



United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework For Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026





UNITED NATIONS
GUINEA-BISSAU



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR GUINEA-BISSAU 2022–2026



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ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| AfCFTA | Africa Continental Free Trade Area |
| AFPs | Agencies, Funds and Programmes |
| ANP | National People's Assembly |
| ART | Anti-Retroviral Therapy |
| AU | African Union |
| BPFA | Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action |
| CCA | Common Country Analysis |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CONSAN | National Council of Food Security and Nutrition |
| CSE | Comprehensive Sexuality Education |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DaO | Delivering as One |
| DCO | United Nations Development Coordination Office |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community for West African States |
| EDF | European Union Development Fund |
| ETF | Enhanced Transparency Framework |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| FREL/FRL | Forest Reference Emission Level |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GPEDC | Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation |
| HIV-AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HR | Human Resources |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFIs | International Financial Institutions |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| INFFs | Integrated National Financing Frameworks |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| JMP | Joint Monitoring Program |
| JSC | Joint Steering Committee |
| JSC | Joint Steering Committee |
| LGBTQI+ | Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex Plus |
| LNOB | Leaving No One Behind |
| LULUCF | Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAM | Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MODA | Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| MVA | Manufacturing Value Added |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NFMS | National Forest Monitoring System |
| MVA | Manufacturing Value Added |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NFMS | National Forest Monitoring System |
| MVA | Manufacturing Value Added |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NFMS | National Forest Monitoring System |
| ODA | Overseas Development Assistance |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| OGE | Office of Government Ethics |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| OGs | Outcome Groups |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| OMT | Operation Management Team |
| NFMS | National Forest Monitoring System |
| PGRFA | Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMT | Programme Management Team |
| RCO | Resident Coordinator Office |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SERP | Socio-Economic Response Plan |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing State |
| SRGBV | School-related Gender-based Violence |
| ToC | Theory of Change |
| ToRs | Terms of Reference |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | United Nations Programme on HIV/Aids |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDS | United Nation Development System |
| UNECA | United Nation Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNFAO | United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHRC | United Nation Human Rights Council |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Education Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNIOGBIS | United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drug and Crime |
| UNOWAS | United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel |
| UNPAF | United Nations Partnership Framework |
| UNSDCF | UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| WACOMP | West Africa Competitiveness Programme |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

JOINT DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Development System (UNDS) are committed to taking transformative actions for the wellbeing of the country's population. They are determined to work together to realize the 2030 Agenda and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063. They aim to achieve that through the priorities articulated in this United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which is fully aligned with national development priorities.

The priorities presented in this document resulted from an inclusive, participatory and evidence-based process, involving various national institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector as well as regional and international partners. The extensive and forward-looking priorities incorporate a reform agenda. They also build resilience against various shocks while mitigating the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on lives, livelihoods and the economy.

The Cooperation Framework has been developed around three strategic priorities that integrate eight peacebuilding priorities identified in the conflict analysis undertaken as part of the process of UN transition and repositioning in Guinea-Bissau:

- i. Transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace
- ii. Structural economic transformation, sustainable development and inclusive and resilient green growth that leaves no one behind
- iii. Human capital development that covers human development and social services.

Done in Bissau, on the of 2021

Ms. Susi Barboza

Minister of State, Foreign
Affairs, International
Cooperation and Communities



The UNSDCF aims to place Guinea-Bissau on a trajectory towards sustainable development, peace and stability. To this purpose it works in close cooperation with national and international partners, while respecting human rights, promoting gender equality and leaving no one behind.

By signing the following, the Government and the United Nations Development system approve this UNSDCF as the basis for cooperation between the two signatories, to guide their work from 2022 to 2026.

