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Country programmes and related matters

**Draft country programme document for Equatorial
Guinea (2024–2028)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Situated on the west coast of Central Africa, Equatorial Guinea comprises the mainland region of Rio Muni and small islands of Bioko (home to the capital Malabo), Annobon, Corisco, and Elobey. Although only 28,000 square kilometres, the economic exclusion zone of Equatorial Guinea is 11 times the size of its landmass with great blue economy potential. With a population of 1.5 million in 2021,¹ 47.6 per cent is female and youth represent 55 per cent of residents—which suggests youth offer a significant opportunity for generating demographic dividends.²

2. This country programme was developed with, and endorsed by, the Government of Equatorial Guinea through a series of technical meetings and high-level consultation exercise in March 2023. Close collaboration with the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team closely aligned the country programme with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028 attributing a lead role to UNDP across all strategic priority areas. Leveraging its experience and comparative advantages as a convenor, integrator, thought leader and innovator, and capitalizing on its global networks and trust capital, UNDP contributes to the UNSDCF by scaling-up and accelerating support for economic diversification, resilience, environmental sustainability, and provision of digital solutions that improve transparency, evidenced-based decision-making, equitable service delivery, and empowerment of women and youth. Its capacity to scale-up recovery efforts, proven during the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrates UNDP agility and ability to integrate sustainable programming. UNDP will develop multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda with the United Nations country team, World Bank and International Finance Institutions, and through South-South cooperation, particularly with neighbouring countries.

3. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation (IPCE) 2019-2023 acknowledges a complex operational environment but found development challenges remain valid and should inform UNDP priorities. Although hydrocarbon exploration facilitated investment in infrastructure and a transition to middle-income status, a sharp decline in oil-related revenue since 2014 resulted in a decline in gross domestic product (GDP) between 2017 and 2020.³ While growth returned in 2022, additional economic reforms are needed to create a business environment conducive to economic diversification and inclusive growth. Unemployment has risen since 2014, peaking at 9.9 per cent in 2020, as youth economic participation dropped (27.4 per cent in 2021). Women accounted for only 37.7 per cent of the workforce while 77 per cent of jobs in 2018 were in the informal sector and vulnerable to shocks. Significant potential in biodiversity, particularly in the green and blue economy, is clouded by deforestation and impacts of climate change.⁴ The country lacks the financing, management, technical and systems capacity to achieve goals set out in the 2022 intended nationally determined contribution.

4. The Human Development Index (HDI) value of Equatorial Guinea grew from 0.512 to 0.596 (16.4 per cent) between 2000 and 2021. The 2021 HDI ranking of 145 (of 191) placed the country in the medium human development category,⁵ but hydrocarbon-based growth has not led to shared prosperity. Data gaps make it difficult to quantify the precise number of people living in extreme poverty, but it is believed to be considerable.⁶ Insufficient social investments and poor public service delivery have slowed the development of human capital. Deep-rooted negative social norms, patriarchal customs, and gender gaps make women and girls particularly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), forced sexual labour, and trafficking.⁷ The prevalence

¹National Institute of Statistics (INEGE), Statistical Yearbook, 2021.

²United Nations Independent Country Programme Evaluation (UNIEO) 2022, Equatorial Guinea (unpublished).

³Government of Equatorial Guinea, 2023. Voluntary National Review, 2022, a decline in per capita GDP of 8.9 per cent.

⁴In Equatorial Guinea, deforestation increased by 8 per cent between 2018 and 2020; Congo Basin Regional Assessment 2022, pp. 40.

⁵UNDP Human Development Report 2021: Equatorial Guinea.

⁶Government of Equatorial Guinea, 2023.

⁷Data-Pop Alliance, 2022. Leave No One Behind in Equatorial Guinea.

of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (7.1 per cent) is higher for women (9.4 per cent), especially young women.⁸ Weaknesses in health planning and data systems and the poor logistical management of drugs undermine equitable access to services.

