

Joint SDG Fund
 Template for the Joint Programme
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report
SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Date of Report: 31 / 01 / 2022

<i>Programme title and Country</i>
Country: Guinea Joint Programme (JP) title: Guinea National Integrated Financing and Implementation Strategy for SDG achievement by 2030 MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹:
<i>Programme Duration</i>
Start date² (day/month/year): July 2020 Original End date³ (day/month/year): June 2022 Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): December 2022 Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes/No Expected financial closure date⁵:
<i>Participating Organizations / Partners</i>
RC (name and email): Dr. Vincent Martin Government Focal Point (ministry/agency, focal point name and email): Rose Pola PRICEMOU, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation RCO Focal Point (focal point name and email): Amadou Diallo / amadou.diallo1@un.org Lead PUNO (focal point name and email): Luc Joel Gregoire, RR Other PUNO Focal Points (focal point names and emails): : Mohamed Abba/ mohamed.abba@undp.org

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

<i>Programme Budget (US\$)</i>			
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): 1,248,998			
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): 460,000			
Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:			
Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
PNUD	498,998	123,000	621,998
UNICEF	538,000	279,000	817,000
UNCDF	212,000	72,400	284,400
Total	1,248,998	474,400	1,723,398

<i>External Consultant Details</i>
Name:
Title and organization (if applicable):
Email:

Abbreviations

APC: African Partnership for Children
 LDP: Local Development Plan
 AIP: Annual Investment Programme
 UNICEF: United Nations Children Fund
 UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
 UNCDF: United Nations Capital development Fund
 RCO: Resident Coordinator Office
 ECOWAS: Economic Community of Western African State
 AU: African Union
 SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

Executive summary

The implementation of the joint program has yielded the following results:

- An integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and is under review and implementation. The UN advocated for the establishment of the "African Partnership for Children" (APC). The goal of the APC is to develop, pilot, and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The UN's advocacy led to the establishment of a technical committee for the APC, which conducted an analysis of APC financing options to generate a mobilizable envelope of more than \$60 million in domestic resources per year. The APC was officially launched on December 23, 2022, under the patronage of the Prime Minister, and on this occasion, the Government committed to its immediate implementation, documentation of results, and promotion to regional (ECOWAS) and continental (AU) bodies as a model for financing the development of children's well-being under the Addis Ababa Action Plan on SDG financing.

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

- The joint program contributed also to strengthening the financing of the SDGs in the national budget and in the annual investment programs of municipalities. At the central level, the joint program support led to the adoption by the Government of program budgets to strengthen the alignment of the national budget with national priorities and the SDGs.
- Finally, at the decentralized level, funding for interventions related to the SDGs was significantly improved in 39 communes through the introduction of SDG and children's rights-sensitive budgeting. The joint program support enabled the introduction of a LDP/AIP results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to communes and aligned with the SDGs for the preparation of local development plans (LDP) and annual investment programs (AIP) of communes. This strategic work enabled the introduction of specific products related to the realization of children's rights in the LDP and API results framework and a systematic alignment of activities and programs with SDG targets in the AIP and LDP.

Context

The intervention logic of this joint program is based on technical and financial support for central and local authorities in order to strengthen their capacities to plan, implement and monitor policies and programs that help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national development plans, with a focus on vulnerable populations. The program aims for 2 effects and 5 products for 2020-2022, including the establishment of a national financial strategy for the SDGs and the effective and efficient implementation of internal and external resources for the SDGs. The program results will contribute to the achievement of targets 17.1 and 17.3, which relate to the mobilization of financial resources, and targets 16.6 and 17.18, which relate to the strengthening of institutional capacities.

Regarding its implementation, it was carried out in a difficult national context, marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and repeated socio-political turmoil that led to the exacerbation of the country's socio-economic vulnerabilities. According to the latest available statistics, poverty and inequalities are still at high levels, the Human Development Index (HDI) remains low, ranking the country 178th out of 189. On the economic front, the Guinean economy has been resilient, with a growth rate of 7% in 2020. However, the impact of the Ukrainian crisis, which has resulted in an increase in international prices of petroleum products and foodstuffs, could have a negative impact on the Guinean economy. The latest statistics indicate an increase in the overall price index of 8.6% on an annual basis in December 2022.

Despite the government's efforts to improve the living conditions of the population, Guinea remains a fragile state. The factors that accentuate this fragility are, among others, poor governance, impunity, corruption, poverty, and inequalities, etc.