Both parties express their unwavering commitment to the achievement of the objectives contained therein, for the benefit of the people of Guinea-Bissau, and in pursuance of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal priorities.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau was a collaborative effort involving extensive consultations with several stakeholders. The consultations began with the review of the national development landscape and the priorities of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This was part of the Common Country Analysis (CCA), which is the basis for the UNDSCF. The CCA's findings, including its eight peacebuilding priorities, were presented to national stakeholders for review and comment and validated by the Government in November 2020.

The CCA highlighted five areas that were initially identified for consideration in preparing the UNDSCF, namely: (i) good governance, peace and security; (ii) economic development; (iii) service delivery, including health, education and social protection; (iv) the environment, biodiversity, climate change, energy security and disaster management; and (v) human rights promotion and counter trafficking (drugs and human). However, at its meeting of 25 February 2021, the Guinea-Bissau UNCT Programme Management Team (PMT) agreed to compress the five priorities into three strategic priorities (including the endorsed peacebuilding priorities) as the main outcome areas for this Cooperation Framework. The three strategic priorities are as follows:

- i. Governance (covering democratic governance, justice, security sector reforms, human rights and the fight against trafficking (drug and human) and transnational organized crime);
- ii. Economic development and the environment, biodiversity, climate change, disaster management;
- iii. Human capital development (covering human development and social services).

With the technical assistance and support of the United Nations Development Coordination Office's Africa Regional Team, the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) organized a capacity building workshop on 4th of March 2021. The aim was to

train key stakeholders and UNCT members in Guinea-Bissau on the concepts and approaches of the theory of change (ToC) and on ways to develop the Cooperation Framework's results and set strategic priorities. Following the workshop, the PMT refined and further elaborated the outcome areas based on Outcome Groups (OGs), with the accompanying ToC and Results Matrix (containing Outcomes, Outputs and related indicators) that were approved by the UNCT in a meeting chaired by the Resident Coordinator.

On 23–24 March 2021, the RCO and the UNCT, led by the Resident Coordinator, organized a consultative workshop with the Government. The goal was to discuss proposed strategic priorities in order to reach consensus on them and ensure that they were aligned with national development priorities. The workshop's specific objectives were to: i) provide a platform for the relevant national counterparts to discuss the preliminary strategic priorities and provide comments, and ii) present the proposed result framework and related indicators to national stakeholders; this would allow the stakeholders to contribute to the result framework and related indicators defined for the outcome areas.

A representative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs opened the Strategic Prioritization Workshop. Participants included senior representatives of the Government (ministries, departments, and agencies) and representatives of a section of the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, youth and women's groups, as well as UN personnel. The participants agreed to adopt the three proposed strategic priorities, ToC, outcomes and result matrix as the basis for the UN Development System's support to the Government. On 26 March, the United Nations Development Coordination Office's Regional Director for Africa organized and chaired a meeting of UN Regional Directors for West and Central Africa, to provide preliminary feedback on key

elements of the draft of the Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau. Satisfied with the draft of the Cooperation Framework, the UN Regional Directors recommended additional consultations with more national stakeholders to ensure better buy-in and ownership, so as to leave no one behind.

Over a period of 12 weeks, the UNCT Results Group and UNCT members continued consultations with other national stakeholders. The consultations involved engagements at the OG level with emphasis on a 'people level' in order to capture the perspectives of citizen groups. The objectives were to share information on the UNDSCF process, build consensus on the outcome and output areas, elicit further input on key elements and processes of the UNDSCF, refine intermediate products (including the ToC, outcome statements, and the result matrix), and lastly, adopt the draft Cooperation Framework. Invitations were sent to the following stakeholder groups: i) citizen groups (including youth, women, religious bodies, faith-based community organizations); ii) organized civil society; iii) identifiable professional bodies (such as lawyers, accountants and engineers), and business groups including formal/informal trade associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, groupings of small and medium enterprises); iv) academia, think tanks and research institutions; v) representatives of the local/provincial government; and vi) representatives of the national Government (ministries, departments and agencies).