5. Although governance has improved, the Ibrahim Index (2021) scores Equatorial Guinea at 27.3/100 ranking it 51st out of 54 countries.⁹ The strategic vision for overcoming development challenges, set out in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development: Vision 2035, closely aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but despite efforts to modernize, deficits persist in planning and finance management with significant data gaps constraining evidence-based decision-making (only 28 per cent of SDG indicators are measurable).¹⁰ Although important steps have been taken on digital governance, full roll-out is financially constrained. The country faces multiple justice and human-rights challenges including trafficking, arbitrary detention, and the sexual exploitation of minors.¹¹

6. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) evaluation highlighted the pivotal role of UNDP in leveraging the strategic corporate momentum of digitalization in public administration, improving service delivery and supporting economic diversification—this is while slow disbursement of national funds had a negative impact on programme delivery. Nevertheless, the adaptability and dynamism of UNDP, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, made mobilization of core funds possible and enabled the country office to raise its profile as a strategic development partner. SDG promotion positioned UNDP as a valuable partner in promoting sustainable development and building alliances for institutional modernization and greater transparency.

7. Key lessons and analysis of the assumptions underpinning the theory of change informed programme design and development challenges by prioritizing: (i) strengthening relationships with national counterparts at a technical level to secure political and financial commitments and scale-up initiatives; (ii) focusing on structural transformation, building resilience, and leaving no one behind in areas where UNDP has comparative advantages; (iii) proactively supporting resource mobilization and promotion of joint initiatives for environmental protection and sustainable energy; (iv) improving data systems for inclusive and sustainable development, and (v) increasing joint work through the United Nations country team and South-South and triangular cooperation.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. Programme design foresees the people of Equatorial Guinea, especially those at risk of being left behind, living in a just and inclusive society with a vibrant blue and green economy that creates decent jobs and offers a greater degree of protection and access to quality services. Guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan, the hypothesis underpinning the theory of change aligns with the government priority of accelerating sustainable and transformative change to provide a clear and plausible pathway in which the UNDP comparative advantage and localized experience contribute to transformation and accelerate SDG achievement by focusing on three strategic priorities: (i) consolidating support for economic diversification and sustainable development finance with a focus on blue-green growth and energy transition, (ii) building capacity to sustainably manage natural resources and reduce vulnerability to climate change and shocks, and (iii) improving government data systems as a strong advocacy tool for evidence-based policy making and SDG monitoring, as well as leveraging support to e-governance to improve institutional efficiency, transparency, inclusive governance and enhance equitable access to quality services and rights mechanisms.

9. UNDP interventions and outputs in these priority areas contribute to all four UNSDCF outcomes, closely align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063, and reflect the national strategic objectives of: (i) accelerated economic

⁸ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022, and Data-Pop Alliance 2022.

⁹ Ibrahim Index on African Governance, 2022. Profile of Equatorial Guinea.

¹⁰ Government of Equatorial Guinea, 2023.

¹¹ Data-Pop Alliance 2022, and UPR 2019 (see <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/gq-index>).

development, structural diversification and regional integration, (ii) sustainable development and the efficient use of natural resources, (iii) equitable human development and the eradication of hunger and poverty, and (iv) a democratic, inclusive and participatory society that guarantees fundamental freedoms and rights.

10. The strong UNDP-Government partnership will provide over 85 per cent of non-core funds required to achieve programme results. UNDP complements this with high quality policy advice, technical assistance, and digital solutions to sustain impact and facilitate the socialization of the SDGs. Enhancing government capacity across all programmatic areas will be achieved by developing a capacity development strategy and action plan.

11. Responding directly to ICPE recommendations, programmatic coherence will be enhanced through alignment with the Regional Bureau for Africa Strategic Offer to Africa and adoption of the UNDP Strategic Plan six signature-solutions and three enablers to strengthen the country office response to country needs. This will facilitate an integrated approach to reducing extreme poverty and vulnerability by: (i) accelerating economic diversification, (ii) building resilience to shocks and crises, and (iii) increasing the efficiency of, and equitable access to, key services. The adoption of a portfolio approach will further enhance coherence and complementarity by aligning multiple interventions that leverage UNDP comparative advantages and proven track record to maximize impact on national priorities.

