


INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS

GUINEA

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT:
GUINEA

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

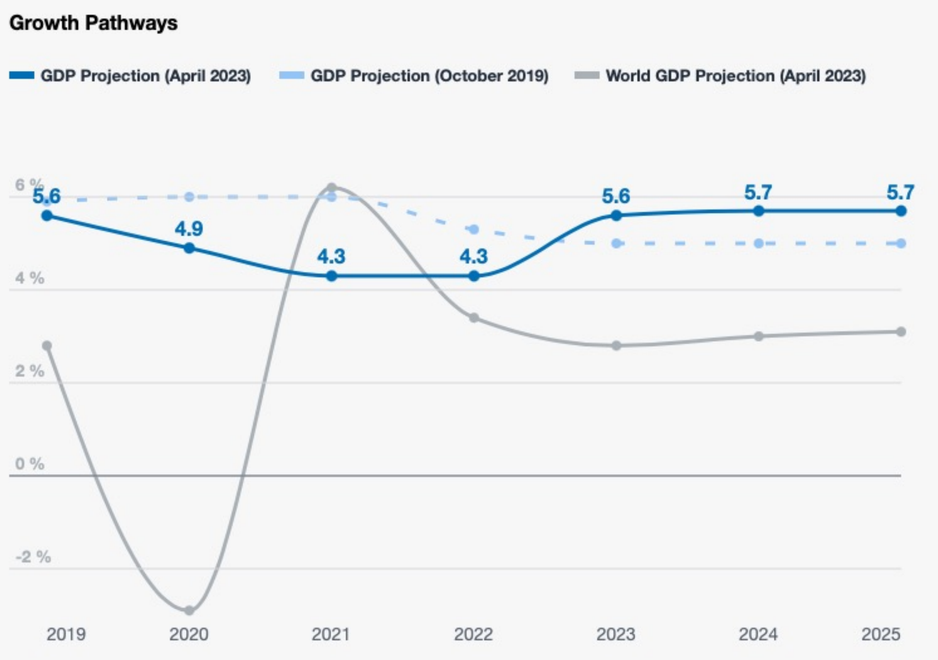
Guinea's pace of growth during the 2023-2025 cycle is in acceleration, characterized by being 91% higher, on average, than the global figure, and above the country's growth trajectory projected before the pandemic.[1] Accordingly, Guinea's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on structural transformation of the national economy which will put Guinea on a path of growth that will create wealth and jobs.

While this growth rate is expected to reduce the incidence of poverty, there are still challenges to accelerate its reduction from relatively high prevailing levels, especially when using stringent poverty thresholds. Moreover, the cycle of accelerated economic growth occurs at the expense of the environment as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 5% due to fossil fuel usage — though the emissions intensity would follow a downward trend when also considering land-use change.[2]

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.

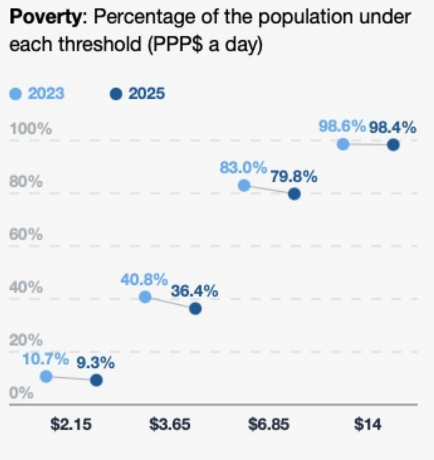
[2] CO_2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO_2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

GDP



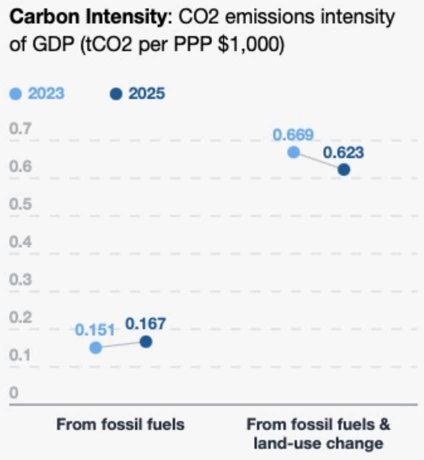
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) (April 2023 and October 2019).

PEOPLE



Source: Projections based on binned distributions ($0.10-bins, 2017 PPP) reconstructed from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform through the pip: Stata Module.

PLANET



Source: Projections based on GDP data from the IMF WEO Database (April 2023), and on CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Guinea performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows UN Stats standards and methodology, and is aligned with country profiles.