Outcome Group leaders, assisted by members of their groups from the UNCT, organized and moderated separate meetings with respective interest groups. In addition, OG1 organized a one-day group consultation specific to the rule of law, human rights and justice, followed by multiple bilateral meetings with Government counterparts and civil society organizations to discuss priorities for Outcome 1. OG2 held three meetings with representatives of the private sector, and two meetings with representatives of the blue and green economy sectors, one of them on fisheries.

OG3 held sectoral consultations to present the proposed result frameworks and related indicators to the relevant national counterparts and to elicit comments and contributions on the priorities defined for Outcome 3.

Consultations and deliberations involved the following stakeholders' groups:

For OG1: Voz di Paz, RENLUV, GICJU-CAS-BU, Policia Judiciaria, Comite Nacional dos Voluntarios, Observatorio da Governaca Demoratica, Conselho Superior da Magistratura Judicial, Associação dos Amigos da Criança, Rede Nacional dos Defensores dos Direitos Humano, CENTIF, Comissão Nacional dos Direitos Humanos, RENAJ, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Public Administration (six different directorates), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Office of the Prime Minister/Vice Prime Minister.

For OG2: Participants included individual entrepreneurs (both national and international), potential international investors, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of industry/business associations and a representative of the Ministry of the Economy (Promotion of Investment Agency); for the blue/green economy, representatives came from the Government/public administration; civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and the private sector. In total, there were 18 external (non-UN) participants).

For the sectoral consultations by **OG3:** i) **Health:** The Ministry of Health, the Global Fund, the Bandim Project, WHO (lead); ii) **Infrastructure, water and sanitation:** The Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the National Institute for Disaster Prevention, the City Council of Bissau, UN-Habitat (lead); **Nutrition:** The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Youth and Women's Institute, the Youth Association (CNJ), the Civil Society Organization Platform, the WFP (lead); **Education:** The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Youth and

Employment, the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, the Youth Association (CNJ), the Civil Society Organization Platform, UNICEF (lead)

OG Leaders collated and presented the outcomes of their respective individual consultations to the PMT, which endorsed them.

We duly acknowledge all stakeholders, the various agencies, funds and programmes for their engagement, participation and contributions, as well as individuals and external experts for their specific inputs and other in-kind support and contributions.

Overall, this Cooperation Framework process benefitted greatly from the hard work of the PMT Technical Task Force, including UN personnel who acted as OG Leaders. They facilitated the conception, provided substantial technical input, as well as collating and structuring the various contributions. The PMT chair provided the

leadership and technical guidance, which the UNCT endorsed. The Resident Coordinator's Office ably coordinated the work, convened meetings, shared timely information and provided technical guidance. It sought assistance from the United Nations Development Coordination Office and other peers and provided strategic and operational support for the process. The UN Guinea-Bissau Resident Coordinator provided crucial overall strategic direction, guidance and support.

Therefore, and on behalf of the UNCT Guinea-Bissau, the UN Resident Coordinator recognizes everyone and every institution's diligent work and their effective contributions. They have culminated in this United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that is in line with the National Development Plan for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 African Union Agenda in Guinea-Bissau.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guinea-Bissau has in recent years registered significant progress towards peacebuilding, democratization, and institutional reforms. Building upon partnerships with its development stakeholders, especially the United Nations, the country has firmly positioned itself to capitalize on opportunities from recent transitional events and processes. Its aim is to reap significant developmental benefits, consolidate them and lay a foundation to jump-start the economy and build back better.

The Government plans to invest heavily in health, education, and infrastructure to unleash the creative and entrepreneurial energies of the people of Guinea-Bissau and overcome poverty. The goal of the current national long-term strategy, *Terra Ranka*, is to set the country “on its way to becoming a prosperous and inclusive society that fosters rising living standards for all based on the sustainable development of the country’s exceptional land and marine biodiversity” by 2025. Notwithstanding the inherent challenges in this ambition, new opportunities exist that give the country a chance to turn the corner from under-development. The new-generation 2022–2026 UNSDCF provides one such opportunity.

