



INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS GUINEA BISSAU

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 that 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 BISSAU

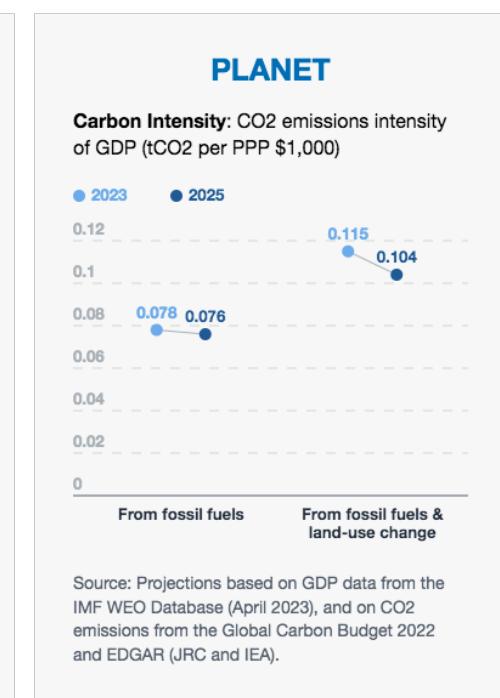
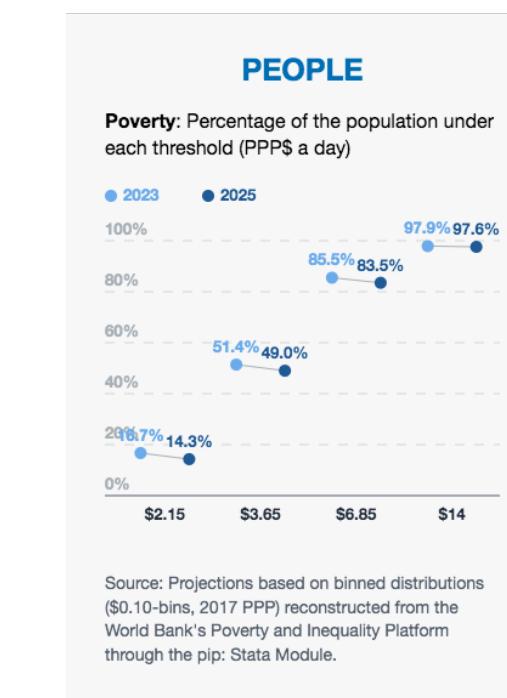
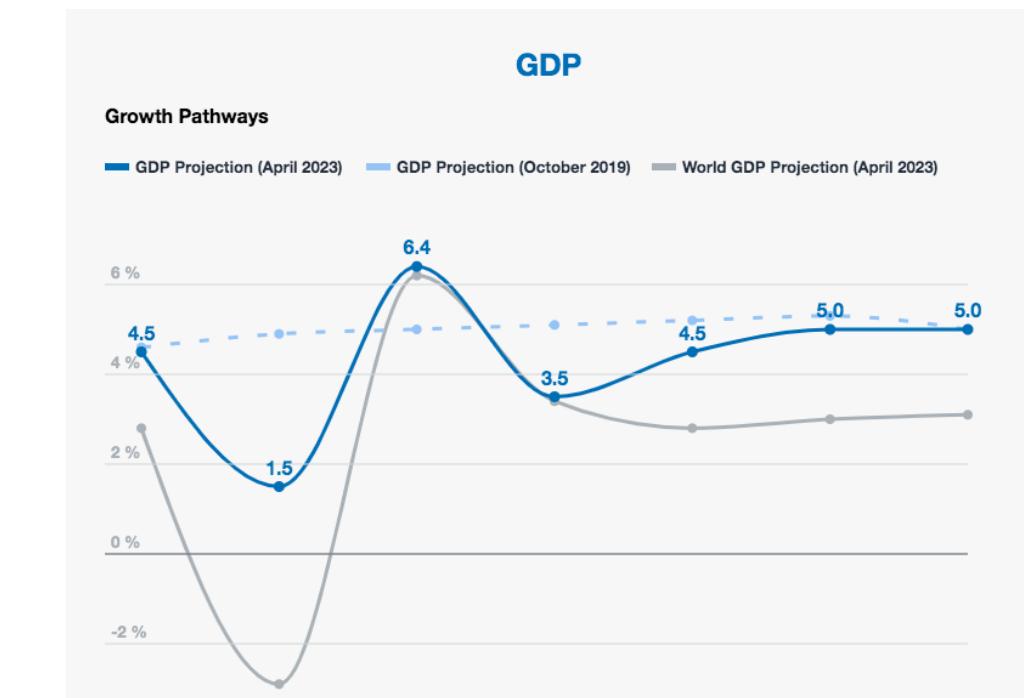
While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