Furthermore, this joint program is aligned with the government's priorities and national development plans by supporting the realization of the SDGs and national and local development plans through capacity building. The goal of the program is to improve citizens' well-being and reduce poverty, as well as contribute to the realization of the SDGs.

Joint Programme Results

By 2022, the JP achieved the following results:

- An integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and is under review and implementation. The UN advocated for the establishment of the "African Partnership for Children" (APC). The goal of the APC is to develop, pilot, and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The UN's advocacy led to the establishment of a technical committee for the APC, which conducted an analysis of APC financing options to generate a mobilizable envelope of more than \$60 million in domestic resources per year. The APC was officially launched on December 23, 2022, under the patronage of the Prime Minister, and on this occasion, the Government committed to its immediate implementation, documentation of results, and promotion to regional (ECOWAS) and continental (AU) bodies as a model for financing the development of children's well-being under the Addis Ababa Action Plan on SDG financing. In addition, the local actors' capacity to mobilize local resources has been strengthened in 12 municipalities. This has made it possible to revitalize the Finance and Resource Mobilization Commission in local communities, clarify roles and responsibilities between technical services and local elected officials, carry out the taxpayer census, and begin tax collection. In total, 39 municipalities reported mobilizing additional local resources in 2022 to finance their PAI.
- The joint program contributed to strengthening the financing of the SDGs in the national budget and in the annual investment programs of municipalities. At the central level, the joint program support led to the adoption by the Government of program budgets to strengthen the alignment of the national budget with national priorities and the SDGs. At the decentralized level, funding for interventions related to the SDGs was significantly improved in 39 communes through the introduction of SDG and children's rights-sensitive budgeting. The joint program support enabled the introduction of a PDL/PAI results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to communes and aligned with the SDGs for the preparation of local development plans (PDL) and annual investment programs (PAI) of communes. This strategic work enabled the introduction of specific products related to the realization of children's rights in the PDL and PAI results framework and a systematic alignment of activities and programs with SDG targets in the PAI and PDL.
- In addition, 21 regional-level actors, 96 prefectural-level actors, and over 500 actors from 40 convergence municipalities and 8 urban municipalities were trained on participatory planning/budgeting/monitoring and evaluation sensitive to the SDGs and children's rights, and local resources mobilization. This has enabled them to have a good understanding of the tools and strengthened capacities for integrating the SDGs at the local level.

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)

Despite challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-political instability that marked the JP implementation environment, the expected outputs and outcomes were achieved to the satisfaction of beneficiaries at the central and local levels.

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)

Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

Guinea has laid the foundations for a favorable framework for the implementation of the 2030 SDG Agenda through a better alignment of the planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation system on the SDGs at the local, decentralized and decentralized level. The capacities of actors have been strengthened and a clear roadmap to improve the financing of the SDGs has been developed and serves as a reference for mobilizing resources for the country’s development plan.

1.2 Key results achieved (max 500 words)

The first key outcome is to improve the framework for mobilizing resources for financing the SDGs through the development of a national integrated financing strategy for the SDGs. This national strategy is based on a clear roadmap and constitutes the reference plan for the search for funding of the new national development plan.

The second key outcome is that the central and local planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation system has been aligned with the SDGs. This has strengthened dialogue, coordination, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the SDGs.

The third key outcome is that stakeholders (public administration and civil society) have the capacity to take the SDGs into account in planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation at both the central and local levels. This has made it possible to improve the consideration of SDGs significantly and sustainably in national and local development priorities.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks (max 2 pages)

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As part of the implementation of this joint program, the inception phase was marked by a series of consultation and information sessions on the INFF methodology with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning. This strengthened the anchoring of the INFF process at the national level. In addition, the INFF methodology was also presented to a Macro-group formed by other TFPs and financial institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund to seek their accession for greater impact.

Following inception phase, a Development Finance Assessment was conducted. This initial assessment allowed Guinea to reconstruct the financing architecture for its development policies, including those for the SDGs. While acknowledging data gaps, the assessment provided statistics on volumes and trends by type of development financing available or potential in the country, taking into account current progress on the SDGs, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, and the aftermath of the Ukrainian war. The DFA process considered a number of existing evaluations⁷. This dynamic is part of a logic of better taking into account national development priorities. All these evaluations contain information that was integrated into the evaluation.

⁷ Guinea Fiscal Space Study (2021), Fiscal Assessment of 10 local governments (2021), Guinea SDG’s prioritization report

This assessment is primarily intended as an analytical contribution to support the implementation of priority reforms and the adoption of a real strategy for financing the SDGs in Guinea. The roadmap resulting from this assessment aims to make an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) operational, in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The integrated financing strategy incorporates the roadmap from the DFA process. In addition, it is linked to the country's national development priorities set out in "Vision 2040, for an emerging and prosperous Guinea" and currently operationalized in the Interim Reference Program (2022-2025).

