JOINT SDG FUND

Joint Programme Document:

Developing national capacities to promote the resilience of populations to climate vulnerability in the Central African Republic (CAR)

Joint Programme Document
Just Energy Transition Seed Funding Track

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	
Country	Central African Republic (CAR)
Region	Africa
Joint programme title:	Developing national capacities to promote the resilience of populations to climate vulnerability in the Central African Republic (CAR)
Duration:	12 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	August 2024 - July 2025
Short description:	The "Development of national capacities to promote the resilience of populations to climate vulnerability" project aims to help CAR meet its national and international commitments to combat climate change by facilitating the transition to decarbonized electricity systems. The project is well aligned with the United Nations cooperation framework in CAR, in particular the associated results under the Planet pillar: By 2027, the resilience of the government and people is strengthened through sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. It also contributes to the associated results under the population pillar: by 2027, the population of CAR, in particular women, children, young people and other vulnerable groups access and use inclusive and sustainable quality services in education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and social protection. UNDP (lead partner) and UNICEF (co-lead partner) are combining their expertise in the energy and social sectors to help the government speed up the implementation of decentralized, clean and affordable energy solutions, focusing on micro- and mini-grids in rural and peri-urban areas, namely the outskirts of Bangui, in order to improve people's living conditions and incomes. Support will focus on streamlining regulatory processes in terms of governance and management, strengthening resilience by developing access to clean energy, which in turn helps improve access to other services including drinking water and hygiene, and other measures to support income generating activities (IGAs). To achieve these objectives, the project is organized into 3 components, 3 results and 3 outputs.
Joint Programme team:	
Resident Coordinator	Mohamed AG AYOYA, mayoya@un.org
Joint Program RCO focal point	Cyprien BALAYA,cyprien.balaya@un.org
Lead PUND JP Focal point	*PNUD, Edith Pulchérie ASSANI, Environment, Energy and Climate Change Programme Officer, edith.assani@undp.org*
PUNO 2 JP Focal point	*UNICEF, Michel LEBARAMO, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Programme Manager, malebaramo@unicef.org*
PUNO 3 JP Focal point	*Agency, name, position, and contact email*

Total budget:	$ 350,000
Source of funds:	
UN Joint SDG Fund	$ 250,000
PUNO 1 co-funding	$ 50,000
PUNO 2 co-funding	$ 50,000
PUNO 3 co-funding	$ 0
Government co-funding	$ 0
International donor co-funding	$ 0
Other sources co-funding	$ 0
Legal context	Legal Annex for the signing of the United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development (UNCCD) 2023 - 2027 in the Central African Republic

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	**Strategic Priority 2**: Population: Inclusion and equitable access to quality basic social services **RCPCA Pillar 2:** Renewing the social contract between the State and the population ***Objectives:*** *(i) Providing basic services to the population throughout the country, particularly in the fields of education, health and water, by gradually transferring capacities and resources to national structures.* ***Output 1.3:*** *People in CAR, especially women, newborns and children, have access to and use integrated, inclusive, high-quality services with a high impact on health, including HIV/AIDS, nutrition, water and sanitation, in health facilities, schools and communities.* **Indicator. 3.3** Number of people benefiting from basic sanitation services **Strategic priority 4: Planet:** Environmental sustainability and resilience in the face of crises and the effects of climate change **RCPCA Pillar 3:** Promoting economic recovery and revitalizing productive sectors ***Objectives:*** *(i) Reviving and developing the productive sectors (agriculture and livestock farming, mining and forestry); (ii) to rehabilitate and build infrastructure (in particular transport, electricity and communications networks); and (iii) to create conditions conducive to the development of the private sector and employment (improved business support and financial services, vocational training, entrepreneurship and employment).* ***Output 2.1:*** The use of natural resources is improved through innovative and sustainable economic practices **Indicator. 2.1.1** Nombre de microcentrales hydroélectriques ou solaires construites
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	- SDG 3: Enable all to live in good health and promote well-being for all at all ages - SDG 4. Ensure equal access to quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities - SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - SDG 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all and ensure sustainable management of water resources - SDG 7. Ensure access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at affordable cost - SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	**Result 1**: Governance and regulatory capacities in the electricity sub-sector are strengthened in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process. **Result 2**: The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems are strengthened in line with the NDC 3.0 process. **Result 3:** Resilience models are deployed
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	3000, 80% population of the target neighborhood
Anticipated financial leverage	USD 100,000 financed by UNDP and UNICEF in addition to the USD 250,000 allocated by the Joint SDG Fund
Localization marker score	2

The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. *Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.*	☐ Digital Transformation ☐ Food Systems ☐ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☒ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Transforming Education ☒ Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
Main engine room actions that the JP supports. *Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.*	☒ Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks ☒ Capacity building at scale ☐ Deal room (financing mix) ☐ Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis *(maximum of 500 words)*

The Central African Republic (CAR) covers an area of 623,000 km2, with a population of 6,470,307 in December 2023[1], 50.2% of whom are women, and a population density of 10 inhabitants per km². Bangui, the capital, is home to 1.5 million people, or 23.4% of the total population. Despite the efforts made under the RCPCA and the progress made on the ground, the population's living conditions are still very precarious. According to the UNDP's Human Development Report 2023-2024, CAR is ranked 191st out of 193 countries, with an HDI[2] of 0.387 in 2022. In 2020, the CAR's human capital index stood at 0.29[3], lower than that of other post-conflict countries, which stands at 0.37.

