



Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

SDG Financing Portfolio - Component 1

Cover page

UNCT/MCO: Burundi

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

JP title: Strengthening the Architecture and the Ecosystem for Financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Burundi: A Synergy of Actions for Integrated Solutions

PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF

Government partner: Ministry of Finance

Target SDGs: SDGs 16, 1, 5, 8, 17

Gender Marker: 2

Approved budget: USD 980,174

Co-funding: USD 700,000

Total Disbursement by 2021: USD 980,174

Total estimated expenditures: USD 663,381 (est. Delivery rate: 67.7%)

Total estimated commitments (including expenditures): USD 689,621 (est. Committed rate: 70.4%)

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Executive Summary

The implementation of the JP is on track and most of the activities have begun, and a lot have been done. An important assignment is the socio-economic profiles of the provinces as we have begun to do it through 3 provinces and that finally all the provinces have been done in 2021 because of the success of this exercise. The socio-economic profile at the provincial level is essential because it did not exist at the provincial level in Burundi. Indeed, the indicators were all at the central level, which did not allow for an assessment of the implementation of the SDGs at the provincial and community levels. Moreover, another highlight is Localization of the SDGs at the local level done in 73 communes in the Community Development Plans have been completed. The agenda 2030 specifies that the implementation of the SDGs must be done at the local level to take into account the specific needs of the population at the grassroots level (so as not to leave anyone behind). Another one is the finalization of the capacity building program on public finance management. A training needs assessment of all the actors of the public finance chain has been realized at the beginning of this process. Then, a pool of national trainers on public finance management set up and pilot trainings session carried out by the pool members with participants from the provinces of Ngozi

and Cankuzo. The aim of this pilot trainings is to make sure the pool of trainers has developed the capacities and skills needed to conduct financial management trainings in the country and thus support the implementation of the capacity building program on public finance management.

Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2021 progress:

On track (expected results achieved)

Comments on self-assessment: During 2021, great progress has been made in terms of the implementation of the JP. Indeed, after holding the Steering Committee launching the official start of the JP, the three agencies together with the Ministry of Finance carried out all the planned activities in 2021. The planned programmatic activities have gone well, although some challenges have been overcome during the implementation of the JP. The remaining activities will be completed in 2022 and the implementation of the joint programme is expected to be on schedule.

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

I/ The capacity building program on public finance management is finalized. A training needs assessment of all the actors of the public finance chain has been realized at the beginning of this process. Then, a pool of national trainers on public finance management set up and pilot trainings session carried out by the pool members with participants from the provinces of Ngozi and Cankuzo. Another pilot training session is planned to be realized by the pool of national trainers in the other one pilot province identified. The aim of this pilot trainings is to make sure the pool of trainers has developed the capacities and skills needed to conduct financial management trainings in the country and thus support the implementation of the capacity building program on public finance management. A monitoring plan for the implementation of this program was developed. A cost-benefit analysis of investments in early childhood in Burundi has been finalized. The dissemination of this report will take place during the coming weeks. A consultant has been selected to carry out the analysis of innovative financing possibilities for solidarity groups. The study will be finalized during the next weeks.

II/ The draft report on the economic and financial analysis of decentralized entities for the improvement of their functionality in Burundi is available. Improving these capacities may lead to better localize and implement SDGs. The report of the study on the institutional and organizational analysis of the decentralized entities is available, awaiting final validation. The evaluation report on the analysis of gender-based planning at the commune level is available, awaiting final validation. Regarding the DFA study, the chapter 1 “Overview of national sustainable development priorities and institutional landscape” and the chapter 2 “Assessing the Development Finance Landscape” are available. Three socio-economic profiles of three provinces have been completed. The socio-economic profile at the provincial level is essential because it did not exist at the provincial level in Burundi. Indeed, the indicators were all at the central level, which did not allow for an assessment of the implementation of the SDGs at the provincial and community levels. The updating of metadata at the central level, which makes it possible to monitor the state of implementation of the SDGs at the global level. After doing the socio-economic profile of the three pilot provinces, the socio-economic profiles of all the other provinces in Burundi have also been done in Burundi, 17 provinces in total. Localization of the SDGs at the local level in 10 communes in the Community Development Plans have been completed. The Agenda 2030 specifies that the implementation of the SDGs must be done at the local level to take into account the specific needs of the population at the grassroots level. The national strategy for the implementation of the national industrialization policy is available. The national craft policy is also available and some other sectorial policies under own UNDP funds, have also been done in 2021. III/ The studies on the assessment of financial sector and proposal of innovative financing mechanism adapted to Burundi to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs Assessment and mapping of the private financial sector including commercial banks Capacity building strategy for the development of pro-SDG gender sensitive and youth-oriented investment projects. Strengthening legal and institutional framework to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs, Operational strategy to implement the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of inclusive private financing and pro-SDG PPPs. National workshop has been organized

to validate the study on the diagnosis of the financial sector innovative financing mechanisms-PPP. Final version of the National Strategies on supporting SDGs to be implemented.

