

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Guinea is a unitary republic with two tiers of subnational government, comprising 8 regions (including the special Region of Conakry), and 342 municipalities.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

After the end of the Ebola epidemic, Guinea adopted the **Vision of an Emerging Guinea by 2040** and built, on this basis, the **National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020**, which is aligned with the SDGs, as an instrument for the five-year implementation of the said vision.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The Guinean government has set up an **Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism (DISE)**, whose mission is to formalize and facilitate dialogue with all stakeholders, on the performance of development actions included in the PNDES and also to serve as a mechanism for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the SDGs. It comprises a Consultation and Coordination Framework (CCC), a **Technical Monitoring Committee (CTS)** under the responsibility of the **Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation** and supported by eight **Thematic Dialogue Groups (GTD)** made up of officials from key ministries and technical and financial partners, and finally, the Strategy and Development Offices of the ministries and regional Monitoring and Evaluation Units (see below). To ensure SDG ownership and facilitate monitoring, **Strategy and Development Offices (BSD)** exist at the level of the ministries.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

A **Technical Secretariat** has been set up to prepare the 2018 VNR, comprising representatives of the Ministries in charge of Planning and Cooperation. This committee was supported by representatives of the United Nations system as well as by the recruitment of two consultants.

### 1.3 MONITORING

To ensure better monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of the PNDES and the achievement of the SDGs, the government plans to strengthen capacities and coordination for the regular production of statistics, in particular disaggregated data, and to allocate financial and human resources to the national statistics system.

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

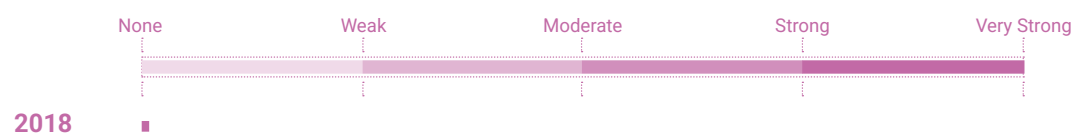
To ensure SDG appropriation and facilitate monitoring, **Monitoring and Evaluation Units** have been set up at the level of the regions/prefectures. Workshops for local authorities, the local private sector and civil society organizations were organized in 2017 for awareness raising in the regions of Lower, Middle and Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea. However, there is no evidence of any local government involvement in the reporting process that led to the 2018 VNR, nor of direct participation in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation.

1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

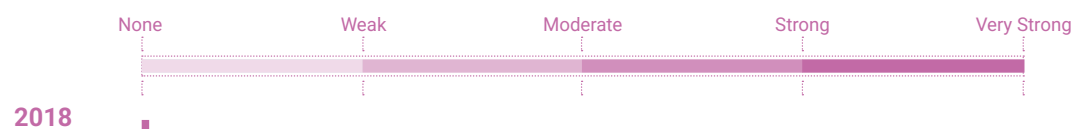
2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19612Guinea\\_RNV\\_GUINEE\\_Version\\_restructure\\_4.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19612Guinea_RNV_GUINEE_Version_restructure_4.pdf) (2018)

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There are very few references to local and regional governments in the 2018 VNR.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► As part of a comprehensive waste management project, **N'Zérékoré** has set up activity zones across the city to inform and train the population about environmental and public hygiene and foster good public health practices. As well as improving living conditions and public health across the city, this project has created jobs for disadvantaged groups, including women.<sup>3</sup>

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Regarding SDG means of implementation and in particular the tax administration, the 2018 VNR quickly mentions the **decentralization** up to the prefectural and communal level of the services in charge of revenue collection. However, only the revenue collection services of the special zone of Conakry (two communes out of the five in the region) are truly operational.

# 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The under-representation of women is very marked in the deconcentrated and decentralized administration. Indeed, in 2017, out of the 33 prefectures of the country, only two were headed by women and only one governorate out of eight was placed under the control of a woman. At the local level, out of the 29,669 candidates for councilor posts for all 342 municipalities in the elections in 2018, there were only 7,070 women (that is, 23.8%). However, the Guinean constitution requires that 30% of places be granted to women on each candidate list for legislative and municipal elections, and the Constitutional Court recently revised this quota upwards.

## 3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>4</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		15.9 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		50.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		56 (2007, Conakry)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		53.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/gin>