There is strong social demand for access to basic social services and quality infrastructure (roads, energy, water, education, health), as well as for the revival of productive sectors capable of generating income for rural populations, young people and women. The health sector continues to face a number of major challenges, including poor coverage of the country by operational, high-quality health facilities and a shortage of qualified human resources. The empowerment of women is hampered by socio-cultural, administrative and legislative factors. The CAR ranks 166th out of 193 countries, with a gender inequality index of 0.673. The uncontrolled exploitation of subsoil natural resources and forests will, in the long term, accelerate the harmful effects of climate change and compromise environmental sustainability. Energy access rates are very low: only 8%[4] of the population has access to electricity. 0.9% of the population has access to clean fuels and cooking technologies, making biomass the main source of energy for 98% of the country's energy balance. Despite the high potential of its water resources, lack of access to electricity contributes to enabling only 30% of the population to have access to drinking water.

For this reason, CAR's development partners, particularly the United Nations agencies, have adopted a paradigm shift from humanitarian assistance to sustainable and transformational development. This is why the UNDP and UNICEF have developed a joint programme (JP) to support the Central African government's efforts to promote access to electricity for off-grid populations in rural and peri-urban areas, namely the outskirts of Bangui. The aim is to help the country make the transition to a low-carbon society. The decarbonated energy produced and distributed to the population with limited access to electricity will stimulate communication and dialogue with the various stakeholders, including the sectoral government institutions, local authorities, the private sector as well as the target community particularly youths and women, on the energy transition and promote the reduction of firewood. It also supports economic activities of such population, contributes to development of value chains and to improving people's incomes and living conditions.

Programme Strategy and theory of change *(maximum of 1500 words)*

This section summarizes JP's strategy, describes the expected results and how they are linked, complementary and coherent. It includes:

(1) A brief written explanation and simple graphic diagram of the theory of change, including the main assumptions. This defines the change path needed to achieve the desired results.

- **Results**

Component 1: Strengthening the governance framework and regulatory capacities of the electricity sub-sector, focusing on a transition to renewable energy in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process.

This component aims to support the improvement of the framework for governance and regulation of operations in support of the CAR's NDC 3.0 process. The policies developed will guide government actions and provide tools

[1] According to ICASEES

[2] Human Development Index

[3] This means that a Central African child born today can only achieve 29% of his or her potential because of poor quality education and limited access to adequate healthcare.

[4] Monitoring Report on SDG 7, 2023 - based on 2021 data;

for effective sector management while ensuring alignment with long-term national and international climate goals.

Result 1: Governance and regulatory capacity in the electricity sub-sector strengthened in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process.

Output 1.1: Set of policies to develop and operate the electricity subsector for the benefit of urban and rural populations available, providing government with a management tool and framework to regulate the subsector Electricity sector in support of NDC 3.0 process of the CAR.

Activity 1.1.1: Develop a sustainable management, operation and maintenance model for the energy production units that can be piloted in the outskirts of Bangui in relation to Component 3, but with implicated to other rural areas.
A consultant will be recruited to develop a sustainable model for the management, operation and maintenance of energy production systems in the outskirts of Bangui. Following discussions and consultations in the field with representatives of local administrations and grassroots communities, the consultant will propose an institutional framework that allows community participation in the management, operation and maintenance of the production units.

Activity 1.1.2: Promote a regulatory framework for the electricity sub-sector.
The regulatory and promotion agencies for rural electrification created by the 2005 Electricity Code were dissolved by the government on the recommendation of the IMF for budgetary reasons. In view of the need to continue opening up the electricity subsector to independent operators, the government, as part of the revision of the electricity code, plans to rehabilitate these bodies in line with current governance needs and mobilize resources. An inventory of these regulatory and development functions of rural electrification will be carried out and their resource mobilization strategy, including new funding mechanisms, will be developed, as necessary, with the support of a consultant recruited by the project.

Activity 1.1.3: Organize missions, meetings and workshops.
This activity will identify the main stakeholders, including representatives of the private sector and workers' associations, and organize fact-finding missions, technical data collection, meetings and workshops to validate the documents produced.

Component 2: Strengthening the technical capacities of stakeholders to accelerate the transition to renewable energies by taking advantage of technological advances and clean energy innovations and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms in the alignment with CAR's NDC 3.0 process.