12. Joint programming with other United Nations organizations takes advantage of opportunities and synergies that emphasize a human rights-based approach and principles of leaving no one behind to ensure development is inclusive. The programme specifically targets women, youth and people with disabilities across all outcomes, harnessing their transformative potential by empowering them to engage meaningfully in development processes. Potentially adverse impacts on human rights will be identified and addressed in projects. Relying on the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2022-2025), and in partnership with the National Institute for Gender Equality, the programme will ensure women are central to transformative national processes by proactively seeking entry points for scaling-up gender equality across all programme areas. Based on consultation exercises with young people, and leveraging its partnership with the Ministry for Youth, the programme will develop a youth portfolio to facilitate more comprehensive and integrated methods of opening space for young people, particularly young women, empowering them to actively engage as citizens, entrepreneurs, innovators, leaders and champions for sustainable development.

13. Partnerships with academic and research organizations will facilitate in-depth data analysis and social monitoring, creating space for greater dialogue, including at local levels. High quality upstream technical advice and support to enhance data systems and digital solutions are meant to increase the efficiency of services and improve transparency and accountability. Engaging private sector organizations and businesses will leverage corporate knowledge to enhance the development of business services and start-ups, with a focus on blue-green growth and energy transition, while leveraging volunteerism will contribute to achieving sustainable results.

Priority 1: Economic diversification and sustainable development finance (Outcome 3)

14. UNDPS and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Diversification will work to strengthen institutional capacities, and support policy development and reforms, to create an enabling business and investment environment for economic diversification and inclusive and sustainable growth. Technical expertise in reducing hydrocarbon dependence and reinforcing port competitiveness will create blue growth opportunities for oceanic resources and leveraging the relationship with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to improve regional integration. Simplification of the legal and regulatory framework for start-ups and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will stimulate business innovation, encourage informal operators to transition to the formal sector, and create decent and secure employment, particularly for women and youth. Collaborations with local universities and international research institutions will improve the collection, analysis, systemization and availability of economic, business and labour market related data to improve economic policy and planning for economic diversification.

15. After diagnosing resource flows, UNDP and the Ministry of Finance will build capacity for the alignment, leveraging and diversification of finance for development, engaging all stakeholders (public, private, domestic and international) in the development of sustainable financing solutions. Opportunities for South-South cooperation with Ibero-American countries will strengthen public finance management and oversight functions. The Africa Sustainable Finance Hub will support preparation for an Integrated National Financial Framework. Simultaneously, SDG investor mapping will identify opportunities for public and private investments. Innovative financing solutions will be explored, including developing health insurance services. Data and monitoring systems will be enhanced to track financial flows.

16. In partnership with the Ministry for Commerce and Small Business, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), and International Labour Organization (ILO), the programme will support business development services for SMEs. An institutional and market diagnostic used to design interventions enhance the employability of women, youth and people living with disabilities through capacity-building and mentoring, empowering them to develop entrepreneurial skills, design innovative business plans and access microfinance opportunities. Leveraging private sector engagement through business associations, these services will prioritize business innovation in the blue, green and circular economy to positively impact SDG accelerators like eco-tourism, sustainable agribusiness and fisheries, digital services, recycling and waste management and renewable energy. The development of digital innovations will enhance market intelligence, enabling small businesses to identify critical markets for economic diversification and regional trade opportunities.

Priority 2: Climate action, natural resource management and energy (Outcome 4)

17. Partnering with Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) within the framework of the UNDP Ocean Promise, the country office will: (i) leverage thought leadership in environmental, climate change and risk management to strengthen policy coherence and the adoption of integrated, equitable and rights-based solutions for climate action, natural resource and biodiversity management, the blue economy and transition to green energy; (ii) provide expertise and technical assistance to strengthen access to green finance, including GEF and the Green Climate Fund; (iii) strengthen the capacities of local institutions and communities to plan for, and adapt to, climate change, increase resilience to risks and promote sustainable livelihoods, and (iv) enhance data and information systems, and leverage digital solutions to fill critical data gaps for environmental management, monitoring climate change, and early warning systems.