The UNSDCF is part of the transition plan of the UN system in Guinea-Bissau. It comes in the wake of the closure of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) on 31 December 2020, in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 2458 (2019). It replaces the Partnership Framework between the country and the United Nations (UNPAF 2016–2020, extended for one year). The UNSDCF will serve as the channel for cooperation between the Government and the United Nations system during the next five-year programme cycle. Together the two partners will implement national development priorities and

help realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related Sustainable Development Goals. They will, likewise, help realize Agenda 2063, a blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. The UNSDCF also serves as a core accountability tool between the UN Country Team and the Government, as well as between and among UNCT members for collectively owned results of the SDGs in Guinea-Bissau.

The UNSDCF is the outcome of an inclusive, participatory and evidence-based process. It involved the Government, the United Nations system and other national actors, including civil society organizations and cross sections of the private sector. Special efforts were made to engage with and elicit input from these diverse actors as the ‘engine of growth’. The UNSDCF considers priorities for peacebuilding as entry points for the UN transition and the repositioning of the UNCT in Guinea-Bissau, as articulated in the UN Integrated plan. It also takes into account the development challenges identified in the CCA.

The UNSDCF is aligned with the current Government’s National Development Plan (NDP, 2020–2023), adopted by the National People’s Assembly (ANP) in accordance with the country’s constitution. It builds on the Strategy for Development, Employment and Industrial Promotion 2020–2024 (EDFI – its Portuguese acronym and also known as *Hora Tchiga*). The Strategy is the Government’s approved funding programme whose goal is to mobilize financial resources to respond to the immediate needs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and to mitigate its effects on the economy in the short-to-medium term. The current Government’s medium-term NDP for 2020–2023 aims to place the country on a firm path to

economic prosperity. The Government intends to achieve this in partnership with strategic stakeholders, building on the *Terra Ranka*, which preceded the current NDP.

The analysis and consultations defined three critical favourable conditions that will help set the stage for the country to begin developing its full potential:

- i) Consolidate democratic governance and the rule of law as a bedrock for peace and stability, and, through effective society-wide (citizen) engagement, enlarging the development space to be more inclusive, thereby ensuring that no one is left behind;
- ii) Leverage natural capital and environmental assets to transform and build a more robust and resilient economy that translates peacebuilding into peace dividends and creates economic opportunity for all;

- i) Invest in the human capital that would drive and sustain development.

The UNSDCF 2022-2026 Theory of Change formulated from these pillars is premised on the proposition that a robust governance architecture with strong and enduring state institutions and an effectively functioning machinery, supported by a diversified economic system that promotes growth and prosperity, and engenders economic opportunity for all, is a prerequisite for fostering investments that would engender dignified livelihoods, guarantee access to basic services, and ensure better well-being outcomes for all the citizens. Three overarching **Strategic Priorities** with specific **Outcomes and Outputs** have been formulated for the Cooperation Framework:

| UNSDCF Strategic priority | UNSDCF Outcome |
|---|---|
| 1: Transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace | By 2026 people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and the rule of law, and their basic needs are met (through 5 Outputs) |
| 2: Structural economic transformation, sustainable development and inclusive and resilient green growth that leaves no one behind | By 2026 Guinea-Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, the blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on Small Island Developing State (SIDS) characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and the protection of natural resources (through 5 Outputs). |
| 3: Human capital development | By 2026 the population of Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, will have increased and equitable access to and use of essential quality social services, including in emergencies (through 6 Outputs). |

The Cooperation Framework builds on and integrates priorities for peacebuilding, thereby strengthening synergies in inclusive, citizen-centric development that is resilient to shocks. It considers this a basis for addressing the perennial insecurity, long-standing paralysis and

other vulnerabilities and structural impediments that hold Guinea-Bissau back from its trajectory towards sustainable development. The three Outcomes have altogether 16 Outputs, which will be measured, respectively, with 18 Outcome performance indicators and 77 Output indicators

carefully articulated in the Results Matrix. Collectively they provide an opportunity for the Government and the people to work in partnership with all development stakeholders towards sustainable transformative development, stability and progress in Guinea-Bissau.