Guinea Bissau's economy is in mitigation mode in 2023 but is expected to transition into acceleration mode by 2024-2025.¹ This pace of growth is characterized by being 64% higher, on average, than that of the world, and converging to the country's growth trajectory forecast before the pandemic. Accordingly, Guinea Bissau's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being.

This pace of growth would exert a moderate positive impact on reducing poverty, though there are still challenges to accelerate poverty reduction from its relatively high prevailing levels when using stringent thresholds. The economic expansion, on the other hand, would be less dependent on carbon emissions from fossil fuels as the country's fossil emissions intensity of GDP is projected to decrease at an annual rate of 1.2%.²

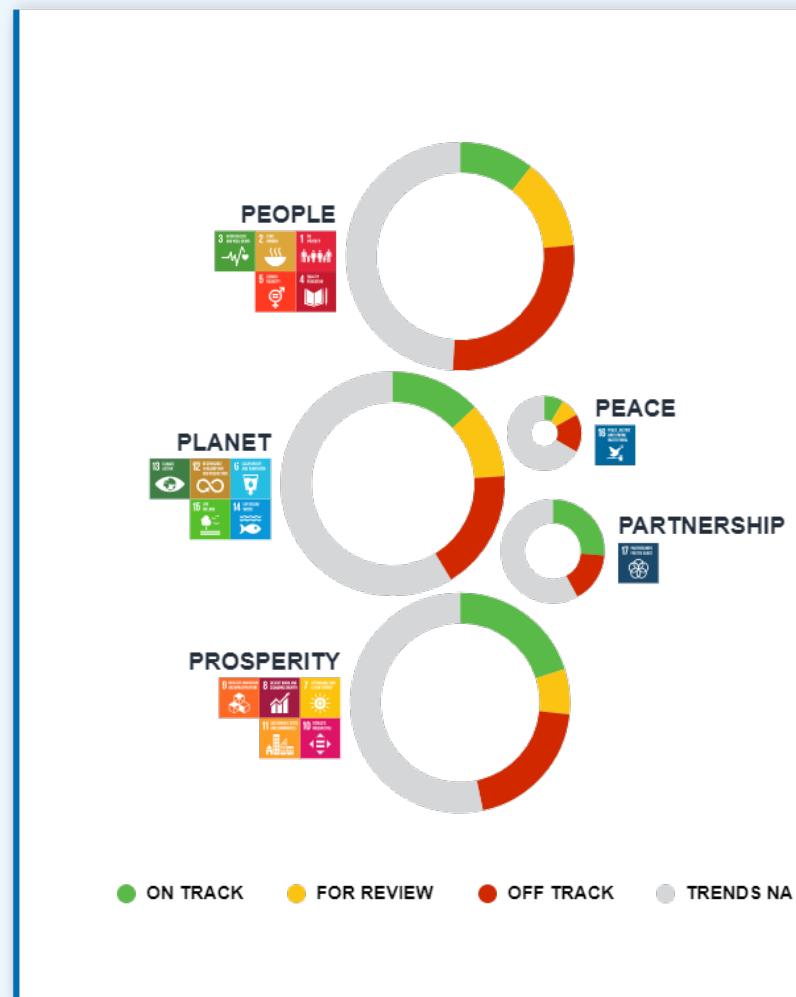
¹ The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is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

² CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per \$1,000 (2017 PPP).



SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Guinea Bissau 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.



SDG PRIORITIES

Guinea-Bissau'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. National Development Plan 2020-2023

SDG INTERLINKAGES

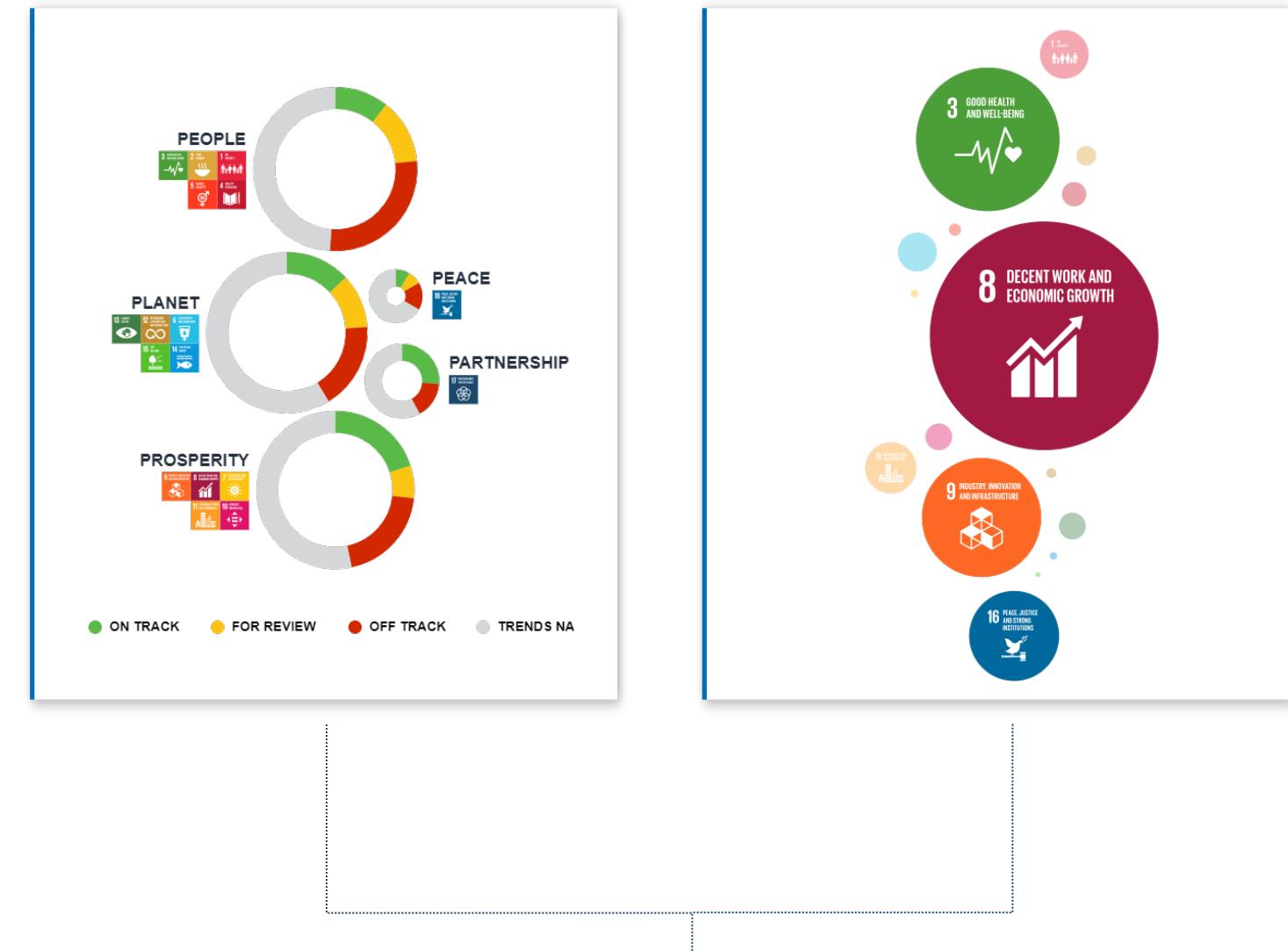
SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Guinea Bissau to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Guinea-Bissau'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 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage
- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