18. To extend the GEF Inclusion Agenda, UNDP will support the Ministries for Forests and the Environment to engage local institutions and communities, private sector, and academia in the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, as well as the equitable management of protected areas. The GEF Small Grants Programme will support community-based organizations to develop initiatives that tackle deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and land degradation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will promote climate-smart, sustainable practices in agribusiness and fishery value chains. Developing the business management skills of women in agribusiness will enhance sustainability, productivity and resilience, improving the quality of products to achieve greater penetration in domestic and regional markets.

19. Working with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP will build local institutional and community capacities for climate and risk monitoring and engage local stakeholders in climate change adaptation plans, risk management and early warning systems in line with the Continental Framework on the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS). Climate change and disaster risk mapping will pinpoint vulnerable areas and populations to better protect women, children, people living with disabilities and older people. South-South cooperation with Gabon and Cameroon will lead to the replication of best practices in community management of climate adaptation, risk reduction and resilience building.

20. Building on the successful SEE4All initiative, and in conjunction with national plans, the programme will strengthen national capacities to manage the energy transition by de-risking private sector investment in renewables, increasing access to clean energy and contributing to economic diversification (Outcome 3). The programme will support the Ministry for Electricity and Renewable Energy to adapt international best practices for ensuring the poorest and most vulnerable populations have opportunities to access renewable energy when testing small-scale, community-managed, renewable energy systems.

Priority 3: Inclusive governance and equitable access to public services (outcomes 1 and 2)

21. To promote an integrated and coherent approach to supporting inclusive governance and equitable access to services, the programme prioritizes interventions that contribute to outcomes 1 and 2. Alongside the National Institute for Statistics and Ministry for Planning and Economic Diversification, UNDP will strengthen systems for the timely production of relevant and disaggregated data to inform transformative and evidence-based policies to achieve national priority goals. Capacity development programmes will improve statistical literacy and upgrade the quality, frequency and relevance of data and information for evidence and results-based planning and budgeting. Collaborative action with local and international universities, research organizations and civil society organizations (CSOs) will support the development of in-depth data analyses to provide detailed insight into aspects of poverty and vulnerability. Moreover, data enhancement will create space for national and local reflections on contributions of human development and SDGs to inclusive governance.

22. Inspired by the UNDP Governance System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIGOB), the programme will leverage digital solutions to strengthen public sector management and administration systems for greater efficiency and transparency in financial flows and accountability. Extending digital platforms for e-governance will enhance access to government products and services, particularly for business managers, women and youth, people living with disabilities, and marginalized populations. Supporting the roll-out of the Digital Health Information System (DHISII) will improve data and stock management, access to medical consultations, and enhance the procurement and distribution of antiretrovirals (ARVs), condoms and informational material on HIV/AIDS. Improving the interoperability of the social protection system will enable effective targeting of poor and vulnerable groups by providing disaggregated data on beneficiaries. The introduction of e-justice services will initiate a transformative process for making justice rapid, integrated, resilient, gender-sensitive, human rights-based and inclusive.

23. The programme will support the implementation of the ministerial protocol on GBV and the development of integrated systems and services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). By working closely with CSOs, UNDP will help raise awareness on gender equality, women's rights, sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of discrimination. With the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Nations country team, UNDP will improve government capacity to organize and respond to the universal periodic review of justice and human rights.

24. The Ministry for Youth, Embassy of Japan, and UNDP will support the elaboration of a National Youth Strategy and creation of a representative National Youth Council to amplify the voices of young people and create safe spaces for dialogue, especially for young women and those from excluded and vulnerable groups. In coordination with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), strategic alliances will be established to raise young people's awareness of sexual and reproductive health and social and behavioural change measures to combat deeply rooted gender-based norms, discrimination and violence. Working with CSOs and NGOs to encourage volunteerism and use of innovative techniques, the programme will empower young people by engaging them in national development challenges. South-South cooperation with stakeholders from Cabo Verde will support the development of a Youth Challenge Initiative that brings together government, businesses, and academic partners to build the capacity of students to design products, business ideas and innovative, community-based solutions for SDG acceleration.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

26. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme in response to *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks, enhance national ownership and build institutional capacities. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

27. Programme management will be strengthened through a portfolio approach to improve programme effectiveness by enhancing coordination between the operational and programme sections, creating policy-practice feedback loops, promoting adaptive learning and innovation, and improving evidence-based decision making and risk management. The Country Office will develop a gender and leaving no one behind strategy to guide programme interventions in an integrated manner to enhance transformative results. Programme implementation will ensure the full participation of national counterparts in planning and monitoring, and engage target groups and beneficiaries, particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups in developing solutions, monitoring and joint learning.