Trends in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/sdg-trends

SDG PRIORITIES

Guinea's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

1. NSIF of SDGs in the Republic of Guinea
2. National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2020
3. Interim Reference Programme 2022–2025
4. Prioritization and estimation of the costs of achieving the SDGs in connection with the 2016-2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES)

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/current-priorities

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Guinea to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Guinea's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national priorities, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Guinea:

- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Note that the guidance for Member States is to identify a set of priority areas for investment and policy change that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The three targets could form a basis for this. The other two include setting a national benchmark for reducing poverty and inequality, and an overview of planned adjustments in national planning and institutional frameworks that will better support the SDGs' achievement.

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Guinea's efforts are to lay the foundations for the structural transformation of the national economy which will put the country on a path of growth that will create wealth and jobs. Therefore, job creation is a key priority for Guinea.

Guinea's approach is multisectoral, creating jobs in all sectors from agriculture, manufacturing to tourism and beyond. The strategy is also not to leave anyone behind, and includes actions aimed at creating jobs, especially for young people and women, displaced persons, disaster victims, returned migrants, and also measures that strengthen their employability.

In many countries, a mechanism that regularly tracks the number of jobs being created and the level of earnings is absent. Regular tracking enables a nation to know whether it is indeed creating high-earning jobs and to devise incentives where needed. Guinea could consider establishing such a mechanism that tracks jobs and earnings on a regular basis.

Explore the interlinkages at:
[***https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/synergies-and-tradeoffs***](https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/synergies-and-tradeoffs)

SDG INTERLINKAGES

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Guinea's aspiration is to have a transport infrastructure and services that are reliable and sustainable.. Guinea's approach is a multimodal integrated approach. The preferred option is to have a combination that involves transporting of people and goods, especially as regards the infrastructure that connects to agriculture and mining.

The country is also exploring urban transport systems, including a metro project for the capital city, Conakry. This interconnected transport infrastructure will help bring progress across other SDGs for Guinea.

Tracking investment and improvements in transport infrastructure, as well as the experience of citizens, is always a challenge. As the data dividend is one of the enablers identified for SDG acceleration, Guinea may consider purposefully investing in it.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

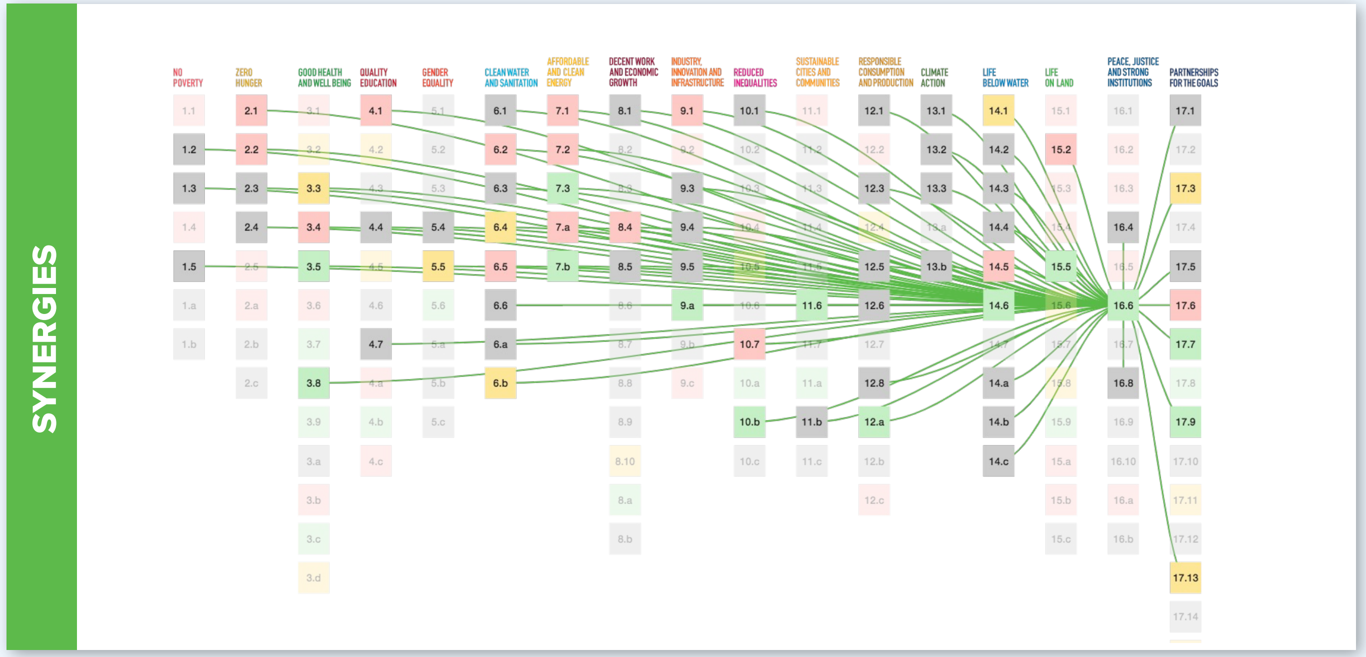
16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Guinea views the provision of transformative public services as a vehicle to achieve structural transformation of the national economy, which will put the country on a path of growth that will create wealth and jobs. It is therefore essential to articulate what these public services look like and track citizens' experience of their provision.

