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## **Draft country programme document for Guinea (2024-2028)**

### **Contents**

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework .....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships .....	3
III. Programme and risk management .....	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation .....	7
<b>Annex</b>	
Results and resources framework for Guinea (2024-2028) .....	9



## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Republic of Guinea is a mineral-rich country (bauxite, gold, iron and diamonds)<sup>1</sup> with considerable hydrological and agricultural potential, yet only 25 per cent of its arable land is effectively cultivated.<sup>2</sup> Agriculture makes up 27 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs more than 52 per cent of the active population. Industry accounts for 29 per cent of GDP and mining 20 per cent. The informal economy constitutes 41 per cent of GDP and 96 per cent of jobs. In 2022, real GDP grew by 4.8 per cent, inflation by 12.2 per cent and public debt by 35.5 per cent. Dependency on mining exposes the economy to high vulnerability due to fluctuations in world mineral prices and exchange rates, leading to a significant impact on fiscal revenues.<sup>3</sup> Guinea is also vulnerable to climate change, ranking 146<sup>th</sup> out of 182 in Vulnerability and Preparedness for Climate Change and 115<sup>th</sup> on the Global Climate Risk Index. The economy's resilience and ability to transition towards inclusive and green growth are limited.<sup>4</sup>

2. The population of Guinea, 13.5 million, lives mostly in rural areas (64 per cent)<sup>5</sup> and is largely young (77 per cent under 35) and female (52 per cent). Nearly half the population lives below the national poverty line (GnF 12,679 per person per day). In 2018, the Multidimensional Poverty Index reached 0.373, particularly affecting youth and women. In 2022, Guinea was among the 10 countries with the lowest Human Development Index (0.465).<sup>6</sup> It was one of the most unequal countries in 2021 in terms of gender, ranking 182<sup>nd</sup> out of 191 in the Gender Inequality Index.<sup>7</sup> While women account for 31 per cent of the members of the National Transitional Council and 26 per cent of the cabinet,<sup>8</sup> gender equality hurdles remain high, including unequal access to education, jobs, economic assets and decision-making positions, gender-based violence and limited participation in political dialogue, all of this exacerbated by socio-cultural burdens. Young people and persons with disabilities still need more meaningful inclusion within the development agenda.

3. Since the regime change in September 2021 and an ensuing year of tension, the sociopolitical situation has been relatively stabilized. However, the country ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> out of 54 in the 2022 Ibrahim Index of African Governance as several longstanding sociopolitical vulnerabilities have weakened the social fabric and community security. These challenges include weak governance, significant gaps in social protection, human security and access to rights and justice, violence linked to electoral processes, political disagreements, growing incivility, an increasingly porous border and deficiencies in access to decent jobs, basic social services and climate change adaptation solutions.

4. To address these challenges, the Government has devised an Interim Reference Programme (2022–2025), aligned with Guinea Vision 2040, which is structured around five axes: (a) institutional reforms, (b) the macroeconomic and financial framework, (c) the legal framework and governance, (d) social action, employment and youth employability, (e) infrastructure, connectivity and sanitation.

5. Aligned with government priorities, the 2024–2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) identifies three strategic priorities: access to and use of high-quality, equitable, sustainable and inclusive basic social services, including in emergency situations; sustainable, inclusive growth that creates wealth and decent jobs, and significantly reduces poverty and inequality, particularly between the sexes and regions; and

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Mines and Geology of the Republic of Guinea (<https://mines.gov.gn/ressources/bauxite>)

<sup>2</sup> National Agricultural Development Policy, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017

<sup>3</sup> Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food Security and Nutrition (FAO, Govt. Guinea, UNDP), December 2018

<sup>4</sup> Guinea Economic Outlook, African Economic Outlook report, AfDB, 2023

<sup>5</sup> General Population and Habitat Census data analysis report, 2017

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Report (2022)

<sup>7</sup> *Unlocking Women's and Girl's Potential: The Status of Women and Girls Relative to Men and Boys in Guinea*, World Bank report, 2023

<sup>8</sup> According to several country analyses: the National Economic and Social Development Plan, Common Country Assessment, independent country programme evaluation and the Interim Reference Programme

promotion of stronger, stable, credible and legitimate national and local institutions to meet people's aspirations.