Achieving the Outcomes will, however, depend on certain preconditions and assumptions, including continuing political will, institutional stability and government commitment; vertical and horizontal coordination among national authorities; willingness of the Government and its partners, including the private sector, to engage and invest more resources in social sectors; stability, capacity and long-term development-oriented vision maintained across the domains of interventions of the UN in Guinea-Bissau; and alignment and in harmonization of partner as specified by the Principles of Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The COVID-19 pandemic also remains a major risk that needs to be mitigated.

The UN will leverage its role as convener and its comparative advantage to support the Government, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and other key stakeholders to implement the Cooperation Framework and manage any risks that may arise. The UN will accomplish this through the 'Delivering as One'

approach and joint multi-year work plans based on its programming principles. Interventions will include strategic advice, technical assistance, capacity building, the leveraging of partnerships and resources, advocacy, social mobilization, the brokering of knowledge and piloting or scaling up of innovations. The UN considers these interventions essential to strengthening the foundations for the socio-economic transformation required to attain SDGs. The Government and the UN will work through a UNSDCF National Joint Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of programmes.

The reconfiguration of the UN's presence in Guinea-Bissau to transition from a peacebuilding mission to one that focuses on recovery, reconstruction, and sustainable development, will further help in harnessing the expertise and value-addition of partners. This will provide support to development priorities, including those that relate to peacebuilding, which the UNSDCF encapsulates. Through trusting and transparent collaboration, the UN and its partners will use their collective capacities, expertise, and resources to reinvigorate the role of the State, strengthen the core functions of government at every level to serve citizens, engender citizen participation in decision-making and work to create opportunities for all. No one will be left behind.



Chapter 01

Country's Progress Towards The 2030 Agenda

1.1

CURRENT COUNTRY CONTEXT, DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW AND MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

With a population of over 1.9 million people, Guinea-Bissau has enormous potential in natural, human and cultural capital for its sustainable development. The Small Island Developing State stretches over 36,125 km² including a mainland, a large archipelago (the Bijagós) and over 100 islands hosting diverse terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It is bound by the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Guinea, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It has a coastline that extends over 350 km and a maritime territory covering 105,000 km².

The country is endowed with approximately two million hectares of forest cover (71% of the national territory). It has good rainfall, ranging between 1500 and 2500 mm per year in the coastal zone and 1000–1500 mm per year in the other regions. Its water potential is estimated at 130 km³/year in surface water and 45 km³/year in underground water. The natural capital also includes soil, mineral and animal resources, as well as natural habitats and ecosystems protected in national parks and a continental shelf that is home to rich and diverse fishery resources. Land for agro-pastoral purposes represents an area of 1,110,000 hectares, or 32% of the total area. Indeed, Guinea-Bissau has the highest proportion of natural wealth per capita in West Africa.

The country also has a youth population that accounts to more than 50 percent, an undeniable potential to drive economic growth. The cultural heritage is rich and diverse, the traditional knowledge and creativity, etc., being indisputably important bases for human development.

All these attributes form an important asset base for socio-economic development with the potential to create substantial revenues and employment.

However, limited transformation capacity and low investments in the mining, agricultural and creative industries have made it difficult to fully harness this asset base. Greater productivity around value chains would have helped create decent and sustainable jobs. Instead, the country's limited productive capacity has led to de-industrialization. Indeed, its share of manufacturing value added in gross domestic product (GDP) dropped from 12% in 2000 to 10% in 2018. This is well below the level recommended by the Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has set a target to double the manufacturing value added in GDP in the least developed countries by 2030. The reason for this is that industrialization has a direct impact on human development, particularly better access to education and health services as well as progress in life expectancy and gender equality.