Local service delivery is a key priority for Guinea, with the objective of improving the efficiency of local authorities in the provision of public services. Guinea has also defined a set of basic public services, including health, education and water. However, in view of the ambition for structural transformation, there is a need to articulate what those transformative services will be.

Measuring and tracking the experience of citizens across the transformative services will be important too. It will enable the government and its partners to celebrate their success and also to take any corrective measures.

ON TRACK FOR REVIEW OFF TRACK TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/synergies-and-tradeoffs

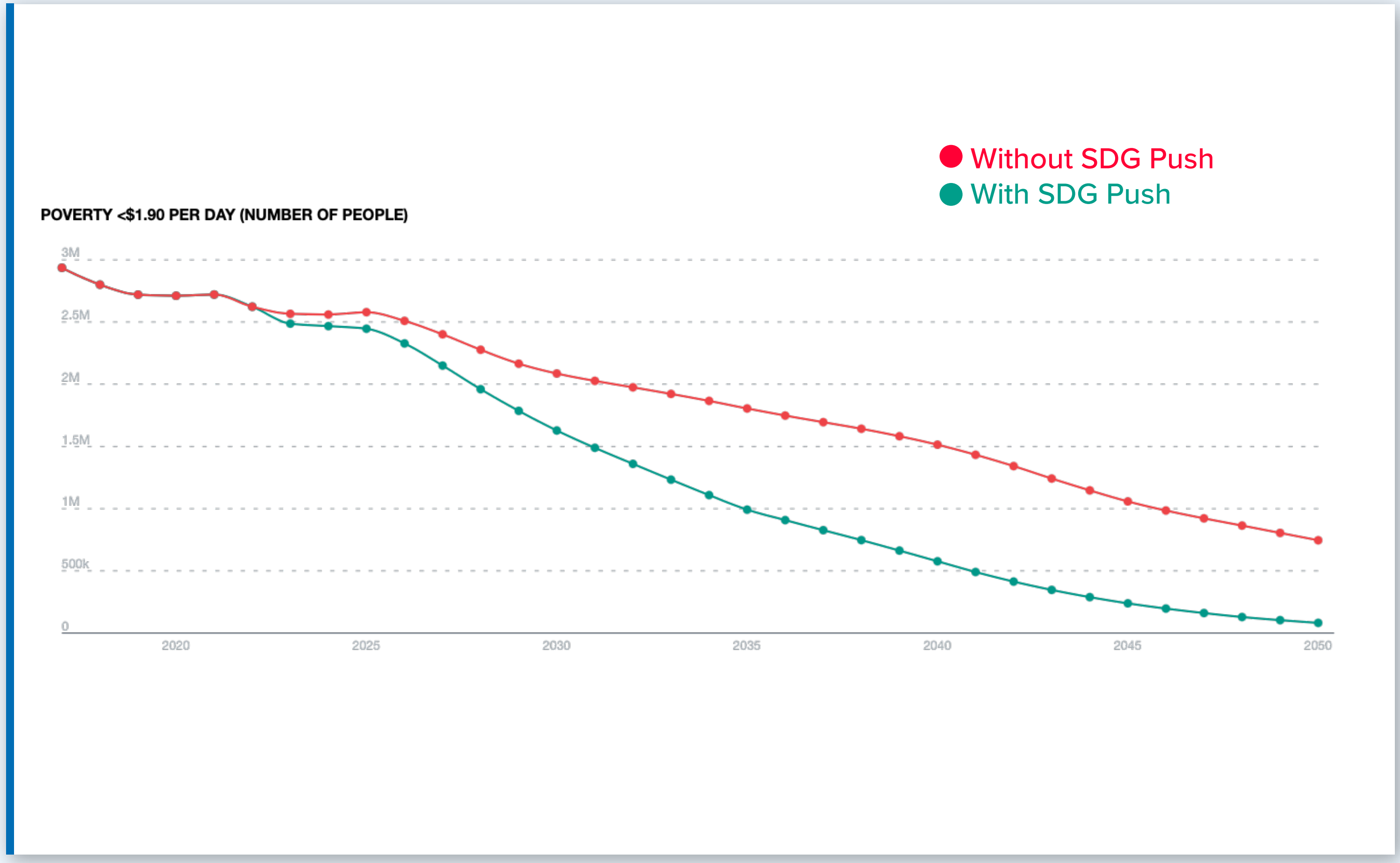
FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, the Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Guinea can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	2,100 000	750,000
With the SDG Push	1,600 000	82, 000