6. The independent country programme evaluation completed in 2022 acknowledged the strategic positioning of UNDP in the country and its leading role in delivering results against national and sectoral frameworks. It recognized the value of UNDP support in line with the UNSDCF in the areas of elections, peacebuilding, security sector reforms, the judicial system and administration, financial governance, economic transformation, the creation of decent jobs, and women's empowerment, including downstream interventions that have provided valuable support in developing sustainable livelihoods and building the resilience of rural communities.

7. The lessons learned from the ongoing programme indicate that it is imperative to create synergies between its components within the ongoing political transition, extending support to the central and structural reforms of the administration and civil service, and to mobilize stakeholders at local level to strengthen community resilience. In addition, it is important to seek niches to anchor its gender-related interventions within those of the United Nations and other partners.

8. Considering the independent country programme evaluation recommendations, a targeted thematic and territorial approach will address complex development challenges and achieve sustainable results through innovative supports to governance, peace, justice, security, social cohesion, community resilience, job creation, sustainable development of enterprises, skills development and youth empowerment. The Accelerator Lab will support the implementation of successful experimental solutions to foster innovation. The promotion of women's rights and their empowerment, and the inclusion of vulnerable populations and people living with disabilities, will be systematically integrated into project design and implementation.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The theory of change relies on the effectiveness of institutions and the quality of governance to drive sustainable socioeconomic transformation and guarantee the inclusive provision of quality goods and services. Strengthening the technical, technological and operational capacities of republican, judicial and security institutions, as well as central, deconcentrated and decentralized entities, will contribute to the provision of quality, accessible and equitable services that guarantee inclusion, transparency, peace and social cohesion. Providing more opportunities for populations, in particular women, young people and people living with disabilities, to participate in decision-making, the mitigation of security risks and other vulnerabilities and dialogue that respects human rights would contribute to their well-being and social cohesion. Developing planning and statistical capacities would strengthen coherence between interventions and promote better monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programmes, enabling Guinea to be a safe country, respectful of human rights, where institutions are transparent and accountable and populations, particularly women and youth (girls and boys), exercise their rights in a peaceful environment and participate in decision-making that affects their well-being. Guinean populations, in particular young people, women and vulnerable people, especially in disadvantaged areas, should be able to actively participate in economic growth supported by a diversified, inclusive, equitable, sustainable economy that generates decent jobs. Improving the business climate and the employability of young people, women and vulnerable people will foster the creation of businesses and economic opportunities in sustainable agricultural and mining value chains. Populations and national, regional and local institutions should have the capacity to implement appropriate measures for natural resource management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, green and blue economies and disaster risk reduction. Communities in disadvantaged areas should have access to clean, affordable energy, accelerated by innovative technologies. Innovative initiatives must be developed to mobilize financing for the Sustainable Development Goals. Overall, the country programme's vision is to help Guinean citizens sustainably transform their development model and eliminate political, economic and social inequalities.

10. Resulting from in-depth consultations with the Government and national partners, anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and the UNDP strategic offer for Africa, the programme will help Guinea overcome its structural challenges as it strives to become democratic, peaceful and prosperous. Capitalizing on its achievements and drawing on its experience and expertise, UNDP will support the United Nations development system in achieving two of the three UNSDCF strategic priorities: promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth that creates wealth and decent jobs, significantly reducing poverty and social and spatial inequalities (Outcome 2); and fostering stronger, stable, credible and legitimate national and local institutions that meet the population's aspirations (Outcome 3).

