at the time of the closure of the FP.
- Good results :** Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
- Excellent results :** All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early signs of scale-up.
- Not applicable :** The PC did not intend to incubate ideas, develop roadmaps or conduct pilot projects during this phase.

1.c. Potential for sustainability and scalability: To what extent has the CP been successful in establishing pathways for future viability and expansion of innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

- Marginal achievement :** A concrete plan for sustainability or expansion has been developed, but has not been implemented; only preliminary discussions with potential partners and funders have taken place.
- Moderate Achievement :** Sustainability and scaling strategies have been implemented; potential pathways for scaling have been identified; active engagement with potential partners and funders is ongoing.

Strong achievement : Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies have enabled wide adoption, viable pathways for expansion have been established, engagement with potential partners and funders has deepened, and yielded promising results.

Outstanding Achievement : Strong sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; several viable scale-up pathways were activated; strong commitments from partners and funders were secured; and further opportunities for expansion were identified beyond initial plans.

Not applicable : The PC has not yet reached the sustainability and scalability planning stage.

CP RESULTS

A. Results-based storytelling

2. Overall PC results (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

1. Strengthening the institutional framework and the national planning architecture

The CP has made it possible to correct structural shortcomings identified in the 2025 national diagnosis, by modernizing the national planning architecture and strengthening the institutional capacities needed to drive priority reforms. The CP thus supported the reactivation of a more coherent, transparent and SDG-aligned planning function.

Key results

- Development of the national monitoring and evaluation framework of the National Growth and Development Plan (NDP) 2026–2030, with a harmonized framework of SDG indicators, strengthening policy-institutional alignment and data-driven decision-making.
- Establishment of a national strategic planning guide in line with Results-Based Management, enabling ministries to adopt standardized and measurable processes for the development of sector plans.
- Adoption of a National Guide to Local Planning, which improves vertical coherence between national, sectoral and territorial priorities, strengthening the role of local authorities in the implementation of the NCDP.
- Strengthened integration between planning, budgeting and results through a Technical Guide on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), improving the sustainability and credibility of public policies.

- In urban planning, development of an integrated urban planning guide, supporting sustainable and inclusive management of cities.
- On the climate-development axis, development of a national roadmap on carbon markets, a carbon register, and installation of an interministerial committee, strengthening the country's capacity to implement SDG 13.
- Adoption of the Libreville Declaration, marking a commitment to explore innovative financing mechanisms for development.
- Updating and launching a National Integrated Financing Framework (INFF), structuring financial diagnostics and informing the future development financing strategy.

The country has a modernized planning framework that is evidence-based and better aligned with the key transitions needed to accelerate the SDGs.

2. Development and testing of innovative solutions for the SDG transitions

The CP strengthened national capacity to test innovative data-driven approaches, better guiding investment priorities and accelerating SDG transitions.

Key results

The *Hand-in-Hand* initiative has trained more than 30 managers in agri-food spatial planning and geospatial analysis, making it possible to territorialize investment decisions according to regional specificities (SDGs 2.3, 2.4).

- Beginning of the exploration of innovative climate finance mechanisms, including carbon credits, thematic bonds and impact investments, paving the way for a diversification of the PNCD's funding sources.

The country is better equipped to identify and integrate innovative solutions to support priority transitions in sustainable development.

3. Capacity building and improved coordination

More than 200 public officials were trained in essential tools for planning, RBM, monitoring and evaluation, GIS, urban planning, local planning and climate finance. This increase in skills has contributed to the establishment of a common language of planning, facilitating inter-ministerial coordination and reducing silos (SDGs 16.6, 16.7).

The CP has also strengthened multi-stakeholder cooperation through:

- interdepartmental working groups, improving policy coherence;
- the National Conference, which consolidated the dialogue between the Government, the private sector, local authorities and technical and financial partners (SDG 17.16).