The aim of this component is to ensure that the main stakeholders understand the concept of energy transition in relation to the CAR's NDC and promote actions in line with the NDC 3.0 process.

This Component will address the technical and regulatory barriers to the implementation of small hydro or photovoltaic power plants to supply isolated mini grids for the electrification related to the piloting of the model in the outskirts of Bangui and, subsequently with implications to other rural or remote areas. Activities are designed to help communities, competent national structures, and private developers to improve their capacity to provide solutions or to participate in expressions of interest for the operation of these mini grids.

Result 2: Technical capacity of stakeholders and partnership framework for independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in line with CAR's NDC 3.0 process.

Output 2.1: The technical capabilities of potential developers selected by the government among of energy sector private compagnies by call for expression of interest and the partnership framework for independent operation of energy generation systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in accordance with CAR's NDC 3.0 process.

Activity 2.1.1: Train private operators and associations to manage and bid for tenders for the operation of energy production systems.

The aim is to build the capacity of the players involved (private operators, administrations, associations) to be able to respond to invitations to tender in the electricity sub-sector. A consultant will be recruited to provide training on administrative, financial and technical management tools and instruments, in particular OHADA, the administrative and technical organization of a small electricity production unit, the business plan, calculating energy flows, processing electricity invoices, financial modeling, etc. Stakeholder selection will prioritize private operators already active in the energy sector, associations with demonstrated community engagement, and emerging players with interest in the energy production sub-sector.

Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen the public-private partnership framework defined by the PPP Act and its implementing regulations.

The aim is to enable private operators to take ownership of the PPP law adopted by the government by enabling sector representatives (CMAA, SMEs, etc.) to take stock of the implementation of this law and its implementing regulations to activate financing mechanisms. If gaps are identified, the project may recruit a consultant to help the government promote inclusive policy dialogues and draw up guidance tools to increase electricity generation and ensure wider access to shared energy. Stakeholders will be selected based on their alignment with PPP objectives, including sector representatives, private operators and other organizations with a history of advocating for PPP and relevant energy policy reforms.

Activity 2.1.3: Organize meetings and workshops.
This activity will enable us to take charge of information missions, technical data collection, meetings and workshops to validate the documents produced.

Component 3: Deployment of resilience model

The expected result of this component, which will be complimented with the policy and capacity building work under Components 1 and 2, is the deployment of a mini photovoltaic power station, as pilot initiative, to supply energy to the identified social structures and to women through their IGAs. With a view to strengthening the resilience of the local population, the project plans to promote capacity-building to help people in the project area adapt to the effects of climate change, by disseminating improved stoves and supporting the Higher Institute of Technology (HIT) in its efforts to train students in the maintenance of photovoltaic systems. The comparative advantage of United Nations entities, in particular the UNDP in new and renewable energy and UNICEF in basic social services (health, education, water), is an added value to the project. As agencies of the United Nations system, UNDP and UNICEF can play a unifying role in supporting the government and all the other players involved in the paradigm shift desired by CAR, which is to move from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development.

Result 3: Models of resilience deployed.

Output 3.1: Means to develop resilience capacities deployed.

Activity 3.1.1: Raise awareness, train and inform stakeholders, particularly the rural populations in the outskirts of Bangui including women and youth, on the concept of energy transition with linkages to technical capacity building under Component 2.

This activity involves raising awareness, training and informing stakeholders about the concept of energy transition and ensuring that the project is inclusive and widely owned.

Activity 3.1.2: Promote clean cooking amongst the rural populations in the outskirts of Bangui, as a pilot to finetune policies and regulations, with a focus on women

The aim is to build the capacities of the rural populations of the PCH sites in the face of the main challenge of combating climate change and reducing the rate of risks and violence against women/girls

who go in search of firewood for cooking and selling in the locality targeted by the project by equipping households with improved stoves, with particular emphasis on women.

Activity 3.1.3: Develop IST students' photovoltaic system maintenance skills

Through this activity, the project will provide the Higher Institute of Technology (IST) of the University of Bangui with batches of photovoltaic system assembly equipment kits, including tools and materials for practical work sessions.

Activity 3.1.4: Install a mini photovoltaic power plant on the site.
After assessing the needs of the project site, the project will install an installed capacity of around 20 kWp to produce a mini photovoltaic power plant to meet the needs identified. The energy produced will power a health center, a school, a water tower pump and a number of kiosks supporting IGAs.

Activity 3.1.5: Build a water tower on a borehole equipped with an electric pump.
This activity will involve the construction of a borehole with a mechanical pump powered by locally generated renewable energy to supply a water tower.

Activity 3.1.6: Support IGAs
Electricity kiosks will be set up to house mills, grinders and huskers to promote value chain development and support IGAs. Women and vulnerable groups will be the main beneficiaries of this activity, which aims to improve their income and guarantee their human rights.