Changes made to JP:

Main Challenges: The first challenge which has been already documented a lot was the delay of the start of the JP because of the delayed launch done by the Steering Committee. Even if internal work has been done in the first 6 months of implementation, 2021 is really the year of implementation of the JP. The second challenge was the delay in the disbursement of the second tranche implying a little delay in the implementation of the activities. In order to face it, some agencies have engaged their own funding in order to move forward with the activities. Thanks to that and with the second tranche, all Agencies are implementing the remaining activities as planned. A third one is that the TFPs are not allowed to collect statistical data on Burundian territory. As a result, some studies that were supposed to be finalized and validated in 2021 will be done in 2022.

Updates on SDG financing framework

Inception phase	Assessment Diagnostics	Financing Strategy	Monitoring Review	Governance Coordination
Advancing (50-99%)	Emerging (1-49%)	Planned (0%)	Planned (0%)	Planned (0%)

Descriptions on progress by INFF building blocks

Inception Phase: The DFA assessment is underway. Two chapters of the DFA (overview of national sustainable development priorities and institutional landscape; assessment of the development financing landscape) have been sent to the Technical Committee. Four more chapters are in preparation and the dialogue on financing is in preparation. The final output of the DFA will be the preparation of the roadmap for the implementation of the INFF.

Assessment & Diagnostics: The DFA has been used as the main tool of the assessment and diagnostic and is being used as a basis for the INFF. The DFA study has also used the National Development plan (NDP 2018-2028) costing in order to do a costing of outcomes that will help for the INFF. It is important to also note that the NDP should have a mid-term review this year 2022 and costing is planned to be updated with COVID-19 impacts and this will be taken into consideration for the INFF.

Financing Strategy: N/A

Monitoring & Review: N/A

Governance & Coordination: The DFA is currently using the SDG Fund Steering and technical committees for its follow-up and further validation. The members of those remain the same. It was a will of His Excellency the Minister of Fiannaces and Planning to let these 2 committees taking the lead on the DFA study. The INFF Oversight Committee is not yet in place.

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

How did the JP adapt to the COVID-19 context

The COVID-19 impact has been taken into consideration when needed during the implementation of the SDG Fund. During 2022, the NDP 2018-2027 will be reviewed, and the COVID-19 impacts will be taken into consideration. This JP is supporting the implementation of the NDP. The SERP has also be aligned to the NDP 2018-2027 and is supporting the implementation of the NDP and the SDGs as well. This JP and specifically in its Outcome 1 is doing it and helps implementing the SERP.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

In all the activities planned for the SDG Fund, the gender is always taken into consideration. More specifically, it is important to highlight the gender mainstreaming in the Community Development Plans at the decentralization level. This study will enable the establishment of a gender mainstreaming mechanism in PCDCs through tools to ensure that gender is taken into account in local policies and strategies.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spend on gender: 60%

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

The alignment of the JP to cross-cutting UN issues is important. Decent work, inclusion and leaving no one behind have also been taken into account in the implementation of the Fund's activities for the SDGs, including the studies. By locating the SDGs in community development plans, finalising the indicators and targets of the SDGs in the NDP at national level, it has been possible to be inclusive and to make sure that all the SDGs and therefore what they stand for are reported and included in national and local policies. The SDGs include the cross-cutting issues of the UN and therefore by including them at the strategic level we ensure that they are included and that no one is left out.

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

There is a really strong buy-in from key national counterparts, both at ministry level and at provincial and municipal level. Indeed, as an example, we can mention that the SDG Fund started to do the socio-economic profile in the three pilot provinces. After seeing the result, all the other provinces wanted the profile to be done and with UNDP's own funds it was done. The impact is clear and evident. For the stakeholders, the interest has always been there and, therefore, the follow-up platform will be carried out by the World Bank.

Annual Reporting on Results

Results achieved in promoting the priority thematic SDG agendas

As planned, the JP has contributed to 5 SDGs namely 16, 8, 5, 1 and 17. Our three priority thematic SDGs are :

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

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

Based on our JP PRODOC, we have mentioned that we are going to be contribute to the Output 4 only. For 2021, we can mention the ongoing DFA study which is supporting the number of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested. The targets for the output 4 are planned for 2022.

Progress against JP-specific outcomes

The achievements for the two outcomes are really well engaged. Indeed, the first outcome on the national architecture strengthened for better planning and better financing of the SDGs has been done through the Continued strengthening of national structures and capacity of local actors on localization, contextualization of the SDGs in NDP by the training of trainers at the sectorial level. The allocations (percentages) in catalytic / social sectors have increased like for example in the health sector going from 10.8% to 13.4% or from 10.8% in social protection to 12.2%. A study on on the diagnosis of the financial sector and proposals for innovative financing of the SDG has also be done and innovative financing mechanisms are proposed in the study. For the second outcome on catalyzing the implementation of the SDGs by strengthening local planning and financing, the localization of the SDGs in the Community Development Plans have been done in 73 communes already, a really huge success. Both at the national and local level, huge achievements have been done allowing the reinforcement of the national architecture of the financing and to better take into consideration the SDGs. A report on the economic and financial analysis for the functionality of the decentralised entities is produced.