11. As one of the main development organizations supporting UNSDCF implementation, UNDP will capitalize on its comparative advantage as an integrator and apply the six signature solutions and the three enablers of the Strategic Plan in integrated ways. Through its guidance and technical expertise, UNDP will contribute to these priorities and promote an approach centred on people and human rights.

12. UNDP interventions will seek to strengthen structural and economic transformation and accelerate innovation and financing for development. Inclusive participation of all population groups will be improved to leave no one behind. The programme will collaborate with the United Nations volunteers to support the implementation of projects and programmes.

#### **Inclusive governance, social cohesion, rule of law and security**

13. Under UNSDCF Outcome 3, UNDP will focus on building strong and inclusive institutions, promoting transparent and credible democratic governance, fostering equal access to rights and quality justice for all, reinforcing inclusive dialogue and social cohesion, improving security and increasing protected access to emerging technologies for the protection of people and property. As a special partner in supporting the democratic process, UNDP will support the rollout of the new constitution, the development of new institutions and the inclusive participation of women, youth and people with disabilities. This includes providing technical, financial and operational assistance for civic and voter education, advocating for more women in leadership positions and political representation, supporting legal reforms, policies and strategies and designing and implementing women and youth empowerment interventions.

14. UNDP will develop partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders, from the ministries in charge of justice, security, administration, decentralization and foreign affairs to fellow United Nations organizations, the Peacebuilding Fund, the European Union, bilateral development cooperation agencies, civil society organizations and political parties, to strengthen democratic processes and systems, including by building the capacities of electoral bodies, improving voter education, fostering political dialogue and promoting citizen engagement.

15. In partnership with the Government of Japan and the African Development Bank (AfDB), UNDP will support the promotion of innovative digital solutions for improved delivery of public services, including assistance with the formulation of strategies and other reforms that enhance digital ecosystems for better accountability and transparency.

16. With the AfDB and the Islamic Development Bank, UNDP will build the capacity of the national structures responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and supporting the national financing strategy for the Sustainable Development Goals and step up efforts to coordinate public aid and mobilize resources through economic diplomacy and diversified international cooperation. It will support reforms to improve local governance, decentralization, local development and quality of life in urban areas through community sanitation and social housing programmes. UNDP will take part in broader initiatives to improve the governance of the human security system, which is underway and must be strengthened through volunteerism and other means of citizen engagement. Particular attention will be paid to South-South cooperation and the contribution of the diaspora to the country's economic and social development.

17. In the areas of justice, security and access to rights, UNDP will join forces with the Peacebuilding Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of judicial institutions and the security sector, providing equipment to modernize infrastructure and training judges, lawyers, judicial and security personnel to improve the efficiency of courts and the security system. UNDP will support the development of free or low-cost legal aid mechanisms, such as trial preparation for disadvantaged populations and support for disadvantaged victims. In collaboration with UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP will assist with efforts to strengthen women's rights, eliminate discrimination and prevent and address gender-based violence. Civil society organizations and the media will be strengthened to ensure that legal texts and rulings are more widely disseminated and applied.

18. UNDP will contribute to strengthening social cohesion by supporting intercommunity dialogue, building local conflict prevention and crisis management capacities, training local mediators and improving conflict resolution mechanisms. It will implement multisectoral initiatives targeting crisis areas, focusing on mitigating vulnerabilities and preventing conflict escalation. UNDP will develop partnerships with OHCHR, UNOPS, civil society and local leaders, including religious and traditional leaders, women's leaders and youth leaders, to ensure a comprehensive and effective approach.

#### **Sustainable and inclusive economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources**

19. Under UNSDCF Outcome 2, UNDP will focus on gender-sensitive and data-driven public policies to increase equal participation of women in the economy. With UN-Women, UNDP will support the integration of gender issues into policymaking, notably through sharing the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data and gender-responsive budgeting. It will mobilize the necessary resources to finance economic transformation in sustainable mining and agriculture through a value chain approach that builds resilience and empowers local communities, including women and youth.