The objectives of this strategy are to:

- a- Close the funding gap
- b- Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of funding
- c- Aligning funding with sustainable development priorities
- d- Strengthen policy coherence
- e- Maximize funding opportunities
- f- Addressing bottlenecks
- g- Strengthen governance of sustainable development finance
- h- Promote participation and collaboration with the different actors involved in financing sustainable development.

Policies to achieve these objectives were identified in the roadmap that emerged from the DFA process and validated by the Technical Committee. These policies are aligned and consistent with the financing needs arising from the vision and development plan to which the Strategy is linked. Accordingly, the government will use the economic policy instruments at its disposal and will make use of the MTBF (Medium Term Budgetary Framework), the overall MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) and the sectoral MTEFs to frame the multi-year programming of expenditures.

In terms of monitoring and review, a technical committee for the INFF was created by ministerial decree (A/2022/848/MEFP/CAB) of April 27, 2022. The mission of this committee is to guide, coordinate, oversee and facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the establishment of an integrated national financing framework (INFF) for the SDGs.

As such, the JP has funded two sessions of this technical committee.

- The first session of this committee aimed to examine the roadmap proposed by the DFA and to raise awareness among stakeholders on the overall dynamics of the INFF process
- The second session, held in October 2022, focused on the reforms included in the financing strategy roadmap.

Finally, within the framework Governance and Coordination, the process began with the creation of two committees:

- a- A technical committee with the mission of guiding, coordinating, supervising and facilitating the achievement of the objectives targeted in the establishment of the INFF.

(2021), Guinea Fragility assessment (2021), World Bank Private Sector Diagnostic of Guinea(October 2020), World Bank _Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (2020), IMF_Public Investment Management Assessment (2018)

- b- A steering committee in charge of: i) giving orientations of the national strategy of integrated financing of the SDGs in the preparation of the national development plan; ii) examining and adopting the action plans, the program budget and the corrective proposals; iii) adopting and submitting the annual reports.

However, for the success of the INFF, political support at the highest level of the state and broad national ownership are essential. To this end, it is expected that the Framework for Consultation and Coordination (CCC) of the Government and the TFPs established in 2017 and chaired by the Prime Minister's Office will be revised to include the financing dimension of the SDGs (INFF)

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

The joint program on SDG financing has contributed to accelerating the achievement of the SDGs both at the national level and in local communities. Planning and budgeting processes at both the national and local levels have been aligned with the SDGs. The capacities of both state and non-state actors, at both the national and local levels, have been strengthened to enable them to better understand and play their roles in formulating policies, plans, strategies, and budgets to achieve the SDGs in their areas of intervention.

1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

The joint program on SDG financing has contributed to strengthening domestic financing flows towards the achievement of the SDGs. At the national level, the establishment of the African Partnership for Children (APC) will directly contribute to improving direct financing for three SDG targets in the national budget: reducing chronic malnutrition, routine immunization of children under 5, and domestic resources mobilization for SDG financing. UN system advocacy has resulted in the establishment of the APC technical committee which conducted an analysis of APC financing options to mobilize a budget of over \$60 million of domestic resources per year (representing over 25% of the Ministry of Health's budget). In addition, the APC technical committee supported the identification of APC budgeting modalities in the budget law and the creation of budget lines for child immunization and nutrition programs. The APC was officially launched on December 23, 2022, under the high patronage of the Prime Minister, and on this occasion, the government committed to its immediate implementation, documentation of results, and promotion to regional (ECOWAS) and continental (AU) bodies as a model for financing SDG centered child welfare development within the framework of the Addis Ababa Action Plan on SDG financing.

At the decentralized level, financing for interventions related to children's rights has significantly improved in 39 municipalities through the introduction of an SDG and children's rights-sensitive planning/budgeting results framework with support from UNICEF, UNDP and UNCDF. This technical assistance has enabled the introduction of the LDP/AIP results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to municipalities and aligned with the SDGs for the preparation of local development plans (LDP) and annual investment programs (AIP) of municipalities. This strategic work has enabled the introduction of specific child rights-related outputs in the LDP/AIP results framework in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and child protection. The 2022 AIP review conducted in 22 municipalities demonstrated that over 50% of the municipal budgets were allocated to education, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene in these municipalities. This will enable a significant proportion of the resources from the national fund for local development, endowed with 15% of mining tax revenues - approximately 50 million dollars per year - to be channeled towards achieving the SDGs in local communities.