4. Next steps

Immediate priorities include:

- the full operationalization of the monitoring and evaluation system of the PNCD;
- the generalization of local planning tools;
- strengthening sector planning;
- the implementation of the NCDP financing strategy, including climate mechanisms;
- the establishment of a national governance framework guaranteeing quality, risk management and sustainability.

3. Constraints, Adjustments and Lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

A program designed in a period of transition with anticipated risks

Designed during the political transition that began after August 2023, the Joint Programme (CP) started in an environment marked by clearly identified risks: institutional instability, frequent administrative rotations, low availability of public officials and widespread mobilization around a dense electoral cycle. These factors posed threats to implementation, sectoral coordination and technical absorptive capacity. Despite this context, the CP has produced structuring results thanks to a strong adaptability and the cohesion of the agencies of the United Nations System (UNS).

1. Major constraints encountered

a) Evolving Government and Reduced Institutional Availability

Successive changes in ministerial organizational charts and legislative and local elections delayed several activities and limited the mobilization of technical interlocutors, particularly between August and September 2025.

Mitigation measures and outcomes:

- Ongoing dialogue with the transitional authorities to maintain political commitment.
- Flexible rescheduling to finalize technical and national validations until December 2025.

- Achievement of the expected result: strengthened institutional alignment and validation of all key planning tools.

(b) Administrative rotation and limited technical capacity

Initially weak skills in planning, GIS, foresight and monitoring and evaluation, combined with staff turnover, hampered the regularity of technical work.

Mitigation measures and outcomes:

- Training of nearly 200 executives via short and intensive modules, maximizing availability windows.
- Production of standardised guides, manuals and modules ensuring technical continuity despite rotations.
- Progressive professionalization of planning functions and sustainable strengthening of national capacities.

2. The SNU has ensured operational continuity and technical coherence

The SNU agencies have ensured exemplary complementarity by harmonizing their RBM approaches, methodologies and sectoral support. This coordination has made it possible to:

- a continuous presence with the administrations,
- a constant quality of the deliverables produced (diagnostics, guides, reference systems, modules),
- rapid adjustments to the pace of political developments.

The operational resilience of the CP thus reflects the integrated and solidarity-based functioning of the SNU.

3. Lessons Learned and Prospects for Institutionalization

Lessons learned strengthen sustainability prospects:

- Political anchoring is essential: the alignment of the CP with national priorities, including the PNCD, has made it possible to maintain reforms despite instability.
- Short training formats are effective in a transitional context.
- Digital tools (GIS, dashboards, territorial diagnostics) are technical stabilizers independent of personnel changes.

These achievements lay the foundations for a sustainable institutionalization of strategic planning and the extension of structural reforms.

The Joint Programme is now a structuring lever to accelerate SDG transitions, strengthen public governance and effectively support the implementation of the NCDP by 2030.

4. Scaling and pathways to transformative systems change (select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the CP has applied to intensify the systematic transformation:

Capacity building and local ownership: Strengthening the capacity of individuals, local institutions, and communities to implement and sustain activities independently, or transfer ownership and management to local organizations for sustainable impact.

Cross-sectoral collaboration and partnerships: Partner with diverse stakeholder groups to solve interconnected problems and amplify impact; engage with the private and public sectors to replicate successful program components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusion and scale up effectiveness.

Policy Integration : Incorporate successful program elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure broader adoption and impact; or integrate program elements into existing systems and structures for broader reach, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Resource mobilization and financial sustainability: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and attract new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influence existing financing mechanisms or diversify resource flows to support the long-term viability and growth of the program.

People-centric technology adoption and innovation : Leveraging technology and solutions to increase the reach, efficiency, and impact of activities, or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sector collaboration and increase impact.

Others. Please specify: _____

5. Actions taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

The PC was designed as a catalytic intervention to reactivate a long-weakened strategic planning function. From the outset, it has integrated measures to ensure the institutional, financial and territorial sustainability of its results, in order to anchor national ownership and prepare for scaling-up. Its central objective was to rebuild an

autonomous and sustainable national capacity to carry out planning, public management and multisectoral coordination reforms.