28. The programme is underpinned by resource pipeline exceeding \$53 million of which over 95 per cent is non-core. Despite the agility and flexibility of the UNDP country office, the programme is vulnerable to risks that include the late disbursement of national contributions, a triple threat resulting from the conflict in Ukraine, global and macro-economic volatility, fragile social cohesion, and environmental and climate risks. These will be managed through collaborative and systematic reviews of the operating and resource environment, programme monitoring and tracking tools, early-warning systems and rapid socio-economic assessments. Proactive engagement with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, United Nations country team and government will evaluate and address ongoing and emerging risks to anticipate changes in developmental and financial circumstances or political and social shocks that may require programme adjustments. High level policy advice and technical assistance will create opportunities to raise the profile of UNDP as a strategic partner and facilitate a timelier disbursement of national funds. As Plan B, however, UNDP will request a replenishment of funds and sensitize government further on cost sharing. In the event of financing shortfalls, the country office will mobilize additional funds and develop new ways of working to deliver results, which was a successful approach during the COVID-19 pandemic. Reprioritization, if required, will respect the principles of leaving no one behind and human rights-based programming.

29. The use of quality assurance standards, social and environmental risk management, Enterprise Risk Management Policy, application of social safeguards and accountability mechanisms, and regular quality assessments of programmes at both inception and during implementation, are embedded to ensure potential risks and impacts are identified in a timely manner and/or mitigated. Support for enhanced biodiversity management, approval of marine protected areas, and development of alternative sustainable livelihoods strategies for rural communities will serve to mitigate environmental and climate risks. Deep rooted socio-cultural norms that risk advancing gender equality will be overcome by consistently addressing gender inequality and attributing a minimum of 15 per cent of resources to gender equality and women's empowerment.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. To overcome challenges presented by the paucity of data UNDP, the United Nations country team, World Bank and IMF will promote the development of programmes to support the National

Institute for Statistics and ministerial partners in enhancing data and statistical systems to produce up-to-date, reliable and accurate information that is disaggregated by gender, age and location. The monitoring and evaluation capacity of implementing partners will be improved as evaluations will identify data gaps. Where necessary, UNDP will support research and use of innovative techniques to fill these gaps.

31. UNDP will allocate at least 5 per cent of resources to monitoring, evaluation, learning and improving oversight and quality assurance. To address concerns raised in the ICPE, UNDP will invest in training to improve internal programme monitoring to ensure that all project indicators are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound and provide useful guidelines for learning and decision-making. The application of innovative, mixed-method data collection and analysis will strengthen internal data systems. The use of gender impact measurement tools and markers will enhance the tracking of gender equality and improve gender-based planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning and decision-making. An inclusive approach will ensure target groups and beneficiaries are involved in project monitoring. The implementation of the UNDP corporate data strategy will safeguard ethical and compliant data management and make maintaining data standards a requirement at project level.

32. The UNDP performance monitoring system will be harmonized with the UNSDCF according to United Nations Evaluation Group norms (2019). UNDP will actively participate in UNSDCF thematic and results groups, and programme evaluations will be conducted according to the costed evaluation plan that will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis to ensure new, mandatory, and relevant evaluations are included. Results will be used for adaptive learning, decision-making and improving on-going and future projects. A partnership and communication action plan will promote visibility of results and support resource mobilization.