1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the (max 500 words)

The joint program provided a coordinated contribution to the process of formulating a national economic and social development plan, which was suspended after the coup. However, the studies carried out within this framework served as a basic document for the development of the Interim Reference Program for the transition. Major events on the program, including the official launch program and the dialogues on the financing of the SDGs, were conducted jointly under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator. The program strengthened inter-agency collaboration and provided coordinated support to the process of establishing the national integrated financing framework for the SDGs.

This program has reduced duplication and costs of interventions through the joint approach to planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities. It has also served as a successful implementation model for other inter-agency joint programs including the joint program on human security-based programming.

The studies carried out with the support of the joint program helped in the formulation process of the CCA and subsequently to the preparation of the UNSDCF 2024-2028.

1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)

The consideration of human rights, decent employment, and the principle of leaving no one behind has resulted in national and local planning focused on the realization of human rights and the extensive consideration of the rights of vulnerable populations through the provision of basic social services, social protection, and community participation in governance to improve transparency and accountability.

The gender dimension in the implementation of program activities has been translated into the participation of gender specialists in capacity-building workshops on SDG-sensitive planning (approximately 25% of all disbursed funds were dedicated to gender equality or women's empowerment), the selection of participants taking into account women, and the consideration of the gender dimension in thematic studies conducted to inform national planning. This has resulted in a strong integration of targets from SDG 5 into the PRI framework. Axis 4 of the PRI contributes to the development of human capital through the following actions:

- The definition and implementation of an effective poverty reduction strategy;
- The development and implementation of the National Employment Policy (PNE);
- The promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment ;
- The improvement of access to quality education, health services, and other basic social services;
- The promotion of culture and sport for all
- The strengthening of social protection.

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery (max 200 words)

The joint program on financing the SDGs did not have a direct impact on the government's response to COVID-19. However, the results of the program have contributed to strengthening emergency preparedness and response by reinforcing the integration of risk-based programming at the communal level.

Furthermore, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the program's planned activities were disrupted during the first year of implementation, and the pandemic exacerbated existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities. In doing so, COVID has shown that countries must rely more on the mobilization and proper use of internal resources as well as the mobilization of innovative partnerships for the financing of the SDGs.

One of the major actions of this JP is to provide Guinea with an integrated national financing strategy for the SDGs, the objective of which is to strengthen the capacity of the national authorities to mobilize financing and

effectively plan actions that will contribute to strengthening the country's resilience to exogenous shocks and the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

1.9. Strategic Partnerships (max 500 words)

The partnership with national actors and the United Nations system has produced a working framework based on trust and complementarity, which has allowed us to produce the necessary evidence, strengthen the capacity of actors to develop planning documents aligned with the SDGs and taking into account human rights, decent employment, and the principle of leaving no one behind, both at the national level and in the municipalities.

The integration of the results framework into the planning guide for local authorities is illustrative of this partnership between the program and the National Agency for Financing Local Authorities. The program also contributed to the development of the Interim Reference Program (PRI 2022-2055), a reference document in terms of planning development strategies for Guinea.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

The joint program on SDG financing has catalyzed additional investments towards achieving the SDGs as part of the implementation of the SDG within the country. In this regard, the partnership with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization has led to the integration of an SDG sensitive planning/budgeting/monitoring-evaluation results framework for local development plan and annual investment program in the harmonized local planning guide and the commitment of the Government to scale up its usage in all 362 communes of the country.

Furthermore, the joint program on human security supported the integration of risk informed programming based on human security in the PDL/PAI results framework, thus creating synergy between the two joint programs in supporting local communities.

Finally, the three implementing agencies have invested their regular resources to support the implementation of the joint program.

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co funding	Government of Guinea	Over 1 million	The partnership between the United Nations system and the Ministry in charge of decentralization was strengthened, allowing for the integration of the PDL/PAI results framework aligned with transferred competencies and the SDGs into the harmonized local planning guide. This will enable the alignment of planning and budgeting with the SDGs in all 362 municipalities in Guinea.
Donors/IFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-funding	UNTFHS	1 million USD	Implementing the human security-based programming in 9 municipalities, fully using the results framework for local

						<i>development plan developed under the joint SDG fund on financing.</i>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<i>Over 500,000 USD</i>	<i>PUNOs have invested additional resources to support the implementation of the joint program on SDG financing.</i>
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund’s global results (max 500 words)

Two strategic partnerships have been established and strengthened to improve the financing of SDGs. The first partnership is the establishment of the African Partnership for Children (APC), which aims to increase domestic resource mobilization and investments for the development of child well-being. This has led to the identification of domestic financing options for APC to increase tax pressure and create sufficient budgetary space to strengthen investments in child well-being. Through APC, domestic budget financing has been strengthened for child immunization and the fight against chronic malnutrition, two areas in which Guinea has not made progress in the past 25 years. The official launch of APC under the patronage of His Excellency the Prime Minister, Head of Government, took place on December 23, 2022, in the presence of many ministers and stakeholders involved in the protection and promotion of child rights.