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

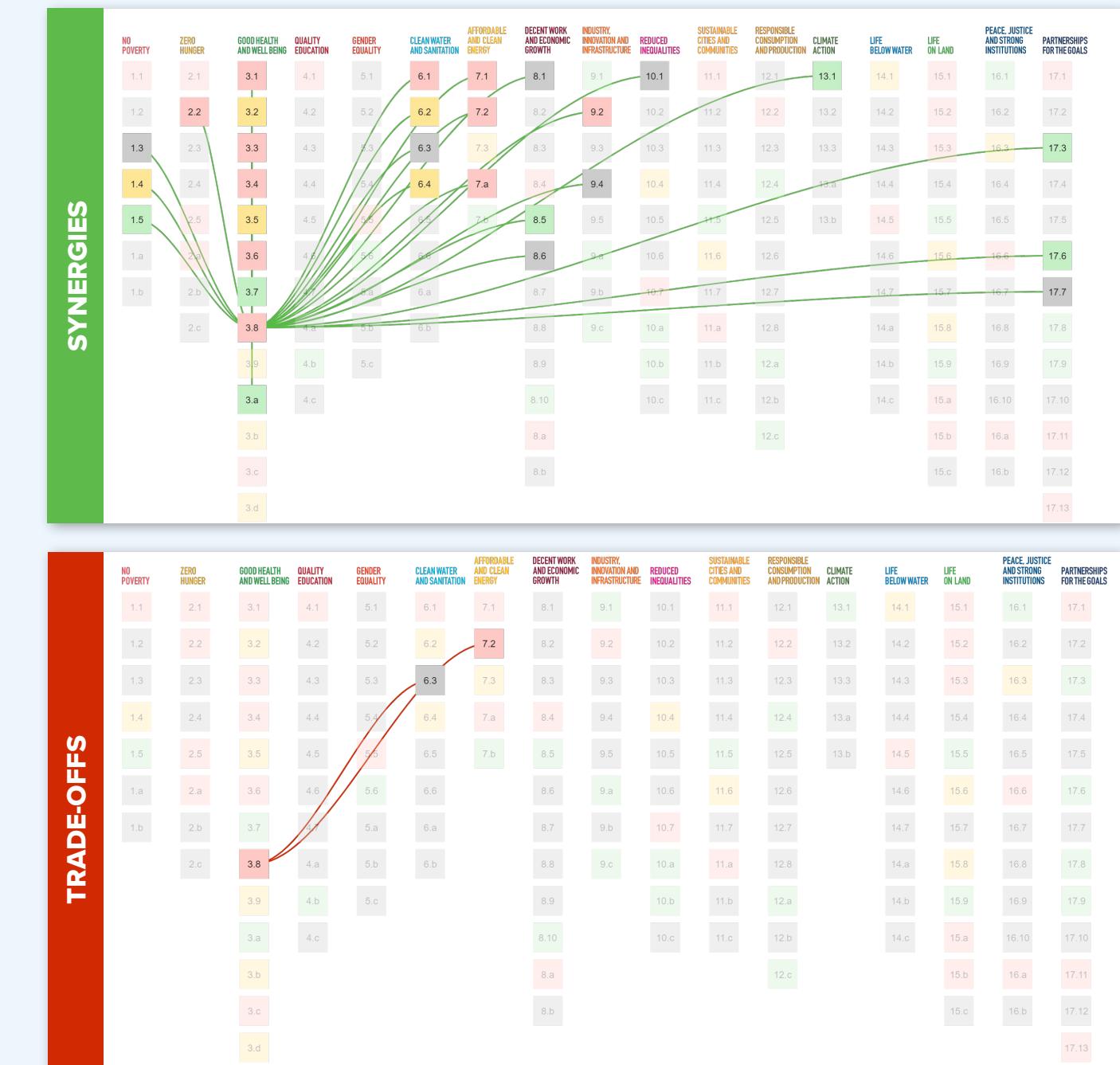
SDG INTERLINKAGES

3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Health-related results for Guinea-Bissau are found in improved COVID-19 responsiveness, improved access to quality health services, epidemiological surveillance, the fight against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and improved skills of staff

Indicator SDG 3.8.1, which is the coverage of essential health services, based on tracer interventions it is off track. The tracer conditions include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access.