1. Institutional sustainability

The CP has significantly strengthened the human and organisational capacities of the administration. The training of nearly 200 managers has made it possible to create a critical mass of national experts in planning, monitoring-evaluation, foresight and GIS, strengthening the technical autonomy of institutions.

The establishment of inter-institutional working groups has consolidated sustainable collaborative practices, reducing silos and improving horizontal coordination.

Finally, the production of harmonized technical frameworks (guides, indicator frameworks, manuals) provides a common basis for the institutionalization and sustainability of planning practices at the national level.

2. Territorial sustainability (community/local)

The CP has promoted the territorial appropriation of planning tools. Local authorities have been involved in the development and use of territorial diagnostics, GIS and urban management tools. This approach has strengthened local accountability, stimulated an endogenous demand for data-driven planning practices, and fostered the emergence of a participatory and inclusive management culture.

3. Financial sustainability

The CP has strengthened the foundations for long-term financial sustainability. National capacities have been strengthened on innovative financing mechanisms — including carbon markets — opening up new opportunities for mobilizing domestic and climate resources. In addition, the modernization of sector planning has improved the articulation between planning, budgeting and prioritization of investments, strengthening the sustainability of public policies.

4. Enabling actions that promote sustainable ownership

Several key factors have strengthened national ownership:

- A strong political anchorage, the CP being recognized as a strategic lever of the Transition, the future PNCD and the Gabon 2050 Study.
- A learning-by-doing pedagogical approach-, transforming training into direct contributions to priority reforms.
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder governance, mobilizing ministries, communities, parliament, technical partners and UN agencies, consolidating a culture of intersectoral coordination essential to sustainability.

5. Exit strategy and scaling prospects

The exit strategy is based on two axes:

1) Institutionalization of tools and standards

The guides, methodologies, indicator frameworks and tools produced will be integrated into national procedures, public management manuals and sectoral work plans, ensuring their systematic use and regular updating.

2) Gradual decentralization of competences

A territorial increase will be ensured via:

- the creation of regional training centres,
- a national network of trainers,
- and the deployment of local planning and territorial monitoring tools.

This approach aims to create a critical mass of operational experts at national and local level, consolidating the vertical coherence of public policies.

B. Indicator-based performance update

This section is based on the Funding Program's Results Framework and Work Plan.

6. The CP Results Framework (Download Excel)

Please assess the performance of the Funding Program against the indicators identified in Annex 1: ProDoc Integrated Results Framework, namely 1) the outputs of the Joint Funding Program and 2) the contribution of the Joint Cooperation Program to the Global Indicators of the Joint SDG Fund.

a. Evaluation of CP products (ProDoc – Annex 1)

➤ Outcome 1: Technical and institutional capacities assessed

Output 1.1 – National Planning Diagnostic (3 indicators)

Indicator 1.1.1 – Diagnostic report on strategic and spatial planning

- 2025 target: 1 – Achieved: 1

The national diagnosis was carried out with 42 institutions and technically validated. It is now the reference document for the reform and feeds into the design of the PNCD.

Indicator 1.1.2 – Institutional capacity building programme

- 2025 target: 1 – Achieved: 1

A comprehensive capacity building programme has been developed, including modules such as strategic planning, RBM, Monitoring and Evaluation, GIS, innovative financing, urban planning.

Indicator 1.1.3 – Reform Roadmap

- 2025 Target: 1 – Achieved: 1

The roadmap has been finalized with the Ministry of Planning. It consolidates 22 structuring recommendations and forms the basis of the future PNCD.

Output 1.2 – Plans, tools and prioritization of needs (3 indicators)

Indicator 1.2.1 – Organizations that have strengthened their capacity

- 2025 Target: 10 – Achieved: 18

The CP has strengthened the capacity of 18 institutions (ministries, communities, Parliament, PMC), exceeding the annual target.