Finally, child rights-sensitive budgeting has been strengthened in 39 municipalities, resulting in the integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the municipal budget of 39 municipalities, as well as in the local development plans of 28 municipalities. This has led to increased budget allocations for education, health, water, hygiene, and sanitation to over 50% of the municipal budget in 2022.

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

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

An integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established and is under review and implementation. The UN advocated for the establishment of the "African Partnership for Children" (APC). The goal of the APC is to develop, pilot, and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The UN's advocacy led to the establishment of a technical committee for the APC, which conducted an analysis of APC financing options to generate a mobilizable envelope of more than \$60 million in domestic resources per year. The APC was officially launched on December 23, 2022, under the patronage of the Prime Minister, and on this occasion, the Government committed to its immediate implementation, documentation of results, and promotion to regional (ECOWAS) and continental (AU) bodies as a model for financing the development of children's well-being under the Addis Ababa Action Plan on SDG financing.

In addition, the local actors' capacity to mobilize local resources has been strengthened in 12 municipalities. This has made it possible to revitalize the Finance and Resource Mobilization Commission in local communities, clarify roles and responsibilities between technical services and local elected officials, carry out the taxpayer census, and begin tax collection. In total, 39 municipalities reported mobilizing additional local resources in 2022 to finance their PAI.

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

The joint program contributed to strengthening the financing of the SDGs in the national budget and in the annual investment programs of municipalities. At the central level, the joint program support led to the adoption by the Government of program budgets to strengthen the alignment of the national budget with national priorities and the SDGs.

At the decentralized level, funding for interventions related to the SDGs was significantly improved in 39 communes through the introduction of SDG and children's rights-sensitive budgeting. The joint program support enabled the introduction of a PDL/PAI results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to communes and aligned with the SDGs for the preparation of local development plans (PDL) and annual investment programs (PAI) of communes. This strategic work enabled the introduction of specific products related to the realization of children's rights in the PDL and PAI results framework and a systematic alignment of activities and programs with SDG targets in the PAI and PDL.

[2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output \(max 500 words\)](#)

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

The joint program supported the generation of evidence to inform the formulation of the SDG financing strategy. In this regard, a study on the fiscal space for SDG financing, a fiscal diagnosis in 10 local communities (5 rural municipalities and 5 urban municipalities), and an evaluation of development financing were conducted. These three studies served as a basis for formulating an SDG financing strategy that is currently being validated with the authorities.

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

The UN advocated for the establishment of the "African Partnership for Children" (APC). The goal of the APC is to develop, pilot, and implement a financing model that can demonstrate concrete results in terms of mobilizing additional domestic resources for the development of children's well-being. The UN's advocacy led to the establishment of a technical committee for the APC, which conducted an analysis of APC financing options to generate a mobilizable envelope of more than \$60 million in domestic resources per year. The APC was officially launched on December 23, 2022, under the patronage of the Prime Minister, and on this occasion, the Government committed to its immediate implementation, documentation of results, and promotion to regional (ECOWAS) and continental (AU) bodies as a model for financing the development of children's well-being under the Addis Ababa Action Plan on SDG financing.

In addition, local actors' capacity to mobilize local resources was strengthened in 12 municipalities. This enabled the revitalization of the Finance and Resource Mobilization Commission in these local communities, clarified roles and responsibilities between technical services and local elected officials, conducted a taxpayer census, and started tax collection.

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

At the central level, the joint program support led to the adoption by the Government of program budgets to strengthen the alignment of the national budget with national priorities and the SDGs. The Ministry of Budget set up an intersectoral technical committee for the development of programming, monitoring and reporting tools for program budgets. The UN advocated for the establishment of a technical committee for the development of program budgets and facilitated a cooperation visit between Guinea and Benin.