● ON TRACK ● FOR REVIEW ● OFF TRACK ● TRENDS NA



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

Like many countries on the continent, Guinea-Bissau is trying to address the challenge of creating jobs. The focus is to increase the competitiveness of companies and investment in human capital for its citizens.

One innovative effort Guinea-Bissau has embarked on is to pay special attention to the transition mechanisms between qualifications and employment. This is being made possible in close collaboration with professional training institutions, which ensures greater involvement of the youth, women and the private sector.

● ON TRACK ● FOR REVIEW ● OFF TRACK ● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GNB/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

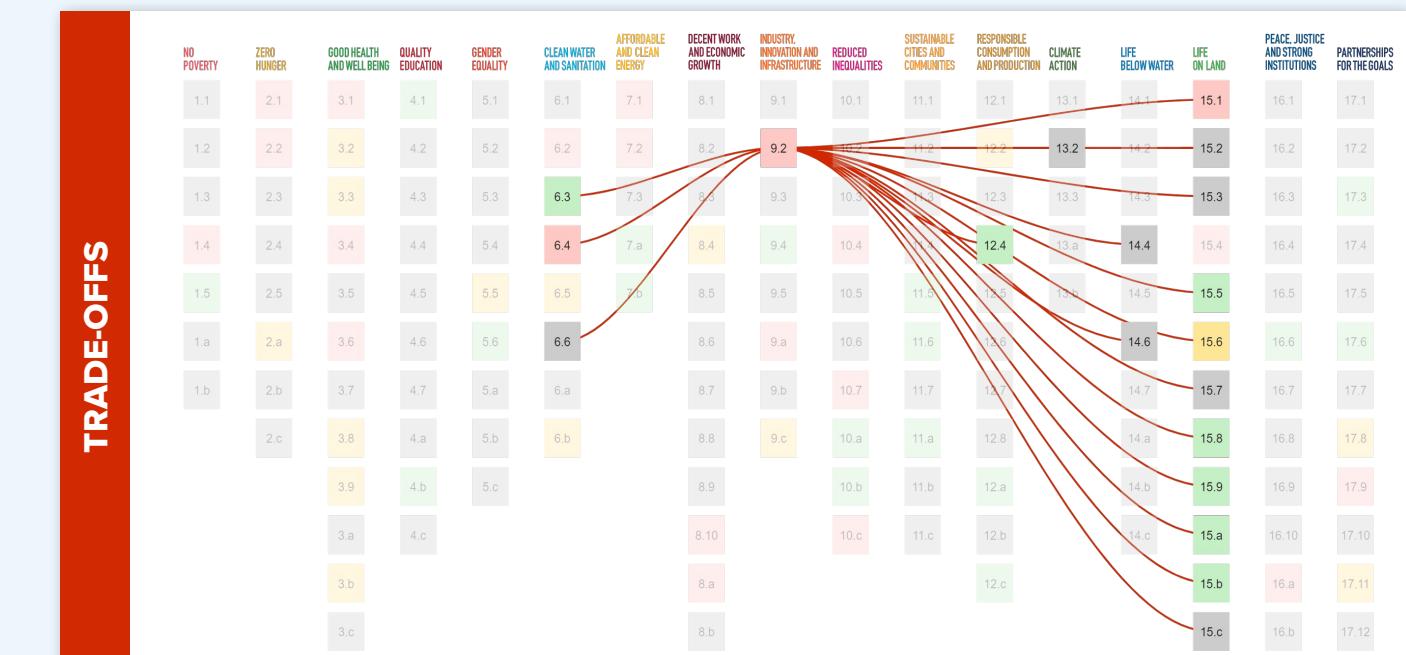
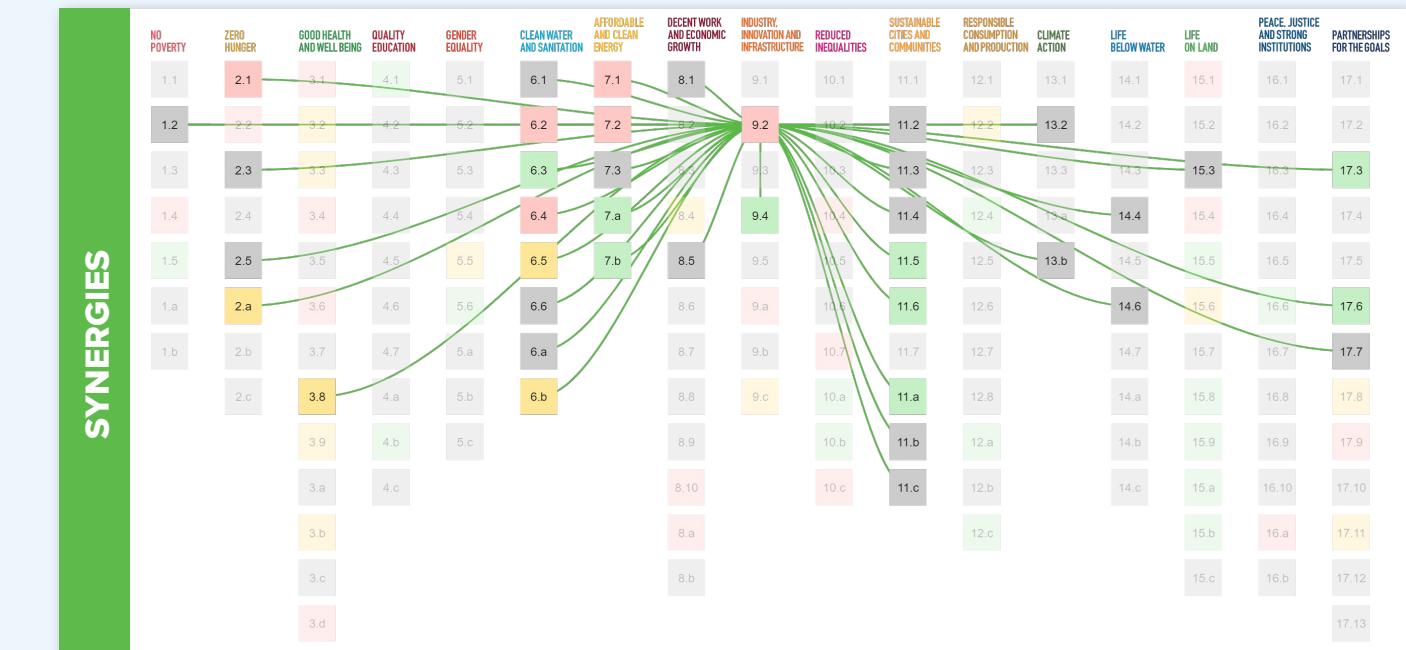
SDG INTERLINKAGES