Annex – Results and resources framework for Equatorial Guinea (2024-2028)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Build competitiveness and develop the private sector in Equatorial Guinea (Vision 2035, Objective 2).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 3 - By 2028, more people, especially youth, women and socially and economically vulnerable groups, benefit equitably from greater opportunities in a diversified, transformative, resilient and inclusive blue and green economy that creates decent jobs in the productive sectors.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1- Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME
<p>N/a = not yet available</p> <p>8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. Baseline: (20) n/a Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. Baseline: (20) n/a Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. Baseline: (20) n/a Target: (2028) n/a</p>	<p>Source: Voluntary National Review (VNR) Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p>	<p>1.1. Enabling business and investment environment strengthened to promote economic diversification and greater regional economic integration.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1.1. Number of legal and regulatory reforms that promote business and investment. Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 4 Data source: Official Gazette Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of measures implemented to facilitate greater integration into the AfCFTA. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 10 Data source: Ministry of Commerce annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.2. Integrated, sustainable and equitable financing for development enhanced for the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.2.1. Number of investment opportunities for development identified, disaggregated by province and (a) public and (b) private. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 15 public, 10 private Data source: Ministry of Finance annual reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of policies developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the SDGs. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 1 Data source: Official Gazette, Ministry of Finance annual reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries of: Planning and Economic Diversification Transport and Telecom Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</p> <p>ILO UNICEF FAO Chamber of Commerce Business Associations</p>	<p>Regular: \$400,000</p> <p>Other: \$5,000,000</p>

		<p>1.3. Access and use of business development services by the MSMEs improved for decent job creation, especially for women, youth and PWD, in the blue/green, digital, circular and renewable economies.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.3.1. Number of SMEs led by (a) young people and (b) women that used UNDP supported business development services and active for 6 months. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): a) 50; b) 20 Data source: Ministry of Commerce annual reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of new blue/green jobs created, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 250 (50% women) Data source: Ministry of Commerce annual reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Ensure the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources (Vision 2035, Objective 5).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 4 - By 2028 the country has sustainable and healthy environments that protect biodiversity, resilient to climate change and natural disasters and without deforestation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3 - Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME
<p>7.2.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. Baseline: (2018) 12% Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. Baseline: (2021) 107 Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area Baseline: (2020) 87.3% Target: (2028) n/a</p>	<p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p>	<p>2.1. Implementation of evidence-based climate, risk management and low-carbon policies enhanced.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1.1. Number of sustainable environmental policies and legislation in place to enable the enhancement and implementation of NDCs (IRRF 1.1.2). Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2028): 5 Data source: Official Gazette Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of legal and regulatory instruments approved to de-risk investment in renewable energy and recycling. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 2 Data source: Official Gazette Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries of: Forest and Environment (MFE) Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development. Fisheries And Water Resources Electricity and Renewable Energy Planning and Economic Diversification. Interior and Local Corporations. Land Use Planning</p>	<p>Regular: \$300,000</p> <p>Other: \$5,600,000</p>

		<p>2.2. Institutional and community stakeholders design and implement inclusive, integrated and gender sensitive solutions for the management of biodiversity and protected areas.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of gender-sensitive mechanisms for inclusive management of protected areas management effective. Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2028): 7 Data source: National Institute of Forestry Development and Management of Protected Areas System Annual Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.2. Area (in hectares) of protected marine areas under improved management practices (IRRF 4.1.2). Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 405,000 Data source: INDEFOR-AP annual report. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.3. Number of blue/green initiatives led by youth and women implemented. Baseline (2021): 9 Target (2028): 20 Data source: Project monitoring reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) FAO United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ILO International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) GCF/GEF UNDP Dakar Hub South-South cooperation with stakeholders from Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Cabo Verde, Chad, and Costa Rica.</p>	
		<p>2.3. Local institutions and communities implement gender-responsive, inclusive and resilient climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.3.1. Number of inclusive and gender sensitive national climate adaptation and disaster risk reductions strategies validated. Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 3 Data source: MFE Steering committee minutes. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.3.2. Number of local communication strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures implemented. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 3 Data source: MFE Steering committee minutes. Frequency: Annual</p>		