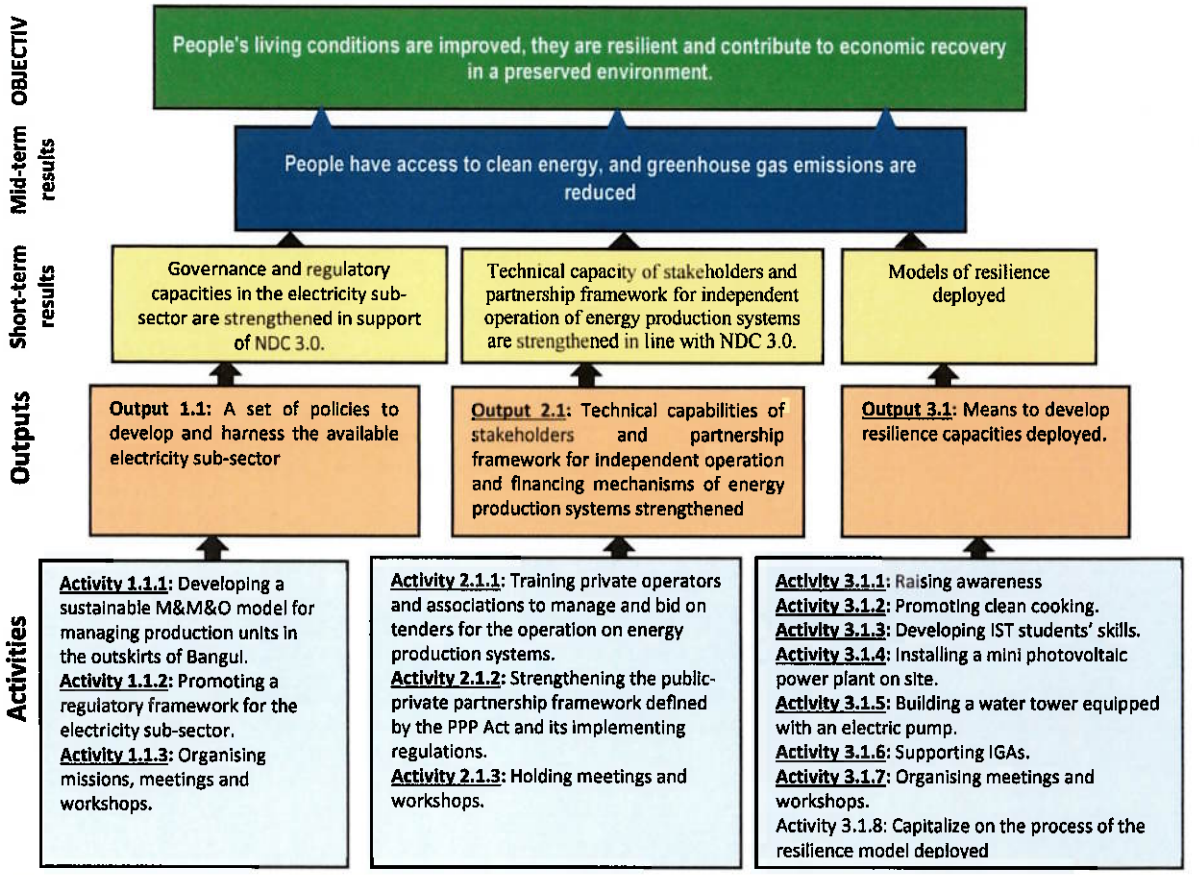
Activity 3.1.7: Organize meetings and workshops.
This will enable us to take charge of information missions, technical data collection, meetings and workshops to validate the documents produced.

Activity 3.1.8: Capitalize on the process of the resilience model deployed.
This activity will make it possible to draw up a strategy for scaling up and ensuring the sustainability of this project, which will be added to the initiative currently being developed by the UNDP to promote new and renewable energies and thus put CAR on the path to a fair energy transition.

- **Theory of Change**

To help achieve the objective of building people's resilience while reducing greenhouse gas emissions through socio-economic development based on renewable energies, it is proposed to deploy a mini photovoltaic power plant to supply electricity to power a health center, a school, an electric pump supplying a water tower from a borehole and IGA kiosks. The aim is to demonstrate that accelerated and increased access to renewable energies (electricity and clean cooking) can drive development and achieve both environmental objectives and sustainable development by improving the socio-economic conditions of the population.

Assumption 1: If national leadership and the commitment of all players are effective and determined in the fight against climate change.
Assumption 2: If the main players involved in implementation (government, technical and financial partners, private sector, etc.) are committed to mobilizing sufficient financial resources.
Assumption 3: If communities' access to off-grid electricity is promoted and the public electricity service is improved.
Assumption 4: If the regulatory framework is conducive to private sector participation, the capacities of the stakeholders concerned will be strengthened, and support will be provided for income-generating activities, the empowerment of women and improved public services.