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Value addition is considered a critical path for Guinea-Bissau's drive for inclusive and sustainable industrialization. That means creating value in agriculture and mining.

Given the fiscal constraints that the country faces, it may be useful for Guinea-Bissau to consider exploring new industries, industries of the future – including green technologies.

● ON TRACK ● FOR REVIEW ● OFF TRACK ● TRENDS NA



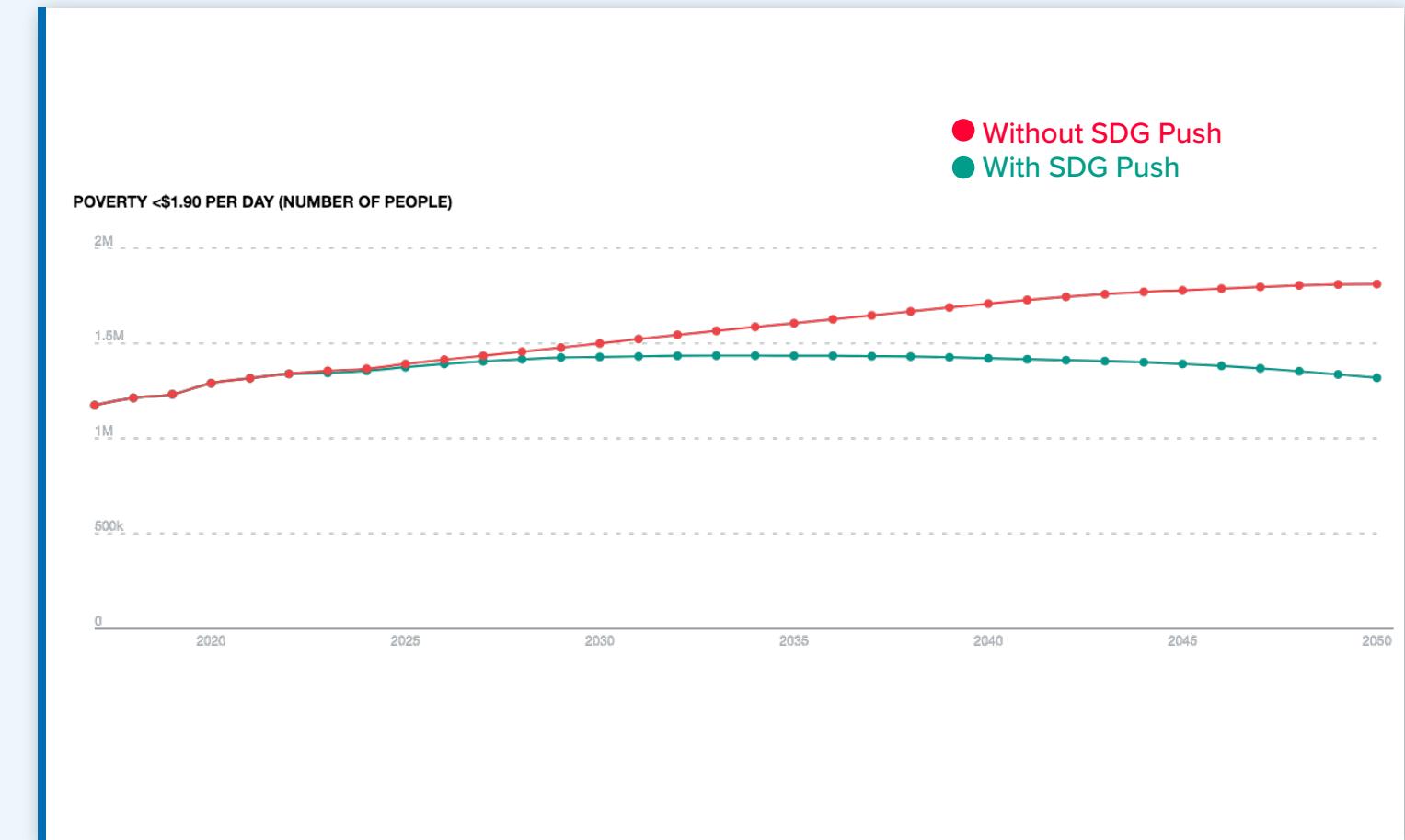
FUTURES SCENARIOS

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 Bissau can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	1.5 mn	1.8 mn
With the SDG Push	1.4 mn	1.3 mn



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:
<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GNB/sdg-trends>