20. UNDP will invest in innovation, digitalization, access to basic services, the creation of decent jobs, social protection, the empowerment of women, youth and vulnerable groups, effective and efficient natural resource management and the transition to renewable energy sources integrating community and ecosystem resilience.

21. The green and blue economic transition is at the heart of the country's economic diversification and sustainability. To support the transformation of mining and agricultural resources and promote local products, UNDP will collaborate with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to mobilize additional funding. It will strengthen its technical partnerships with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support the institutions responsible for the growth of productive sectors by prioritizing climate goals and decent jobs through taking an integrated, inclusive and territorial development approach. UNDP will focus on harnessing the country's agropastoral, hydrological, mining, artisanal, tourism and cultural potential within a structural transformation process that promotes innovation and sustainability.

22. UNDP will work with development banks/organizations and the private sector to encourage investment in productive sectors, such as handicrafts, culture, ecotourism, energy and agrifood chains, in particular rice and fisheries. It will establish partnerships with research and innovation hubs, universities, technical training centres, non-governmental organizations, grass-roots volunteer organizations for consultation and policy acceptance at the local level, the national statistical system, national observatories, professional organizations, consular chambers and associations of economic operators at the local level. To facilitate the implementation of these initiatives, UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the World Bank, AfDB and FAO.

23. With contributions from UNIDO and WFP, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national actors in the productive sectors and support economic operators by bolstering financial and non-financial support services with groundbreaking models to promote value-added economic growth.

24. UNDP will support policies and programmes to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship, local development and natural resources conservation in key productive sectors, the blue and green economy and the digital economy by strengthening support and sustainable integration mechanisms through institutions offering financial and non-financial services. Interventions will focus on the socioeconomic inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups. These initiatives will be implemented with the World Bank, AfDB, Islamic Development Bank, European Investment Bank, GEF, GCF, UNIDO, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO.

25. With the European Union, AfDB, International Renewable Energy Agency and UNIDO, UNDP will support the establishment of an operational legal and regulatory framework conducive to green investment for an accelerated transition to renewable and affordable energy, and to innovation that will boost productive systems. Such support for inclusive and climate-smart agrifood systems will strengthen local populations' resilience to climate change.

26. UNDP will work to foster nature-based solutions and other sustainable practices in the use of natural resources to minimize negative effects on the climate and improve capacities to adapt to climate change. It will provide continued support towards meeting the commitments that the Government of Guinea has made to the Paris Agreement, the development and implementation of the national adaptation plan and the strengthening of initiatives that promote community resilience, including through civic engagement, volunteering and community participation to protect biodiversity.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

27. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and is the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for alignment of results and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountability to managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to the country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

28. A portfolio approach and coordination mechanisms will be promoted and applied for implementation of the country programme in order to improve synergies between programmes and optimize the effectiveness and efficiency of country office actions.

29. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable a response to force majeure, guided by UNDP policies and procedures. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

30. The UNSDCF steering committee will coordinate and guide the country programme and a programme steering committee will be established within UNDP, with the participation of government, civil society, private sector and other relevant partners.

31. The UNDP enterprise risk management policy and associated social and environmental standards will be applied during the preparation and implementation of projects, including conducting private sector and human rights due diligence, to avoid any operational and reputational risks. The following risks may arise during the programme's implementation:

(a) Security risks and community conflicts based primarily on land and electoral issues that could compromise the participation of communities and stakeholders in development initiatives. UNDP will adopt a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the

promotion of programme interventions. Targeted actions to strengthen the resilience of young people and women, who are vulnerable to political and social instrumentalization, will be developed with a view to operationalizing the consultation and dialogue frameworks that will guide the peaceful resolution of conflicts and other security crises;

(b) Risks due to climate change, natural disasters and pandemics threatening the resilience of communities that can compromise the participation of communities and stakeholders in development initiatives. UNDP will work with United Nations partners, the Government and communities on supporting the development of smart agriculture, green spaces, protected areas and a business continuity plan to build community and ecosystem resilience and ensure uninterrupted programme delivery. It will provide reprogramming options when needed;