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GIN/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

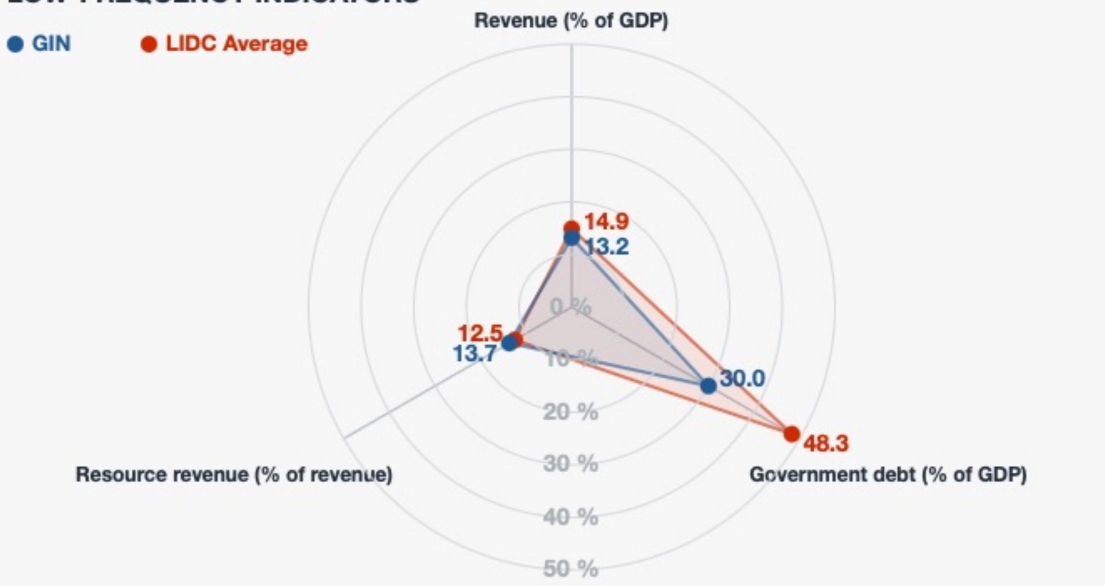
The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP and the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA) risk rating.

Guinea's gross government debt, projected at 30% of GDP in 2023, is 1.6 times lower than the low-income developing countries (LIDC) group of 48.3%. The country is projected to collect 13.2% of GDP in revenue this year – slightly less than the LIDC group of 14.9% – with natural resources accounting for 13.7% of said revenue.

Guinea's external debt servicing this year is projected to be at 18.9% of revenue compared to 14.1% for the LIDC average. Despite its reliance on mining exports and the upward trajectory of non-concessional borrowing, Guinea has some capacity to cope with shocks. Consequently, the latest World Bank and DSA from January 2023 rated the country as at 'moderate risk of debt distress'.

Guinea is using an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to address key fiscal and financial constraints and to build a more sustainable financial architecture at the national level. Priority actions include improving revenue from mining sector; strengthening reforms on the integrated tax administration system; assessing the potential for broadening the tax base and current incentives, exemptions management, and anti-fraud systems; strengthening the institutional framework for debt management; enhancing the absorptive capacity and efficiency of external borrowing; introducing a debt management software and improving methodological skills on debt sustainability analysis; adopting a standard procedure for validating and managing successful win-win PPP projects, with both internal and external funding in the public investment project pipeline; and mobilizing innovative private investments in support of the green economy.