Successive governments have implemented programmes to exploit the potential in natural, human, and cultural capital. However, political instability, pervasive corruption and a weak governance system have obstructed Guinea-Bissau's development trajectory. Economic growth has remained modest, volatile, and limited in reach. While economic growth averaged 4%, over the decade before the COVID-19 pandemic, GDP per capita stagnated at 1.5%, far below the level to catch up with a population growth rate of 2.5%. The number of people living below poverty line, defined as US\$1.95 per day, increased from 56.6% in 2002 to 68.2% in 2010. This general trend masks differences across regions and population groups as well as multiple overlapping deprivations among the people, including in terms of health, education and living standards.

Political instability remained a binding constraint. The country has endured perennial insecurity arising from several structural conflict drivers, deeply entrenched governance issues, long-standing paralysis of State organs, lack of capacity of State and non-state institutions and

several other vulnerabilities. This has left it trapped in a vicious cycle of political and institutional instability and under-development for more than four decades. The Conflict Analysis document and the CCA provide a detailed assessment and diagnosis of these challenges, the dynamics of conflict and root causes of instability as well as peacebuilding priorities and entry points to address the conflict drivers and, potentially, transform the country's development pathway.

Guinea-Bissau has progressed significantly towards consolidating gains from peacebuilding efforts and democratization processes supported by the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), the former UNIOGBIS and the UN Country Team. Building on successful collaboration with its development partners, especially the UNCT, the country is poised to reap significant benefits from development. Recent transitional events and processes in the country have provided new impetus to create a stable political environment, consolidate peacebuilding measures and advance transformative and socio-economic development. They provide an opportunity for the Government and its development partners, including the UN system, to further strengthen their partnership and cooperation and help break the vicious circle of political instability and poverty.

Following the legislative and presidential elections of 2019, the ANP adopted the new Government's National Development Plan (NDP, 2020–2023), in accordance with the constitution. The NDP marks an important shift in development planning in the country. The adoption of such a strategic document marks the return of the NDP as the tool for shaping collective development outcomes in the country, shifting from orthodoxy based on externally driven stabilization and adjustment policies to economic and social programmes based on a nationally owned evaluation of the needs of the people of Guinea-Bissau.

The shift also positions the NDP as the primary instrument for the achievement of regional and global development goals, including SDG.

The end of the UNIOGBIS's mandate and the subsequent redefinition of the UN's role in the country presents an opportunity for a renewed UN Development System's (UNDS) engagement to support the Government's peacebuilding and sustainable development agenda. In redefining its role, the UN Country Team needs to reposition itself to be operationally efficient, effective and relevant to a country-team setting. The role is anchored in the new-generation UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union's Agenda 2063, which respond to the multidimensional challenges facing the people of Guinea-Bissau. The preparation of the 2022–2026 UNSDCF is part of the reconfiguration process. It provides an opportunity to align the UNDS's collective efforts to help implement the peacebuilding priorities identified by the UN and validated by the Government on 5–6 November 2020 and the NDP during the programme cycle. As such, the redefinition positions the country to benefit from its cooperation with partners. The UN is shifting the focus of its programmes from a post-conflict context to sustaining peace, implying a move towards recovery, reconstruction and development, based on a conflict prevention approach. This is a unique opportunity to harness the expertise and knowledge of the UN's development partners to support the peacebuilding priorities. Ultimately this will help overcome systemic and historic challenges that have kept the country behind its peers in the region and on the African continent as a whole.