(c) Risks due to institutional instability and repetitive reforms, accompanied by credibility and legitimacy issues and lack of consensus on socio-political, human rights and reconciliation issues. UNDP will develop an advocacy strategy to provide the Government and parliamentary committees with factual information on the programme axes and mobilize support for priority areas. UNDP will broaden its partnerships with civil society organizations and the media to increase public awareness and acceptance of the programme. It will also help the Government formalize a framework to monitor the main reforms in public services, administrative management and decentralization;

(d) The inability to mobilize adequate resources to achieve programme results due to the complex donor landscape in a country undergoing a political transition. UNDP will strive to diversify resource mobilization by strengthening private sector participation and innovative financing, and by encouraging public funding. It will develop and implement a partnership and resource mobilization strategy and an action plan to channel efforts towards capitalizing on opportunities for strategic and operational partnerships with the Government, other technical and financial partners, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, foundations and the diaspora. UNDP will collaborate with other United Nations organizations in joint resource mobilization efforts. The resource mobilization strategy will improve communication and donor visibility, targeting non-traditional donors. The transition agenda offers the programme several opportunities by laying the groundwork for strong and resilient institutions, structures and governance systems;

(e) Potential risks related to gender inequality and the empowerment of women will be mitigated through enhanced advocacy actions with the Government and financial partners for more sustainable transformation investments in this area. In addition, in partnership with UN Women, HeForShe initiative will be promoted.

## **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

32. UNDP will prepare an integrated five-year monitoring and evaluation plan annually updated at the programme and project level that will serve as a baseline throughout the period covered by the programme.

33. UNDP will invest in improving national statistical information and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems in collaboration with United Nations organizations, the National Institute of Statistics and the strategy and development offices of relevant ministries. It will remain committed to respecting gender equality and the principles of leaving no one behind.

34. With the Government, partners and other United Nations organizations, UNDP will promote inclusive monitoring and evaluation through the Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group, adopting mixed and innovative data collection and analysis methods and a human rights and gender-based approach.

35. In isolated areas of the country, data will be collected in partnership with third parties. Mechanisms will be established to ensure the credibility of the data collected. Project and programme steering committee meetings may be held remotely.

36. The implementation of the programme and progress towards the expected results will be monitored on a regular basis through coordination meetings, bi-annual and annual reviews and evaluation directly linked to the UNSDCF institutional review process. To inform these reviews, UNDP will use indicator data, detailed progress reports on outputs and outcome level results, information from field visits and other analyses conducted to inform decision-making and the UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation system. All new projects will undergo quality assurance and social and environmental screening processes, and identified risks will be monitored and mitigated through appropriate interventions. During the annual steering committee meeting, the theory of change, the results and resources framework and the evaluation plan will be reviewed and updated based on the country's evolving situation, the results achieved and the lessons learned.

37. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and data collection. The planned policy will be followed with regard to the quality assurance of projects. In addition, the gender marker will be used to ensure that 60 per cent of all projects will be classified as GEN 2 or GEN 3, and at least 15 per cent of expenditures will be allocated to promoting gender equality.