At the decentralized level, funding for interventions related to the SDGs was significantly improved in 39 communes through the introduction of SDG and children's rights-sensitive budgeting. The joint program support enabled the introduction of a PDL/PAI results framework aligned with the 14 areas of competence transferred to communes and aligned with the SDGs for the preparation of local development plans (PDL) and annual investment programs (PAI) of communes. This strategic work enabled the introduction of specific products related to the realization of children's rights in the PDL and PAI results framework and a systematic alignment of activities and programs with SDG targets in the PAI and PDL. In addition, the UN supported the organization of a regional workshop to disseminate 9 PDLs developed in the Nzérékoré region. Finally, the mobilization of local resources for the financing of SDGs was improved in 39 convergence communes, all of which were equipped with a local resource mobilization plan.

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

The joint program supported the establishment of a SDG sensitive monitoring system for local development plans (LDP) and their annual investment programs (AIP) to track progress in implementing the AIP and LDP towards achieving the SDGs at the local level. In addition, the joint program contributed to strengthening mechanisms for the participation of children, youth and communities in the processes of planning, budgeting and participatory monitoring to enhance transparency and accountability. In total, 35 convergence communes have functional mechanisms for the participation of children, youth and communities in local governance. The Children and Youth Consultative Councils (CCEJ) and Social Accountability Frameworks (CRS) of 35 convergence communes have been strengthened and revitalized to improve the quality of their participation in local governance. Thus, 393 members of CCEJ and CRS, from 35 convergence communes, have been capacitated on their roles and responsibilities, planning, budgeting and participatory monitoring, and advocacy on children's rights over the past three years. CCEJ and CRS members have developed and implemented annual action plans around the realization of children's rights at the communal level.

Output 2.3: By 2022, national and local actors have functional coordination and consultation frameworks for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda

Three (3) dialogue sessions on financing the SDGs were held. These sessions made it possible to strengthen dialogue, coherence, and coordination of interventions. They also provided an opportunity to discuss and validate the options of the roadmap of the national integrated financing strategy of the SDGs.

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP (max 300 words)

The main challenges that affected the implementation of the joint program were mainly linked to the Covid.19 pandemic and the political instability since the coup of September 05, 2021. The restrictions linked to the pandemic have hampered the progress of the activities. As for the institutional instability linked to the political transition, the national planning process, in particular the elaboration of the National Economic and Social Development Plan, was suspended after the coup d'état while the program had already contributed to the production of its backgrounds studies. Also, the restructuring of ministerial departments and the retirement of

several public administration executives contributed to the slowdown in the implementation of activities due to the lack of interlocutor on the side of the national authorities.

In view of all these challenges, the implementing agencies have adopted operational strategies that take into account compliance with the barrier measures against covid, in order to continue carrying out activities with less risk. Regarding the delay related to the transition, a cost-free extension of the program for six months was requested and obtained. Then, priority was given to program activities in order to accelerate implementation effectively.

All these combined efforts of the implementing agencies and the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator have made it possible to effectively carry out all the activities planned within the time limits.

[3.2. Changes made to JP \(if applicable\) \(max 200 words\)](#)

The joint program underwent two major adjustments in its implementation. In December 2021, the country team requested a no-cost extension of the program for six months to take into account the institutional changes in Guinea following the military coup of September 5, 2021.

Subsequently, the joint program seized the opportunity of the additional financing window of the Emergency Development Modality to solicit additional resources to integrate the establishment of the African Partnership for Children as an additional lever for accelerating the financing of the SDGs.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

[4.1. Sustainability and country ownership \(max 500 words\)](#)

The results of the joint program were achieved with strong involvement from the national party both at the central level and in local communities. Similarly, the national authorities, particularly the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Budget, and the Ministry of Planning, committed to implementing program budgets and strengthening domestic resource mobilization to improve financing for the SDGs in the national budget.

In the field of planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation at the local level, the government has integrated tools developed under the joint program for aligning SDGs with local planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation in the harmonized guide for local planning and committed to expanding the use of the LDP/AIP results framework in all 362 municipalities in the country. In addition, 21 regional-level actors, 96 prefectural-level actors, and over 500 actors from 40 convergence municipalities and 8 urban municipalities were trained on participatory planning/budgeting/monitoring and evaluation sensitive to the SDGs and children's rights, and local resources mobilization. This has enabled them to have a good understanding of the tools and strengthened capacities for integrating the SDGs at the local level.

The implementation of the financing strategy, particularly the African Partnership for Children, will induce reforms in public finance, both on the revenue and expenditure sides. The implementation of these reforms will require technical support from the United Nations system and other development partners such as the World Bank, IMF, EU, and AFD, particularly to strengthen the capacities of tax administrations (DGI, DGD, DGTCP) and national budget preparation actors (DGB, DNIP, sectoral ministries).