The need to 'build back better' from the COVID-19 pandemic is another stimulus to transform Guinea-Bissau. In response to the pandemic the Government launched "The Strategy for Development,

¹ Chimhowu et al (2019). *The 'New' national development planning and global development goals: Processes and partnerships*. *World Development* 120. 76-79

Employment and Industrial Promotion 2020-2024, (E-DEFI, also known as *Hora Tchiga*)." The strategy is a home-grown, nationally owned expression of the Government's desire to turn the crisis caused by the pandemic into an opportunity, and to restructure an under-developed economy through industrial transformation. Importantly, it proposes a paradigm shift in its approach. The Government believes that it must invest massively and effectively in health, education, and infrastructure, and equally importantly, in the human capital of Guinea-Bissau. The people must have access to decent employment opportunities and become economically empowered to assume control over

their livelihoods. In this way, "the Bissau Guineans can release their creative and entrepreneurial energy and overcome poverty with their own hands and marching on their own feet". As such, there are new opportunities for the country to begin turning the corner after years of under-development. But progress will require critical shifts at several levels, among them the collective mindset, governance and the rule of law, the structure of the economy and effective citizen engagement. It will require a concerted effort from, and effective partnerships with all stakeholders involved in peacebuilding and development policy in the country. They include the Government, the private sector, the broader civil society (including NGOs and educational establishments) and partners.

1.2

NATIONAL VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Government has identified pathways on which to set the country towards economic prosperity in partnership with strategic stakeholders. The NDP (2020–2023), which was approved by the National People's Assembly in accordance with the Constitution, is the principal vehicle for this. It emerged from a broad-based participatory process involving consultations with various stakeholders, including key ministries, civil society organizations and the private sector. The consultations sought to harmonize planned interventions. The NDP aligns closely with the *Hora Tchiga*, the Government approved funding programme whose goal is to mobilize financial resources to respond to immediate needs brought on by the pandemic. Additionally, the programme seeks to take short- and medium-term actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the

economy. It also aligns with AU Agenda 2063 and the UN SDGs, as well as the current national long-term strategy, *Terra Ranka*, which aims to set the country, by 2025, "on its way to becoming a prosperous and inclusive society that fosters rising living standards for all based on the sustainable development of the country's exceptional land and marine biodiversity." The NDP comprises 429 projects and 10 public programmes and monitors the impacts of interventions in 20 sectors. It brings together, within a broader coherent framework, ongoing projects from previous initiatives while new interventions are in the pipeline. The aim is to strengthen implementation, overcome structural barriers that hold back efforts to modernize the economy and improve social conditions and the well-being of the people of Bissau-Guinea. (Figure 1)



Figure 1: National Development Plan 2020-2023

The NDP is medium-term in its focus and its overarching goal is to leverage the pandemic

as an opportunity to begin building the economy 'back better'. It has six strategic objectives:

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | SECTORS COVERED |
|--|--|
| S.O. 1: Consolidate democracy, the rule of law and reforms and modernize public institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public administration Justice Defence Security |
| S.O. 2: Reform the economy and promote growth and employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroeconomic management and programming Restructuring of the public enterprise sector Promotion of entrepreneurship, innovation, and development Addressing the informal economy and promoting modernization Promotion of the private sector and diversification of the economy |
| S.O. 3: Develop productive sectors of the economy and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture and rural development Transport and communication Public works/housing Urbanization |
| S.O. 4: Enhance human capital and improve the people's living conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Health Social solidarity Youth and sport Culture |
| S.O. 5: Revitalize foreign policy and promote regional integration and recognize the value of Guinea-Bissau nationals in the diaspora | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign policy and regional integration Guinea-Bissau nationals in the diaspora International development cooperation |
| S.O. 6: Preserve biodiversity, combat climate change and enhance natural capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserving biodiversity Climate change Environmental threats |

² Article 85 of the Constitution outlines the competences of the National People's Assembly including approval of the General State Budget and National Development Plan.

Strategic Objective 1 has targets that include consolidating democracy, public administration, justice, defence and territorial administration, with specific interventions to strengthen institutional capacities, including the performance of security institutions to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime.