Indicator 1.2.2 – Tools and mechanisms developed (target 7)

- 2025 target: 7 – Achieved: 11

Several tools have been designed or modernized: Theory of Change (TOC), Results-Based Logical Framework, GIS Manual, Urban Planning Guide, NCDP Monitoring Framework, Technical Guide for Strategic Planning, Guide for Local Planning, Training Modules, Institutional Diagnosis, Sector Frameworks, communication media, geospatial database.

This objective has been significantly exceeded.

Indicator 1.2.3 – Experts deployed (target 6)

- Target 2025: 6 – Achieved: 6

The 6 experts planned have been mobilized and integrated into the working groups of the Ministry of Planning and the PMC.

➤ Result 2: Technical capacities of decision-makers strengthened

Output 2.1 – Planning training and coaching (2 indicators)

Indicator 2.1.1 – Ministry of Planning Trainers

- 2025 Target: 30 – Achieved: 70

More than 70 trainers Trainers have been trained (Planning). The annual target has almost doubled

Indicator 2.1.1 (sector ministries) – Civil servants trained

- 2025 target: 60 – Achieved: 200

More than 200 sector officers have been trained (Planning, Agriculture, Budget, Environment, Housing, Health, Education, Communities). The annual target has almost tripled.

Output 2.2 – Monitoring, evaluation and accountability tools (2 indicators)

Indicator 2.2.1 – SE tools for the Ministry of Planning

- 2025 target: 3 – Achieved: 4

Three tools have been developed and are being validated:

- A PNCD ES Framework,
- An SDG Dashboard,
- A system for reporting sectoral indicators

- A project database

Indicator 2.2.2 – SE tools for sectoral ministries and Parliament

• 2025 target: 3 – Achieved: 4

Four mechanisms have been produced and are being validated:

- Sector Scorecards,
- Project matrices,
- A Guide to SE Parliament,
- A Tool for Tracking SDG-Aligned Spending.

b. CP's contribution to the Joint SDG Fund's global indicators

Institutional capacity at scale (Machine Room 2)

1. Government organizations that have increased their capacity

- Global target: 30 – Achieved by the CP: 18

Given the context of the transition and the elections, this level of performance is quite satisfactory.

2. Tools, procedures and mechanisms developed

- Global target: 12 – Implemented by the CP: 15

Very satisfactory performance

3. Experts deployed

- Global target: 6 – Achieved: 6

Indicator fully met. Experts have been integrated into the interministerial work.

The Joint Programme has achieved all the 2025 targets, both at the ProDoc level and with regard to the Joint SDG Fund's global indicators.

It laid the technical, institutional and human foundations for an operational planning system, despite a constraining political context.

7. Key documents produced by the PC (download max. 10 files if available)

Feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including but not limited to policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products, and training materials that the CP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video, and audio, but each file size must be less than 1 GB.

The Joint Programme has generated several technical, methodological and strategic documents that aim to strengthen development governance in Gabon, support priority SDG transitions (including territorial planning, data governance, sustainable public finance) and foster institutional ownership of the tools produced. The following

documents are the most significant to date and can be found at the link share point [Joint SDG Fund Templates & Resources for Final Reporting](#)

1. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the National Growth and Development Plan;
2. Technical Guide for Strategic Planning
3. Guide for local development
4. Guide for the development of Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs);
5. Programme for the strengthening of the capacities of Gabonese administrative executives in strategic planning
6. Diagnostic report of the planning chain in Gabon
7. Report of the Data Collection Mission for the Creation of a Database of Development Projects;
8. Report of the 2nd UN-Habitat Mission for the Coordination and Capitalization of Tools;
9. Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) Online Training Report
10. Video launching the National Growth and Development Plan

8. Number of people directly benefiting from the Financial Assistance Program

The direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations that actively participate in the activities of the FP and benefit directly from its interventions, such as civil servants participating in workshops, small business owners receiving training or households accessing the services provided by the FP. It is important to disaggregate the main beneficiaries by sex and age, as shown in the table below, where possible.