Assumptions:

1. National leadership and the commitment of all stakeholders are effective and determined in the fight against climate change.
2. The main players involved in implementation (government, technical and financial partners, private sector, etc.) are committed to mobilising sufficient financial resources.
3. Communities' access to off-grid electricity is promoted and the public electricity service is improved.
4. The regulatory framework conducive to private sector participation and the capacities of the stakeholders concerned (energy, water, trade, SMEs, civil society) are strengthened, and support for income-generating activities and the promotion of women's empowerment and the improvement of public services provided is put in place.

(2) How the JP project complements the efforts of other development partners and programmes already working on the same or similar issues. Also indicate the added value of UN collaboration in this joint program.

CAR has begun and will continue to tackle the problem of poor access to electricity with the help of the donor community. Without donor support, it is unlikely that CAR will be able to increase access to electricity for its population. In its NDC, CAR aims to increase its electricity generation capacity with 10 MW of micro-hydro, 60 MW of large hydro (on the Lobaye river) and 40 MWp of grid-connected solar photovoltaic, all by 2030. With this in mind, support from China and the World Bank has enabled the installation of 15 MWp and 25 MWp respectively on the outskirts of Bangui. In addition, the African Development Bank is supporting the rehabilitation of the Boali 1 plants, and the UNDP is helping the government to build 300 kW of hydroelectric power in Gamboula. For the people of Bangui and the regions, these efforts are still insufficient. That's why this project complements the work already underway. It will help people on the outskirts of Bangui who have yet to benefit from the advantages of electricity. Clean energy produced and distributed by the project will also help extend the work of SODECA, which is still unable to supply drinking water on a permanent basis to all the localities on the outskirts of Bangui.

(3) The expected outcomes of the JP, their contribution to accelerating the SDGs and how they are anchored and logically contribute to the country's CF outcomes and national priorities. Indicate how the JP aligns with the different SDG transitions and reinforces the engine room actions.

The JP will increase access to clean energy, while enabling the country to reduce GHG emissions in line with the NDC 3.0 process, which helps supplying electricity to a health center, a school, a drinking water production unit, or to IGAs for women and contributes to the country's achievement of the following SDGs:

Priority 2, Outcome 1 of the UNDSCF

- Goal 3: Achieve good health for all and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal 4: Ensure equal access to quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities.
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all and ensure sustainable management of water resources.

Priority 4, Outcome 1 of the UNDSCF

- Objective 7. Ensure access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost.
- Objective 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

(4) Explain how people, and in particular marginalized and vulnerable groups, will directly benefit from the joint program. Please select from the table below the groups that have a specific outcome in the joint program. Remember that the joint program will be asked to monitor and report on its direct contribution to the selected marginalized and vulnerable groups. Also briefly explain how the project will seek to achieve meaningful participation of rights holders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, in the implementation of the project.

This joint program will increase access to clean energy amongst the rural populations, which also helps provide access to drinking water for people not served by the SODECA drinking water network. These are vulnerable people, particularly girls and women, who are forced to travel long distances to fetch water. This will enable girls to go to school and women to devote themselves to IGAs thanks to the provision of electricity kiosks. The supply of electricity and water to schools will encourage school attendance, particularly among girls. Supplying water and electricity to the health center will provide quality care for the target population, particularly children and women. Finally, the promotion of improved stoves will help to reduce the use of biomass as an energy source for food, thereby helping to protect the environment.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups[5]	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	1,580
Children	1,275
Youth	750
Persons with disabilities	N/D
Older persons	120
Indigenous peoples	N/A
Refugees & asylum seekers	N/A
Internally displaced persons	N/A
Other groups: student	50
Other groups: (please specify which)	Specify which Output
Other groups: (please specify which)	Specify which Output

[5] The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~/files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89.

(1) *Identify up to 5 UN human rights mechanisms to which the implementation of the program will contribute (for example, the UPR, treaty bodies or special procedures; you can use the Universal Human Rights Index to identify them). Explain in at least one sentence per recommendation how the program will contribute to that recommendation.*

This joint program will contribute to the following human rights mechanisms:
- The right to water and sanitation - Women's empowerment
- Gender equity and equality
- The right to education
- The right to health

Sustainability and Exit Strategy *(maximum 500 words)*

The sustainability recommended is based on four dimensions:
- Governance
- Societal
- Social
- Environmental

Gouvernance
The project will be implemented jointly by UNDP and UNICEF. The weak technical, financial and human capacities of the government's technical services at national and regional level, as well as of local authorities, are an obstacle to the development and sustainability of investments and basic services. This is why, to ensure the continuity of services after the project, UNDP and UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of the sectoral institutions (sectoral ministries and their deconcentrated services), local authorities and the private sector in their roles of regulation, planning, implementation, management and monitoring for the provision of sustainable electricity services. This project aims to address this issue by building the capacity of government and local stakeholders to enhance their ownership in driving green and just energy transitions and improve their resilience. The project will also develop practical tools and facilitate knowledge sharing to help institutionalize and embed their roles within government and community practices.