Similarly, the domestication of the SDGs in local communities, which are the primary areas for achieving the SDGs, will continue under the leadership of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD). It will be necessary to continue providing technical support to the MATD, sectoral departments whose competencies are transferred to municipalities, decentralized services, and municipalities for the

implementation of transferred competencies (both human resources and financial resources). This is particularly important because the full participation of decentralized technical services in the planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation process at the communal level is necessary to translate sectoral strategic orientations into local development plans.

5. Communications

5.1 Communication products (max 300 words)

The joint program, with the assistance of a communication firm, has developed a communication strategy and plan. This has enabled a better understanding and ownership of the various joint financing and resource mobilization initiatives in support of the SDGs by all stakeholders and development partners, including the grassroots population, civil society, and the private sector, with a view to strengthening their impact and ensuring sustainability of achievements.

Strategically, the program, through its communication plan, aims to:

- Inform and communicate to strengthen support and assistance in mobilizing internal and external financial resources for the financing of SDGs at the national and local levels.
- Inform and communicate to promote and strengthen the alignment of the Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring and Evaluation system at the national, decentralized and decentralized levels on the SDGs.
- Strengthen the capacities of actors and deploy advocacy and social mobilization.
- Ensure the visibility of programs, remind, popularize and disseminate the concepts of SDGs in Guinea.

5.2 Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<i>Official launch was organized under the leadership of the Government in April 2021 after the formation of a new Government following October 2020 presidential election which were contested by opposition leaders and civil society. Seven ministers and top executives, civil society, the UN system participated in the official launch.</i>
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Partners' event ** *(optional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing (max 300 words)

The implementation of the joint program on financing the SDGs has led to the discovery of several effective strategies for improving SDG financing in Guinea:

- One of the main bottlenecks to domestic SDG financing is the weak integration between planning and budgeting systems at the national and local levels. Often, planning documents are increasingly aligned with the SDGs, but the prioritized programmatic items in the plans are not included in budget programming. In other words, the link that should exist between sectoral budgets and the sectoral results for which they are accountable is not established. Therefore, it is essential to accelerate the shift from input-based budgets to program-based budgets in all countries.
- Finally, strengthening administrative, sectoral, and fiscal decentralization from the state to local authorities to bring decisions and services closer to the people is a factor in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming (max 300 words)

First, the complementarity between implementing agencies (technical expertise, field experiences, existing partnerships, etc.) is essential to optimize the added values of the United Nations system in supporting the government. It helps to clarify the roles of each agency in implementation and maximizes the quality of support provided to the government. Secondly, a good understanding of existing opportunities in the country in the program's areas of intervention is a fundamental basis on which the program should be built. This is important to quickly obtain the buy-in of the national counterpart and benefit from its engagement in the implementation of the joint program.

This program has allowed participating agencies to better understand each other and even discover each other on various issues of supporting national institutions and actors. They have also approached the issue of SDG financing from different but complementary angles.

The process of developing the integrated national financing and implementation strategy for achieving the SDGs is as important as the final achievements: through its participatory and inclusive approach, the program has influenced the mentalities and practices of all stakeholders to strengthen local and national mechanisms for management, consultation, and mobilization around the issue of SDG financing.

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	1	2	1.5	

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested	0	5	2	Local Resource mobilization in convergence communes; African Partnership for children
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead	0	5	1	Local resource mobilization in convergence communes implemented in 12 communes;
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress	0	3	2	Strategic partnership with Ministry of decentralization on local planning and budgeting sensitive to the SDG. Local resources mobilizations improved funding for basic services (education, health, birth registration, prevention of child marriage, wash, ...) in 39 communes

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly: The implementation of this Project under the aegis of three Agencies UNICEF, UNCDF and UNDP contributed to the analysis of SDG financing options within the framework of the strategies led by the Government. Despite the difficulties related to the context; this contribution also constituted added value in terms of aid coordination in the country.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

- Yes,
 No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme aimed to avoid duplication of efforts among participating UN agencies through regular coordination and collaboration with national, regional, and local authorities and public entities. The objective was to ensure efficient use of resources and effective implementation of programs and initiatives.