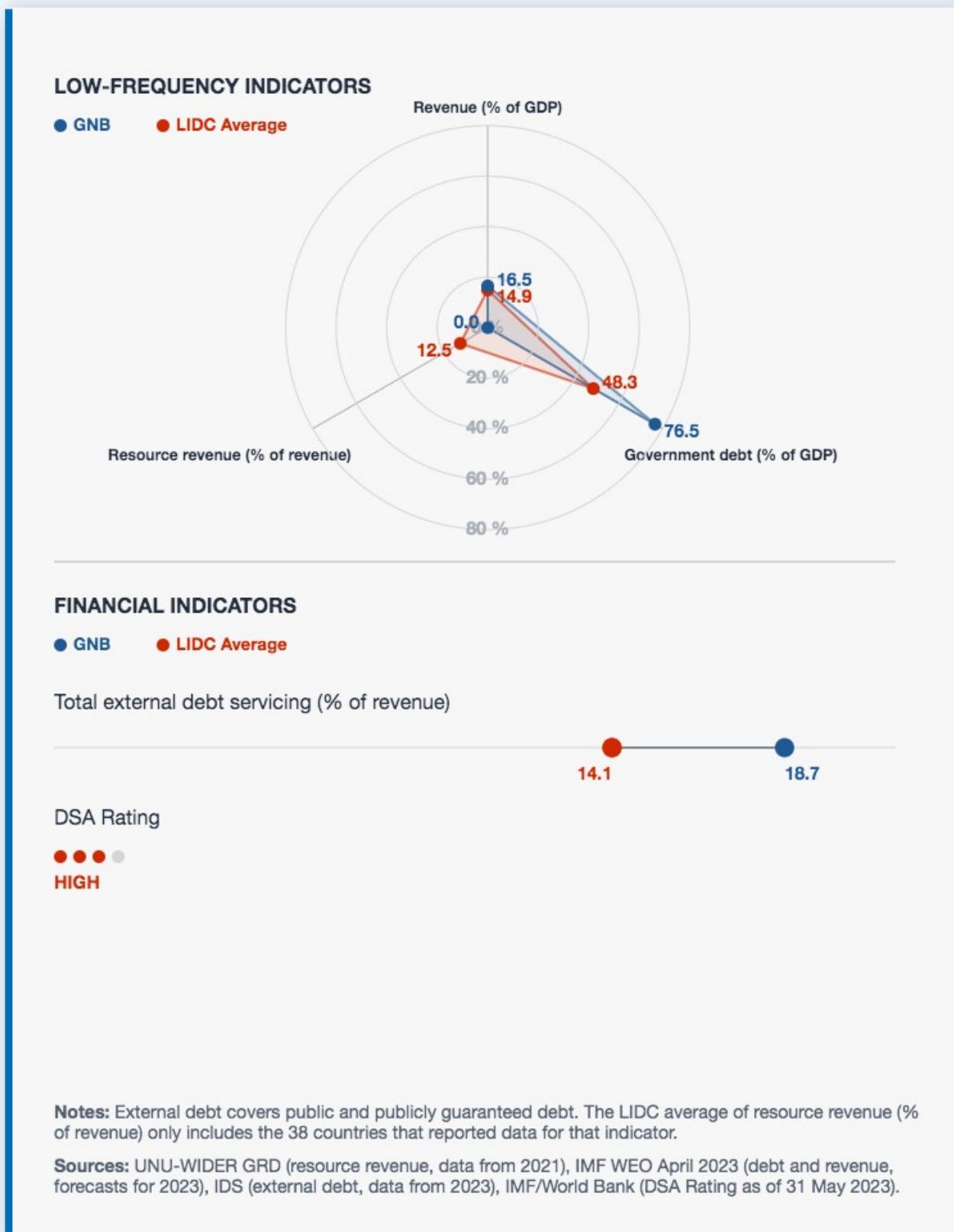
FINANCE & STIMULUS

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 Bissau's gross government debt, projected at 76.5% of GDP in 2023, is more than 1.5 times higher than the low-income developing countries' (LIDC) average of 48.3%. The country is projected to collect 16.5% of GDP in revenue this year, thus slightly more than the LIDC average of 14.9%.

Guinea Bissau's external debt servicing this year is projected to be at 18.7% of revenue compared to 14.1% for the LIDC average. Due to the upward trajectory of external debt, high fiscal deficits and its susceptibility to export shocks, the latest World Bank and IMF DSA from July 2021 rated the country as at 'high risk of debt distress'.



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 Bissau, possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing

**United Nations
Secretary-General's
SDG Stimulus
to Deliver
Agenda 2030**

FEBRUARY 2023



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 CO₂ 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).