Societal
The project also helps operationalize the PPP Act to activate financing mechanisms and provides technical support to the regulatory and promotion agencies for rural electrification for developing and implementing their resource mobilization strategy, including new financing mechanisms, with a view to promote the financial sustainability. UNDP and UNICEF will continue to advocate with the government on the need to gradually increase the State budget allocated to the electricity and water sectors, and to improve monitoring of stakeholders. To strengthen long-term sustainability, the project will actively engage development partners, donors, regional and international financing institutions to identify investment and funding opportunities for expanding the project's solutions and approaches.

Social
In addition, the project will ensure the effective involvement of the target community, particularly young people and women, throughout the project planning and implementation process. This will create clear pathways for their ongoing engagement and ensure community commitment to the success of the project. The project will help to strengthen the management and maintenance framework of the electricity utilities and other services by defining clear accountability mechanisms for the various stakeholders, who should help to improve and ensure the provision of sustainable services. This will ensure the gradual appropriation of the project by the beneficiaries, community leadership in maintaining and scaling the services, and the sustainability of the activities by the local authorities beyond the project duration.

At the end of the project, a clear framework defining the roles and responsibilities of each player, as well as management tools, will be drawn up, and each stakeholder will be trained to carry out their role effectively. It will respond to the population needs in the HDP Nexus target areas.

Environmental
The project can demonstrate a replicable model that increases access to electricity for off-grid populations beyond the outskirts of Bangui while promoting the country's transition to a low-carbon society. The successful project outcomes can help integrate this model into CAR's broader energy strategy, accelerate the decarbonated energy production and distribution through scale-up and adaptation to the needs of the population across other regions particularly rural areas. This will contribute to CAR's NDC 3.0 process and foster long-term impact.

Steering and management arrangements *(maximum 500 words)*

The project will be implemented by UNDP and UNICEF in accordance with their management procedures. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources (MDERH). MDERH will be the project owner and will have a central role in the implementation of the project. A steering committee will be set up for strategic coordination and overall supervision of the implementation of project activities. It is responsible for the effective management of the program and the achievement of project results. It provides strategic oversight and guidance to the program team from inception to closure, including adjustments to JP results and strategy, progress reporting and learning, and evaluation (where appropriate).

The steering committee is co-chaired by the MDREH representative and a representative of the Resident Coordinator, with secretarial functions provided by UNDP, the lead agency.

The members of the steering committee include a representative of UNDP, a representative of UNICEF, a staff member of the RCO, a representative of DGRH, a representative of DG Energy, a representative of the Ministry of the Environment, a representative of civil society, a representative of environmental NGOs and a representative of the private sector. Normally, the steering committee of a joint project meets twice a year to review the progress of the project. The joint program team manages the results for the duration of the program. This is done in accordance with the program's results framework, work plan and budget.

The team is made up of UNDP, UNICEF and MDREH program staff. The program is coordinated and managed by UNDP, the lead agency.

The RCO will ensure overall oversight of the joint initiative. In particular, the RCO will complete the reporting process and its quality as per the Guidelines. As part of HDP Nexus, the RCO will help the project connect to the other initiatives for the sake of the complementarity needed to achieve Nexus.

They order the planned activities, monitor implementation and the achievement of results, draw lessons and make recommendations. The project team is accountable to the Steering Committee (SC).

The construction of a mini photovoltaic power plant and a water tower supplied by a borehole equipped with a solar-powered electric pump will be carried out by companies in charge of the work. The work will be supervised by engineering consultants and monitored by the General Directorates for Energy and Water Resources. Procurement of goods works and consultancy services under the project will be carried out in accordance with procurement procedures and regulations, and the regulatory framework and training will be provided by consultants recruited for this purpose. Finally, the NGOs will be involved in social intermediation.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon request. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with the exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which include information on donor visibility requirements.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

Remarks:

Annex 1.1 JP Outputs

Joint Programme: Integrated Results Framework and Workplan			
Output 1.1.: A set of policies to develop and exploit the available electricity sub-sector, a management tool and a framework for regulating the electricity sub-sector in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process.			
Output indicator 1: A sustainable M&M&O model available in the outskirts of Bangui	Baseline 2024: ToRs for consultant recruitment	Target 2025: 1	Means of verification: Activity report
Output indicator 2: Report on the state of play of the regulatory function in the electricity sector and the resource mobilization strategy, including new financing mechanisms	Baseline 2024: 0	Target 2025: 1	Means of verification: Product report
Output 2.1.: The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in line with CAR's NDC 3.0 process.			
Output indicator 1: Number of private operators and associations trained for the operation of energy production systems	Baseline: 0	Target: 30	Means of verification: Training workshop report
Output indicator 2: Number of participants in the information and awareness workshop on the PPP framework	Baseline: 0	Target: 40	Means of verification: Training workshop report
Output 3.1.: Means to develop the resilience capacities are deployed			
Output indicator 1: Number of participants in awareness raising on the concept of energy transition	Baseline: 0	Target: 1000 (including women and youths)	Means of verification: Training workshop report
Output indicator 2: Number of participants from rural areas in workshops on clean cooking	Baseline: 0	Target: 300 (focusing on women in rural areas)	Means of verification: Training workshop report
Output indicator 3: Number of batches of photovoltaic system assembly equipment kits including tools and materials for practical work sessions delivered to IST	Baseline: 0	Target: 4	Means of verification: Receipt and discharge report
Output indicator 4: Installed capacity of a mini photovoltaic power plant and Number of improved households distributed	Baseline: 0 / 0	Target: 20 kWc / 200 households	Means of verification: Reception and discharge report
Output indicator 5: Number of boreholes and water towers equipped with electric pumps	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: Reception report
Output indicator 6: Number of women receiving support for their IGAs	Baseline: 0	Target: 100	Means of verification: Reception report

Annex 1.2 JP Contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of governmental (both central and decentralized), non-governmental and private organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for the acceleration of the SDGs, with the support of the Common Fund for the SDGs.	Baseline: 0	Target: 40	MOV: Activity report
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline: 0	Target: - -- women - -- Men	MOV: Activity report
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 10	MOV: Activity report
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. standard operating procedures, training modules, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focusing on capacity building for the acceleration of the SDGs with the support of the Common Fund for the SDGs (broken down by central and local actors).	Baseline: 0	Target: 4	MOV: Activity and training workshop reports

Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Workplan

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US$)
Output 1.1: A set of policies to develop and exploit the available electricity and water sub-sectors	Bangui	September 2024	December 2024		SDG6, SDG7	0	0	4 - Capacity building, technical assistance 6 - Direct support, service provision	USD 25,000
Output 2.1: The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy and water production systems are strengthened.	Bangui	October 2024	January 2024		SDG6, SDG7	0	0	4 - Capacity building, technical assistance 6 - Direct support, service provision	USD 27,000
Output 3.1: Deployment of resilience models	Bangui	September 2024	September 2025		SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG13	1	3	6 - Direct support, service provision	USD 198,000

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Assess the main risks related to implementation of the JP in the simplified risk matrix below. Risk level should be determined by multiplying the likelihood by the impact. Risk level should be described as Very High, High, Medium, or Low based on the image below. See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
1.4 Climate change and disaster	Social and Environmental	9	3	3	Improving early warning of meteorological events and promoting the safety of people and property	PUNO (PNUD, UNICEF) and project beneficiaries
3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making	Operational	6	3	2	Involve national and local authorities from the design phase through to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities	PUNO (PNUD, UNICEF) and project beneficiaries
5.1 Government commitment	Political	15	3	5	Ongoing dialogue and consultation with all the project's key stakeholders, both institutional and community-based, to strengthen ownership	PUNO (PNUD, UNICEF) and project beneficiaries
8.1. Armed Conflict	Safety and Security	12	3	4	Close monitoring of changes in safety dynamics. Adaptation of the implementation schedule	PUNO (UNDP, UNICEF) and project beneficiaries

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	Consequences				
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

Risk Categories (for reference)

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3.Operational	4.Organizational	5. Political	2.Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights 1.2. Gender 1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources 1.4. Climate change and disaster 1.5. Community health and safety 1.6. Labour conditions/standards 1.7. Cultural heritage 1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples 1.9. Displacement and resettlement 1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency 1.11. Stakeholder engagement 1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse	2.1. Cost recovery 2.2. Value for money 2.3. Corruption and fraud 2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency 2.5. Delivery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities 3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations 3.3. Leadership & management 3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management 3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant) 3.6. Reporting and communication 3.7. Partnership 3.8. Capacity development of national partners 3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making 3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.1. Governance 4.2. Monitoring 4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation 4.4. Knowledge management 4.5. Grievances 4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners 4.7. Human Resources 4.8. Budget availability and cash flow 4.9. Internal control 4.10. Procurement 4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,	5.1. Government commitment 5.2. Political will 5.3. Political instability 5.4. Change/ turnover in government	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation 6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization 6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.1. Theory of change 7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities 7.3. Capacities of the partners 7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners 7.5. Code of conduct and ethics 7.6. Public opinion and media 7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	8.1. Armed Conflict 8.2. Terrorism 8.3. Crime 8.4. Civil Unrest 8.5. Natural Hazards 8.6. Manmade Hazards

Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	• Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?	No	The installation of a mini solar power station to supply electricity and a motorized pumping tower to improve the quality of life of beneficiaries	Activity report
	• Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?	No	At least USD 180,000 has been earmarked for electrical and hydraulic equipment	Activity report
	• Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	A grassroots consultation is planned	Activity report
	• Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	Calls for expressions of interest will be open to all (organizations and resource persons).	Activity report
Advocacy	• Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?	No		
	• Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?	Yes	Most of the training planned will be for representatives of the sectoral authorities at local level.	Activity report
Actions	• Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches	Yes	The development of the M&M&O sustainable model is one example	Activity report

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?			
	• Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.	Yes	Inclusive training is planned for all stakeholders, support for women and support for the health center are all inclusive.	
	• Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.	No		
	• Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.	No		
Accountability & Sustainability	• Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?	No		

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	• Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?	Yes	Support for IGAs and maintenance training are key to sustainability	Activity report
Criteria for Scoring • Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. • Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. • Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. • Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.		Total # of Yes = 6 (Marker 2)		

Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1.1 : A set of policies to develop and exploit the available electricity sub-sector, a management tool and a framework for regulating the electricity sub-sector in support of CAR's NDC 3.0	2	Ensure incorporation of gender equality and impact for energy transition policies and reforms, coupled with measures to ensure sex-disaggregated data collection in terms of energy access, usage and employment.
Output 2.1: The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in line with CAR's NDC 3.0 process.	2	Gender equality and the empowerment of women are important objectives, not least because building the capacity of associations and structures will enable women beneficiaries to play an active role in the management and maintenance of water and electricity facilities.
Output 3.1: Means to develop resilience capacities are deployed	2	Gender equality and women's empowerment are the main objectives, particularly because the burden of fetching water falls mainly on girls and women. On the other hand, the implementation of IGAs as part of the JP contributes to the empowerment of women.

Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1.1 : A set of policies to develop and exploit the available electricity sub-sector, a management tool and a framework for regulating the electricity sub-sector in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process	2	The JP will ensure that the policy and associated tools to be developed will promote human rights through inclusive consultation with stakeholders, particularly those in rural areas.
Output 2.1 : The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in line with CAR's NDC 3.0 process	1	The JP will integrate human rights considerations in the planned activities with the aim of boosting knowledge and skills of stakeholders to mainstream human rights in their operations.
Output 3.1 : Means to develop resilience capacities are deployed	2	A significant contribution to the realization of human rights, as having access to electricity, drinking water, quality healthcare and education is a right.

Sustaining Peace Marker *(optional- please only fill out if you added the marker to the workplan above)*

Please copy the output/outcomes as per in the workplan and add the Sustaining Peace marker score justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification
Output 1.1: A set of policies to develop and exploit the available electricity sub-sector, a management tool and a framework for regulating the electricity sub-sector in support of CAR's NDC 3.0 process	0	No contribution to peace
Output 2.1: The technical capacities of stakeholders and the partnership framework for the independent operation of energy production systems and financing mechanisms are strengthened in line with CAR's NDC 3.0 process	1	Limited contribution to peace
Output 3.1: Means to develop resilience capacities are deployed	2	A significant contribution to peace. A good standard of living for each individual in a society is a source of peace

Annex 4: Budget per UNSDG Categories

Budget per UNSDG Categories										
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PNUD		UNICEF		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	9,000	50,000	9,000	50,000					18,000	100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	4,000		8,243		0		0		12,243	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	110,000		57,000		0		0		167,000	
5.Travel	2,500		2,500		0		0		5,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	3,000		15,402		0		0		18,402	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	3,000		10,000		0		0		13,000	
Total Direct Costs	**131,500**		**102,145**		**0**		**0**		**233,645**	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	9,205		7,150		*0*		*0*		**16,355**	
TOTAL Costs	**140,705**	**50,000**	**109,295**	**50,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**250,000**	**100,000**

JOINT SDG FUND

Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

	Co-Chairs of JP Steering Committee
GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART	Name of Representative: **Mr. Bertrand Arthur PIRI** Date and Signature: 20 FEV 2025 Name of Ministry or Department: **Ministère du Développement de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique**
RESIDENT COORDINATOR	**Name, Title: Mr. Mohamed AG AYOYA,** Date and Signature: 21 fev 2025 **Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General and Resident Coordinator in the Central African Republic**
	UN Entities
LEAD PUNO	**Name, Title:** Date and Signature: 24/2/2025
PUNO 1	**Name, Title: Mr. Jean Luc STALON, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Central African Republic** Date and Signature

PUNO 2	**Name, Title: Mme Meritxell RELANO, Resident Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Central African Republic** Date and Signature 24/2/2025
PUNO 3	**Name, Title:** Date and Signature