### Annex. Results and resources framework for Guinea (2024-2028)

<b>National priority: Axis 1:</b> Institutional reform; <b>Axis 3:</b> Legal framework and governance				
<b>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Outcome Involving UNDP:</b> By the end of 2028, people, especially women and young people (girls and boys), will exercise their rights in a peaceful environment and participate in decision-making that affects their well-being.				
<b>Sustainable Development Goals:</b> 5, 10, 16, 17.				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome:</b> Leaving no one behind, a rights-based approach centred on human agency and human development				
Outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsible organizations	Indicative outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (In thousands of \$)
<p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Ibrahim Index of African Governance <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 41.2% <b>Target (2028):</b> 49%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Election participation rate (legislative and presidential) <b>Baseline (2020)</b> Presidential: 78% Legislative: 58.4% <b>Targets (2028)</b> Presidential: 85% Legislative: 65%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Proportion of positions held by sex, age, disability status and population group in national and local institutions, including: (a) legislative bodies; b) the civil service; (c) judicial bodies. <b>Baseline (2022):</b> a) Legislative bodies: Men-84.2% Women-15.8%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Mo Ibrahim Report <b>Frequency:</b> Bi-annual <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Constitutional Court <b>Frequency:</b> Quinquennial <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Decentralization</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Civil Service report, Parliament <b>Frequency:</b> Bi-annual <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Civil Service, Parliament</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1: Republican, judicial and security institutions, and central, deconcentrated and decentralized entities, have more technical, technological and operational capacities to provide quality, accessible and equitable services.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of institutions with technical, technological and operational capacity to provide quality service <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Republican institutions: 2 Judicial institutions: 2 Security institutions: 4 Central entities: 7 Deconcentrated/decentralized entities: 30 <b>Target (2028):</b> Republican institutions: 9 Judicial institutions: 8 Security institutions: 11 Central entities: 16 Deconcentrated/decentralized entities: 130 <b>Source:</b> Ministries of Justice and Territorial Administration <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of law enforcement personnel and other actors (Parliament, public</p>	<p>Republican institutions Ministries in charge of justice, security, the promotion of women, youth, territorial administration, defence, foreign affairs, planning Non-governmental organizations USAID Japan European Union OHCHR UN-Women Peacebuilding Fund UNICEF UNFPA UNV</p>	<p><b>Regular resources</b> 22,361.75</p> <p><b>Other resources</b> 31,448.95</p>

<p>b) Public service: Men-68.8% Women-31.2%</p> <p>c) Judicial bodies: Men-93.8% Women-6.2%</p> <p><b>Target (2028):</b></p> <p>a) Legislative bodies: Men-70% Women-30%</p> <p>b) Public service: Men-60% Women-38%</p> <p>c) Judicial bodies: Men-70% Women-30%</p>		<p>administration, judicial institutions, human rights institutions, civil society organizations) with strengthened capacities in gender and human rights issues.</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> Parliament: 34 Public administration: 100 Judicial institutions: 50 Human rights institutions: 15 Civil society organizations: 60</p> <p><b>Target (2028):</b> Parliament: 76 Public administration: 200 Judicial institutions: 150 Human rights institutions: 20 Civil society organizations: 160</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for improved service delivery and community security (Strategic Plan Indicator 2.3.1). <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 30 <b>Target (2028):</b> 130 <b>Source:</b> Ministries of Planning and Decentralization <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.2: Population, especially women and youth, strengthened to participate in decision-making and promoting dialogue for sustainable social cohesion.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Number of national and local initiatives, policies and strategies to protect and promote: a) civil society to function in the public sphere and contribute to sustainable development, b) inclusive spaces, mechanisms and capacities for public and public-private</p>		
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		<p>dialogue, c) access to reliable information on issues of public concern (Strategic Plan Indicator 2.4.5).</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> a) 3; b) 4; c) 2</p> <p><b>Target (2028):</b> a) 8; b) 9; c) 5</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Ministry of Territorial Administration</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Percentage of women in positions of responsibility in public and private administrations</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> 23%</p> <p><b>Target (2028):</b> 30%</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Ministry for the Promotion of Women</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Number of youth volunteers involved in conflict prevention, social cohesion, or civic engagement.</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> Women: 2,840; men: 3,160</p> <p><b>Target: (2028):</b> Women: 4,000; men: 6,000</p> <p><b>Source:</b> National Agency for Youth Volunteerism</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.4:</b> Number of youth volunteers engaged in supporting public institutions at national and local level in the fields of justice, local planning and agriculture for inclusive governance and equitable access to basic social services.</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> Women: 330; men: 478</p> <p><b>Target (2028):</b> Women: 930; men: 1,078</p>		
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		<p>a) Yes, b): Yes  <b>Source:</b> Parliament  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.2:</b> Number of gender-responsive legal reforms, policies and strategies developed and implemented to promote participation of women, youth and people living with disabilities.  <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 1  <b>Target (2028):</b> 6  <b>Source:</b> Parliament  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.3:</b> Number of national, and local policies, strategies, action plans, and initiatives for conflict prevention and peacebuilding (Strategic Plan Indicator 3.2.1).  <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 57  <b>Target (2028):</b> 70  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Decentralization  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>		
National priority: Axis 2: Macroeconomic and financial framework; Axis 4: Social action, employment and employability; Axis 5: Infrastructure, connectivity and sanitation				
<b>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Outcome Involving UNDP:</b> By 2028, Guinean populations, especially youth, women, people with disabilities and vulnerable people, particularly in disadvantaged areas, will actively participate in economic growth supported by a diversified, inclusive, equitable, sustainable economy that generates decent jobs. <b>Sustainable Development Goals:</b> 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.				
<b>Related strategic plan outcomes:</b> Structural transformation, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				