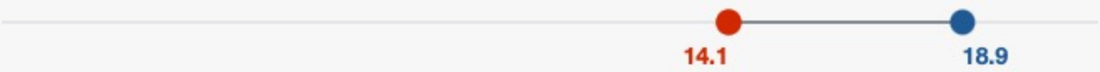
LOW-FREQUENCY INDICATORS



FINANCIAL INDICATORS

GIN LIDC Average

Total external debt servicing (% of revenue)



DSA Rating

MODERATE

Notes: External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt. The LIDC average of resource revenue (% of revenue) only includes the 38 countries that reported data for that indicator.

Sources: UNU-WIDER GRD (resource revenue, data from 2019), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, forecasts for 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), IMF/World Bank (DSA Rating as of 31 May 2023).

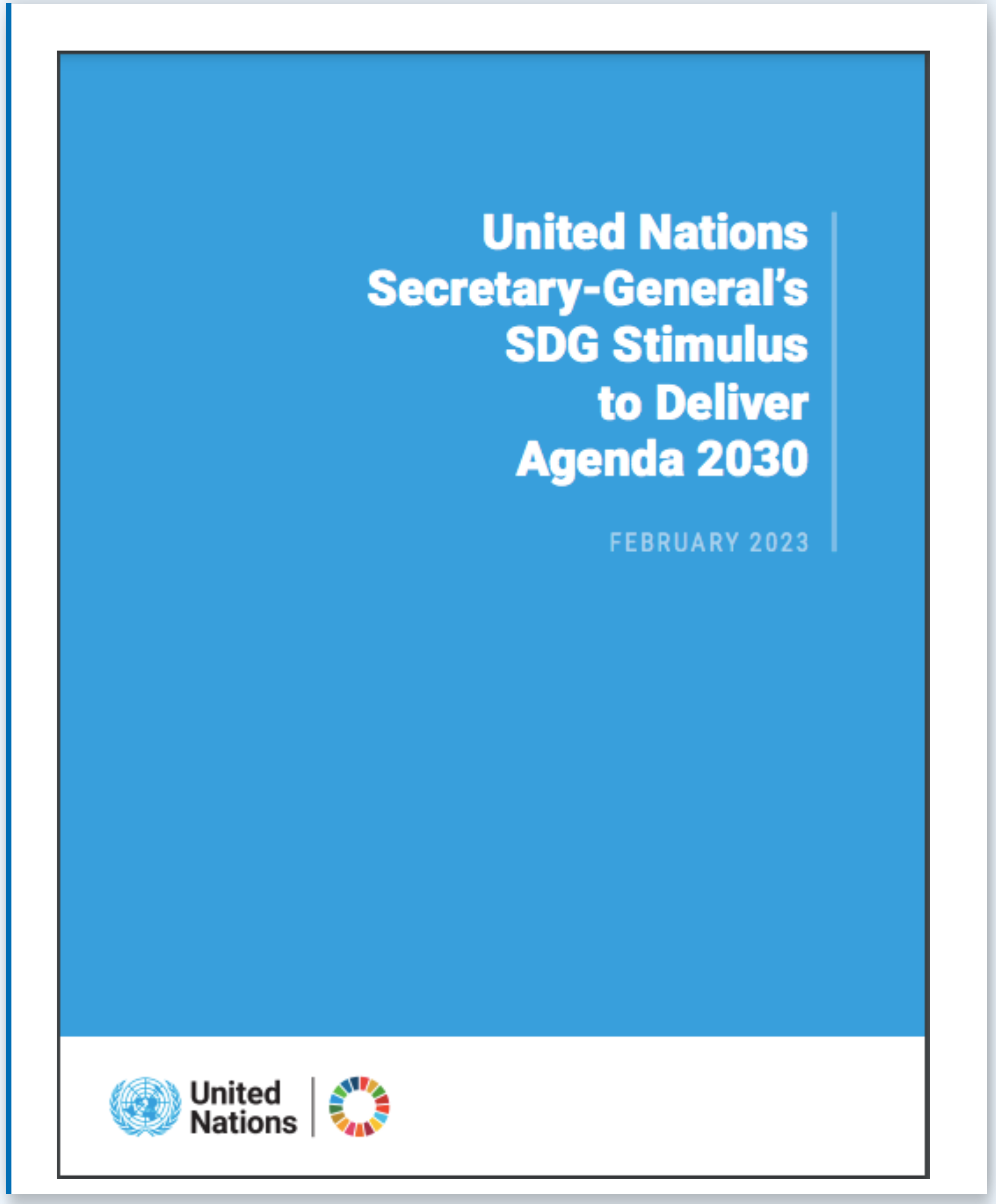
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Guinea, possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing



METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology

Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources

Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology

SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source

Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.

INTERLINKAGES

Methodology

Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source

The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology

Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source

Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).