3. Results as per JP Results

Result / Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Outcome 1 By 2022, an integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement is established					
Additional resources mobilized for SDG financing	0	4,000, 000 USD		930,610.86USD	
	0				
Output 1.1 By 2022, evidences needed to define an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs are available					
Evidences generated on SDG cost to inform SDG financing strategy	No	Yes		Yes	
Evidences generated on fiscal space to inform SDG financing strategy	No	Yes		Yes	
Output 1.2: By 2022, Guinea is implementing an integrated national strategy for financing the SDGs					
Municipalities have mobilized domestic resources for SDG Financing	0	10		12	
# of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	5		1	
Outcome 2: By 2022, internal and external mobilized resources are being effectively and efficiently allocated and executed for SDG achievement					
Number of SDG receiving additional funding	0	10		12	
Output 2.1: By 2022, planning and budgeting at national and local level are aligned to the SDG					
National/local development plans are gender-sensitive and aligned to the SDGs	1	41		27	
National/local budgets are gender-sensitive and aligned to the SDGs	0	41		39	
Output 2.2: By 2022, Guinea has a monitoring-evaluation system aligned with the SDGs at all levels and taking into account					

social and gender accountability in public processes					
# National/local development plans that have functioning M&E system for SDG monitoring and are gender-sensitive	0	41		1	
# Citizens (including women) empowered to participate in (sub)national budget process to improve budget transparency and accountability	0	320		393	
Output 3: By 2022, national and local actors have functional coordination and consultation frameworks for the effective implementation of the 2030 agenda					
The joint programme is successfully coordinated and implemented according to the timeline	No	Yes		Yes	
The stakeholders have necessary resources and improved their capacity to successfully implement the joint programme	No	Yes		Yes	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Guinea Fiscal Space Study (2021),	December 2021	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Fiscal Assessment of 10 local governments (2021)	December 2021	assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Guinea SDG's prioritization report (2021)	December 2021	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Guinea Fragility assessment (2021),	July 2021	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Human capital development: assessment and prospective	July 2021	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Development Finance Assessment (2022)	July 2022	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Study on innovation and structural transformation of the Guinean economy (2021)	September 2021	Assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop
Integrated national financial strategy for SDG achievement	December 2022	Strategy	Consultancy fee, workshop
Advocacy document for the african partnership for children	September 2021	Advocacy document	Consultancy fee
Fiscal space analysis for the funding options for the African partnership for children	September 2021	assessment	Consultancy fee, workshop

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Interim Reference Programme (PRI 2022-2055)	December 2022	National development plan	The Interim Reference Programme is the reference document in terms of planning development strategies.

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. Communication products

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Communication Plan of the Joint Program for Financing SDGs in Guinea	October 2022	Promote good knowledge and ownership of the various joint initiatives, particularly the results obtained to date in terms of financing and domestication of the SDGs by all development actors and partners, including (the grassroots population, civil society and the private sector) in order to strengthen their impact and promote the sustainability of the achievements.
Preparation of Communication Articles	December 2022	Communication items (agenda, calendar, notepad ...) have been prepared and distributed to the different actors of the program implementation and to the general public for a better visibility and readability of the SDO.
Fiscality : Labé Municipal Authorities Equipped	23/03/2021	https://mediaguinee.org/fiscalite-les-autorites-communales-de-labe-outillees/
SDGs: Workshop on the Presentation of Fiscal Evaluation Results of 10 Municipalities held in Conakry	25/06/2021	<u>ODD : Un atelier de restitution des résultats de l'évaluation fiscale de 10 communes tenu à Conakry (guinee360.com)</u>
Conakry: Workshop on the Presentation of Fiscal Evaluation Results of 10 Municipalities in Guinea	25/06/2021	<u>https://aminata.com/conakry-tenue-dun-atelier-de-restitution-des-resultats-de-levaluation-de-lespace-fiscal-de-dix-communes-de-la-guinee/</u>
Guinea: Workshop held to present the fiscal evaluation results of ten municipalities	26/06/2021	<u>https://fr.allafrica.com/stories/202106260232.html</u>
Guinea/UNICEF: Government Launches African Partnership for Children	23/12/2022	<u>https://mefp.gov.gn/2022/12/23/guinee-unicef-le-gouvernement-lance-le-partenariat-africain-pour-lenfance/</u>
Child Protection: African Partnership for Children Launched in Guinea	24/12/2022	<u>https://guineenews.org/protection-des-enfants-le-partenariat-africain-pour-lenfance-lance-en-guinee/</u>
CHILDHOOD: Guinea Launches African Partnership for Children	23/12/2022	<u>https://ledjely.com/2022/12/23/enfance-la-guinee-lance-le-partenariat-africain-pour-lenfance/</u>