Progress against JP-specific outputs

We can see that the Gouvernement has improved its capacity to plan, manage and monitor basic services by developing indicators at the provincial and local level, by strengthening indicators at the national level, with the continuation of indicators in other provinces (up to 10, updating of data, targets for the current NDP). The JP has allowed the updating the mapping of NDP indicators, has supported different sectorial strategies such as the national craft strategy. A study on on the diagnosis of the financial sector and proposals for innovative financing of the SDG has also be done and innovative financing mechanisms are proposed in the study. The standardized PFM training module are available. The tools have been developped on budget, planning and reporting at the national level. The ECD Investment case is also available.

The local government have also improved their capacities through trainings done in 56 communes. Socio-economic profiles finished in the 17 provinces, and all have been validated by the technical committee in charge of monitoring the statistics are also a really important achievement. Capacity building of key stakeholders in the budget in 2 provinces have been done. The tools have been developped and are available on budget, planning and reporting at the local level. A report on the economic and financial analysis for the functionality of the decentralised entities is produced. A tool on gender responsive planning and budgeting at commune level is also available. The study proposing innovative mechanisms -PPP is available.

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

In the implementation of the JP, we have been lucky in Burundi because everything has gone smoothly between the three UN agencies implementing the JP since the written phase. Definitely, the JP has strengthened the UN system by working better together in terms of policy coherence, partnerships and reducing duplication of efforts. We have worked together by co-leading some of the activities planned together, all agencies have always been present in the technical and Steering Committees meetings. Every agency has contributed to the ToRs but also to all the documents produces by the JP.

We have worked with the Ministry of Finance to strengthen coherence. For example, all agencies were always invited to the workshops, to provide input into the terms of reference and the document. Everything went smoothly, and we were all talking together to reduce duplication of effort and to have a clear division of work when writing the document.

Strategic Partnerships, Documents and Communications

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

The collaboration was very good at the technical level but also at the strategic level with the government, i.e. through the Ministry of Finance, but also through the Ministry of Interior and through ISTEEDU (Bureau of Statistics); all key partners for the implementation of the JP.

With the IFIs, information on the progress of the JP implementation but also requests for support for the INFF were made on several occasions such as the economists' meeting (with economists from the World Bank, African Development Bank, EU; USAID, Holland, UNDP, UNICEF) and regular meetings. Updates and requests for support, especially for the INFF, have been made at the monthly PAG (Partners Advisory Group) meetings, where all UN Representatives, IFIs, bilateral and multilateral partners through their Head of Cooperation are present. Bilateral consultations with private sector have been done with INFF. Consultants have visited all sectors at national level.

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

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

Comments on additional financing secured: The collaboration was very good at the technical level but also at the strategic level with the government, i.e. through the Ministry of Finance, but also through the Ministry of Interior and through ISTEEDU (Bureau of Statistics); all key partners for the implementation of the JP.

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JP organized events in 2021

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

Number of strategic documents produced by the JP: 14

Number of strategic documents contributed by the JP: 10

Number of communication materials produced: 3

2022 Plans & Way Forward

JP priority activities & expected results for 2022

In 2022, we are planning to finalize the DFA and to elaborate the INFF roadmap. Study on the costing of high impact interventions for the acceleration of the SDGs will be validated as well as the three studies in progress, i.e. study

on gender mainstreaming in PCDCs, study on the organisational and institutional analysis of the deconcentrated entities, study on Economic and financial analysis of the deconcentrated entities.

The Costing study of high impact actions for the acceleration of the SDGs will be done. - Implementation of the study on the analysis of innovative financing possibilities for solidarity groups, - Dissemination at national and local levels of the study on the cost-benefit analysis of investments in early childhood in Burundi, - The national trainers on public finance will realize the training sessions on public finance management at least in the three provinces.

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

The provinces have socio-economic profiles that did not exist before. Local actors have been technically strengthened in contextualizing and prioritizing the SDGs in the different development plans. Before, they did not have this capacity at the local level to contextualize and prioritize the SDGs. All sectoral ministries have sectoral strategies aligned with the NDP and the SDGs. The studies that we have done at the deconcentrated level can contribute to changing the way things are done, especially the study on gender mainstreaming, which has enabled us to produce tools that can enable gender to be taken into account in the PCDCs. The DFA will enable us to draw up a roadmap for an integrated financing strategy in Burundi.

- Improved public finance management (transparency, accountability) at national and local levels - Availability of cost-benefit analysis of investments in early childhood for advocacy - Realization of advocacy for the financing of solidarity groups for advocacy

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

Result.1	Result.2	Result.3
Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	N/A