Type of Commitment	Total number of people	Number of women and girls*	Number of children (0 to 14 years old) *	Number of youth (15 to 24 years old)*
Trainings/workshops for target groups	200	80		
Awareness campaign aimed at a wide audience	300	100	10	90
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	300	120		80
Coordination meetings with key partners	10			
Access to expanded services	200	80		
Other (please specify): _____				

** Please note that overlapping is permitted in the columns of women and girls and children and youth.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

The CP has contributed, directly and indirectly, to improving the consideration of marginalized groups identified in the ProDoc and in line with the LNOB approach. Its action has been deployed at two complementary levels: the strengthening of institutional frameworks for inclusive planning, and the improvement of local services benefiting vulnerable populations.

At the institutional and political level, the CP has strengthened the capacities of more than 200 executives from ministries, local authorities and Parliament, by systematically integrating LNOB principles into the modules of strategic planning, local development, monitoring and evaluation and territorial governance. This empowerment now allows public institutions to design policies that are more sensitive to territorial inequalities, social vulnerabilities and traditionally underrepresented groups.

The modernization of planning tools (GIS, ToC, territorial diagnostics, WaCT) also allows administrations to more accurately identify geographical disparities, urban and rural poverty, underserved areas, as well as households exposed to environmental risks — thus contributing to a better prioritization of public investments in favor of these groups.

At the local and human level, the use of WaCT in low-income neighbourhoods in Libreville has produced essential data to improve waste management, public health and the living conditions of disadvantaged households. Similarly, training on the Hand-in-Hand platform helps to better target agricultural investments in vulnerable rural communities, strengthening food security and livelihoods.

10. Financial resources mobilized/mobilized

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or mobilized through the PC. Please specify the source of funding and the type of source, e.g. PUNOs and government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of funding/funding	Type of source (e.g., PUNO, PPP, FFI, donor, etc.)	Amount provided for in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond ProDoc's expectations
Joint SDG Fund	Donor	\$250,000	249 500 \$	\$

UNICEF	PUNO 1 contribution	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$
FAO	PUNO 3 contribution	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$
UNDP	PUNO 4 contribution	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$

11. Cross-cutting Issues and Principles of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant answer. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results achieved, and if no, please provide a brief explanation of 1-2 sentences in the table.

Question	Yes	Not	Comment
The CP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address negative impacts on people and the planet.	X		The CP has integrated environmental and social standards into its activities, including: 1) Urban Waste Management: Implementation of the WaCT in Libreville (October 2025), targeting three-income level neighborhoods to improve sanitation and reduce environmental risks. 2) Climate finance: Training of 40 public officials on carbon markets (March 2025), leading to a national roadmap and carbon register, in order to sustainably value the country's natural resources.
The SC has developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and building on relevant human rights analysis.		X	The CP has not developed a specific human rights strategy or conducted a dedicated formal analysis. Efforts have focused on building planning capacity,

			although cross-cutting principles of participation and inclusion have been incorporated.
The CP has developed or implemented a strategy to address the structural inequalities faced by women and girls.	X		Gender considerations have been integrated into capacity-building activities: 1) Initial diagnosis: The diagnostic report recommended the systematic integration of gender into sectoral and territorial plans. 2) Local governance: The May 2025 training module on decentralization focused on women's participation in local decision-making processes.
The CP has demonstrated positive outcomes and impacts for young people, in line with the principles of Youth 2030.	X		The programme promoted youth engagement in decision-making processes: 1) Territorial governance training: The May 2025 workshops encouraged the inclusion of young people in local consultation mechanisms. 2) National dialogue: At the National Conference on Financing for Development, a specific recommendation was made to institutionalize the participation of young people in the development of public

			policies, which was integrated into the final report.
The CP has developed or implemented a strategy to address the structural inequalities faced by marginalized and vulnerable people in any other LNOB group. Please specify the groups: _____	X		The CP applied a territorial approach targeting vulnerable groups: 1) Precarious neighbourhoods: The WaCT assessment covered spontaneous settlement areas where deficits in basic services are in the majority. 2) Rural communities: Support to the Hand-in-Hand platform has strengthened capacity to target agricultural investments for the benefit of low-income rural areas.