		<p>2.4. Access to sustainable and resilient supply of energy improved for poor and vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas.</p> <p>Indicators: 2.4.1. Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology: a) Solar (IRRF 5.2.1). Baseline (2023): a) Solar: 0,13 MW Target: a) Solar: 0,15 MW Data source: Projects reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.4.2: Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy in rural area (IRRF 5.1.1). Baseline (2023): 200 Target (2028): 1,500 Data source: Ministry for Electricity and Renewable Energy Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Build a more just and equitable society (Vision 2035, Objective 4).</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 2 - By 2028, citizens and non-citizens, especially excluded groups, enjoy their rights, and contribute to the development of policies and the performance of public institutions.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2 - No-one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME
<p>5.6.2. Number of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. Baseline: (20) n/a Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>17.18.1. Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring Baseline: (2022) 28.7% Target: (2028) n/a</p>	<p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p>	<p>3.1. Multidimensional, integrated and gender-sensitive data systems enhanced to improve evidence-based policymaking, targeting of groups being left behind and monitoring of progress on the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.1.1. Number of data collection and/or analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063, installed in public institutions (IRRF 1.1.3.) Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 3 Data source: INEGE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.1.2. Percentage of indicators with reliable data to measure progress on the SDGs. Baseline (2022): 28% Target (2028): 40% Data source: INEGE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.1.3. Number of civil institutions and/or organizations contributing to public data systems. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 5 Data source: INEGE</p>	<p>Ministries of: Economic Planning and Diversification Civil Service and Administrative Reform (MINFPYRA) Transport, Post and Telecommunications Youth and Sports Social Affairs and Gender Equality National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>SIGOB-UNDP</p>	<p>Regular: \$400,000</p> <p>Other: \$16,000,000</p>

		Frequency: Annual:	University of Oslo	
		3.2. National youth capacity improved to enable youth participation in decision making, policies and programmes.	National University of Equatorial Guinea	
		Indicators:	Afro-American University of Central Africa (AAUCA)	
		3.2.1. Availability of the National Youth Strategy. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 3 (on a rating system) Data source: Ministry of Youth & Sports, Annual Report Frequency: Annual		
		3.2.2. Number of policies and programmes in which youth participation has been effectively integrated. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 10 Data source: Ministry of Youth and Sports Annual Report Frequency: Annual		
		3.2.3. Number of formalized strategic partnerships for meaningful youth engagement. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 10 Data source: Partnership documentation Frequency: Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Build a more just and equitable society (Vision 2035, Objective 4).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 1 - By 2028, more people, especially children, women, adolescents, and youth have access to quality social services in an equitable and sustainable manner to reach their full human potential.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2 - No-one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME

<p>3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations Baseline: (2020) 5.3% Target: (2028) n/a</p> <p>5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. Baseline: (2011) 43.6% Target: (2028) n/a</p>	<p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p> <p>Source: VNR Frequency: Annual Responsible: n/a</p>	<p>4.1. Women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups have improved access to health, justice and social protection services including through digitalization.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.1.1. Number of digital solutions introduced to strengthen health systems. (IRRF 1.4.2. a.) Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5 Data source: MINSABS Frequency: Annual 4.1.2. Number of persons with digital access to (a) the social protection system, and) b) justice disaggregated by sex and degree of vulnerability. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): a) 500 and b) 300 (40% women, 40% from vulnerable groups) Data source: National Institute for Social Security (INSESO) Frequency: Annual 4.1.3. Number of institutions with digitalized public information management systems Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5 Data source: MINFPYRA Frequency: Annual</p> <hr/> <p>Output 4.2. The rights of women and girls, especially victims of gender-based violence, and other vulnerable groups are protected through integrated, inclusive, and resilient services.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.2.1. Number of laws and instruments to prevent and address SGBV. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 4 Data source: Parliament/Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality Frequency: Annual 4.2.2. Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent and respond to GBV (IRRF 6.3.3). Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 4 Data source: Project monitoring reports Frequency: Annual 4.2.3. Percentage of victims of GBV who access integrated care services. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 50% (disaggregated by age) Data source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality records Frequency: Annual.</p>	<p>Ministries of: Health and Social Welfare Justice and Penitentiary Institutions Third Vice-Premier in charge of Human Rights</p> <p>UNICEF UNFPA World Health Organization (WHO) UNAIDS</p>	<p>Regular: \$345,000</p> <p>Other: \$25,000,000</p>
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