Outcome indicators, baselines and targets All are disaggregated data by sex, age	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsible agencies	Indicative outputs (indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. <b>Baseline (2019):</b> 43.7% (average); 42.8% men, 44.6% women <b>Target (2028):</b> 37%</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the poorest 40% of the population and compared to that of the entire population. (Sustainable Development Goals 10.1.1) <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 30% of the poorest households account for 13.9% of total consumption. <b>Target (2028):</b> 30%</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Increase of renewable energy in final energy consumption due to higher renewable energy capacity compared to total energy capacity (Sustainable Development Goals 12.a.1). <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 65.44% <b>Target (2028):</b> 70%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions <b>Frequency:</b> 4 years <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions <b>Frequency:</b> 4 years <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Planning</p> <p><b>Source:</b> World Bank <b>Frequency:</b> 5 years <b>Responsible:</b> Ministry of Energy</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: Public institutions at the national and local levels have increased capacities and strengthened partnerships to formulate, implement and ensure the monitoring and evaluation of effective gender-, climate- and youth employment-sensitive public policies and programmes.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of policies/programmes developed and implemented that integrate gender, climate or youth employment. <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 29 <b>Target (2028):</b> 57 <b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Planning <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of institutions with technical knowledge/skills with effective service delivery in planning, budgeting and financing to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, African Union Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Local: 10 Central: 4 <b>Target (2028):</b> Local: 80 Central: 8 <b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Planning <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of partnership agreements signed, including with United Nations organizations, to implement gender-,</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of agriculture, fisheries, trade, small and medium-sized industries and enterprises, employment, mining, tourism, culture, the environment, the promotion of women, youth, decentralization, energy, transport International/national non-governmental organizations Rural farmer organizations Consular Chambers Communities FAO, UNIDO, IFAD, ILO, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-Women, UNV, GEF, GCF, AfDB, Islamic Development Bank, European Investment Bank, European Union, World Bank, Japan, Belgium</p>	<p><b>Regular resources</b> 15,105.00</p> <p><b>Other resources</b> 52,953.60</p>

		<p>climate- and employment-sensitive public policies and sectoral strategies and that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2063</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> 21  <b>Target (2028):</b> 43  <b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Planning, African Union reports  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.4:</b> Number of development cooperation initiatives (including South-South cooperation) and participatory partnerships (including with the Guinean diaspora) developed and implemented</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b>  South-South cooperation: 2  Participatory partnerships: 0  <b>Target (2028):</b>  South-South cooperation: 10  Participatory partnerships: 1  <b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Planning  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.4:</b> Number of institutions with data collection or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventional data collection methods</li> <li>• Administrative reporting systems</li> <li>• Innovative data sources (Strategic Plan Indicator 1.1.2)</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> 5  <b>Target (2028):</b> 10  <b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Planning  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>		
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