C. Strategic Communications and Partnerships Update

12. Strategic Communication

Please provide links to written articles published by the PC, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human interest stories, practical storytelling tips, other useful tools for producing impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund communication guidelines for [seed funding tracks](#) on the [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles of human interest stories:

- Participation in the official launching ceremony of the work on the elaboration of the National Growth and Development Plan (PNCD) 2026–2030, in Libreville. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/unicefgabon_pncd-odd-pncd2026abr2030-activity-7354129060869873665-Gjlu?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAACvMnf4B-k74JPKZrceiN3h2E2Pqlw1mXxc
- Urban solid waste management through the use of GIS tools https://www.linkedin.com/posts/activity-7363502915648446464-sJJ8?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAACvMnf4B-k74JPKZrceiN3h2E2Pqlw1mXxc

- <https://www.unicef.org/gabon/recits/le-gabon-reliance-la-planification-nationale-transformation-majeure-pour-une-d%C3%A9veloppement>
- [National Conference on Financing for Post-Transition Development | United Nations Development Programme](#)

Draft outline of a written article of a human interest report (500 words / 1 page max)

Gabon relaunches national planning: a major transformation for sustainable development



In 2024, in a context of political and institutional transition, an unexpected dynamic began to emerge within the Gabonese administration: that of a gradual return to modern, structured and results-oriented strategic planning. At the heart of this transformation is a growing group of civil servants, technicians and public officials who, for the first time in more than a decade, are reconnecting with a common vision: to plan differently, to plan together.

For many, this transition has taken shape through the CP: Development Planning and Institutional and Technical Capacity Building, supported by the UN System and funded by the Joint SDG Fund. The Minister of Planning sums it up this way: *"The programme has put planning back at the centre of public action. We no longer do an administrative exercise; We are steering the future of the country."*

This ambition was based on an institutional diagnosis of unprecedented scope, carried out among 42 administrations. For the General Commissioner for Planning, this moment was a salutary shock: *"We knew that our system was weakened, but not to what extent. This diagnosis gave us a common basis to rebuild."*

This first step paved the way for a refoundation work. One of the most visible changes can be seen in the individual stories of the 200 trained executives.

From ministries to local authorities, these public officials have rediscovered the tools of strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, foresight, GIS and RBM.

During a training session for 70 executives in May 2025, the collective energy was palpable: mixed groups worked together on concrete solutions to improve access to drinking water or modernize the mining sector.

For one of the participants, *"it was the first time I had seen so many ministries thinking together about data-driven solutions."*

The Programme has not limited itself to imparting skills: it has left behind a veritable national toolbox, ranging from the monitoring and evaluation framework of the PNCD to the strategic and local planning guides, including the CDMT frameworks. For most managers, having these harmonised tools was seen as a concrete change: *"We finally have common methods. It changes everything."*

In the agricultural sector, the adoption of the "Hand in Hand" geospatial platform has given teams new access to information: mapping areas with high potential, visualizing constraints, planning investments accurately. Similarly, the exercises carried out with the town halls through the WaCT project have made it possible to improve local planning.

The CGP sums up this change well: *"Beyond the tools, a new way of thinking and steering public policies is emerging"*.

The Joint Programme has not only strengthened a system, it has restored the confidence of those who carry it out.

13. Strategic Partnerships (Select all that apply)

What types of partnerships established during the Joint Partnership made a significant contribution to the objectives of the Joint Partnership?

- National Government Institutions (please specify): Sector Ministries
 - Subnational government institutions (please specify): _____
 - International Financial Institutions and Development Finance Institutions (please specify): _____
 - Private sector companies or industry associations (please specify): _____
 - Civil society organizations, philanthropic organizations and foundations (please specify): _____
- Educational or research institutions (please specify): National School of Cadastre and Sciences géographiques _____
 - Bilateral Development Partners (please specify): _____
 - Unions or labour organizations (please specify): _____

Other (please specify): _____

ANNEX: Survey on SDG Location Markers

ONLY for PCs with SDG Location Marker 3 to respond.

- 1) Please report below on the SDG location tracking indicators. If an indicator does not apply to your common program, please indicate NA and briefly justify in the "Audit means" column.

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Target (year)	Evidence or means of verification
Number and type of local and regional governments and local development actors involved who have been actively involved in the design of the programme.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type of local and regional governments and local development actors concerned with clear roles and responsibilities under the programme.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type of representative individuals or organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of strengthening the ownership and inclusion of local populations in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, under the impetus of local development actors.	# (% women, Indigenous, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of organization)	# (% women, Indigenous, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of organization)	
Number and type of specific events, publications or training materials aimed primarily at building capacities for local sustainable development/localization of the SDGs among local development actors.	# (type)	# (type)	
Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations and/or tools developed to improve the localization of the SDGs (disaggregated by policies, regulations or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence).	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve transparent and accountable financing for the localization of the SDGs.	# (type / description)	# (type / description)	
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes to which projects contribute to achieving transformative impact at scale.	# (% women, Indigenous, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of organization)	# (% women, Indigenous, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of organization)	
Percentage of programmatic spending explicitly allocated to activities that have a direct impact on local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g., food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development,	%	%	

local climate action, multi-level governance) integrated into local SDG-related priorities that are expressed in the local strategies.			
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support the implementation of the SDGs at the local level.	#	#	
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for the local implementation of the SDGs at the local level.	\$	\$	
Percentage of results contributing to the localization of the SDGs that have reached their pre-planned target/milestone.	%	%	
Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating policy coherence for sustainable development aspects into their monitoring and reporting processes.	# (type of actor)	# (type of actor)	

2) What are the priority areas of your CP since its launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

- Empower local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
- Facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g., participatory planning process, community consultations)
- Strengthen multi-level governance (e.g., vertical coordination, alignment of central-local policies)
- Localize SDG financing (e.g., municipal financing mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
- Improve local data systems (e.g., disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)
- Expand access to social services (e.g., last-mile delivery, integrated service delivery)
- Other (please specify): _____

3) To what extent has funding from the Joint Programme budget been directly channelled or mobilized to local actors (e.g. local governments, local community organisations, local service providers) to support SDG localisation efforts during the reporting period?

- 0%, i.e. no resources were directed to local actors.
- 1 to 24% of the total funding of the programme is intended for local actors.
- 25-49% of the total funding of the programme is earmarked for local actors.
- 50-74% of the total funding of the programme is earmarked for local actors.
- 75-100% of the total funding of the programme is earmarked for local actors.

- 4) Please describe how the territorial or localizing approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects in your response.
- Alignment between the joint programme and local development plans and integration of results into local processes, frameworks and the SDG monitoring system.
 - Role of subnational (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the Joint Programme.
 - Description of how local stakeholder capacities and innovation for SDG mainstreaming and multi-stakeholder collaboration are identified and strengthened.

(500 words / 1 page max)

The territorial approach of the Joint Programme is based on a systematic integration of results into local development plans and the national SDG monitoring system, thus ensuring alignment between local priorities and national strategic frameworks. Municipalities and departmental councils play a central role in implementation, coordinating interventions on the ground and mobilizing community actors to strengthen local ownership and citizen participation.

The programme also supports the operationalisation of local SDG monitoring platforms, which facilitate the collection, reporting and analysis of territorial data, as well as participatory monitoring of progress. These mechanisms help to anchor a culture of data-driven decision-making and improve local accountability.

In addition, the capacities of territorial stakeholders are strengthened through targeted training and support for local innovation, allowing for better integration of the SDGs into local public policies. This approach stimulates multi-stakeholder collaboration, including local authorities, civil society, the private sector and decentralised government services, contributing to more inclusive and coherent governance.

Overall, this territorial approach ensures better articulation between the national and local levels, strengthens the sustainability of results and supports the localisation of the SDGs in line with UN principles.

-ENDS-