Strategic Objective 2 targets macroeconomic management, public expenditure, restructuring of public enterprises, the informal sector, entrepreneurship and private sector promotion. It concentrates on macroeconomic stability, growth and jobs as well as the diversification of the economy and support to mitigate the impact

Strategic Objective 3 places a strong emphasis on strengthening linkages between infrastructure development and productive sectors, among them agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and energy. The priority is on basic infrastructure, such as roads, ports and airports.

Strategic Objective 4 covers human development, focusing on human capital and improving the quality of life and well-being of Bissau-Guinea nationals. It is noteworthy that a significant proportion of overall planned investment is in education (72%) while health makes up 19%. Social protection and solidarity are also priorities, averaging 4% of the overall

Strategic Objective 5 deals with external relations, including development cooperation. For its part

Strategic Objective 6 targets biodiversity preservation, combating climate change and environmental threats. The goal is to leverage the rich biodiversity for economic development, poverty reduction and contribution to global environmental goods.

The Strategic Objectives provide important nationally articulated links to the UNSDCF. They create opportunities across sectors and provide room to establish a pact between the Government and the people for a brighter future. Individually the Strategic Objectives offer enormous opportunities and possibilities while collectively providing a platform and avenues for support from and collaboration with the development community. As such, the NDP is an engaging framework and roadmap for meaningful partnerships, support and collaboration between the Government and the UNDS through the UNSDCF. The ultimate goal is to lift Guinea-Bissau from the low-growth trap and related development challenges.



1.3

PROGRESS TOWARD SDGS AND STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

Progress on the SDGs in Guinea-Bissau must be viewed in the context of the country's overall vulnerabilities and constraints, and the efforts made to overcome specific development challenges. Together with its development partners, the Government has made the pursuit of economic growth and the fight against poverty and inequality central to its long-term development plans. As such, the Government's own development priorities are so consistent with the SDGs that progress registered in the pursuit of the country's development also contributes towards the advancement of some SDGs.

Assessing progress on the SDGs is, however, constrained by lack of data and an appropriate institutional framework for monitoring implementation. Overall, progress towards the Goals has been limited, as indicated in the status matrix, which provides a snapshot of the country's performance. Gaps in the availability and quality of data cripple efforts to track progress across goals, targets and indicators. A more comprehensive assessment of progress towards the 2030 Agenda can be found in the CCA. Below is a summary of key goal targets and a 'Leave no one behind' (LNOB) analysis contained in the CCA:

- The proportion of the population living in extreme poverty has increased (SDG1), with the poorest 40% sharing only 12.8% of the country's income. The absolute number of people suffering from the effects of malnutrition has increased (SDG2).
- The health system (SDG3) faces persistent challenges stemming from low public spending, poor infrastructure, and inadequate personnel. Gender-based discrimination remains a significant barrier to basic healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health services (SDG3/SDG5).
- The quality of education is a concern owing to teachers' lack of knowledge and capacity to teach, and to inadequate training, teaching resources and salary. Additionally, a high percentage of children fail to acquire basic skills, which leads to low learning outcomes. Others lack access to the education system, as a result of perennial strikes, dropping out school and other reasons (SDG4).
- Women lack secured land tenure, particularly in rural areas, pushing them even deeper into poverty (SDG1/SDG5).
- Gender-based violence remains a major challenge, while it is difficult to take an evidence-based approach due to the lack of data. (SDG5/16).
- Weak institutions and limited access to justice remain a threat to sustainable development (SDG16).
- The recording of births at the civil registry is limited, depriving the people of the proof of legal identity crucial for the protection of their rights and for access to justice and social services (SDG16). Basic infrastructure including roads, electricity, and health centres, are concentrated in Bissau and other urban centres (SDG9).
- Housing conditions in urban areas are also poor, as evidenced by large numbers of informal settlements and lack of basic access to water, hygiene and proper sanitation facilities (SDG11).



With its strong focus on development, the country has mainly targeted the priorities of SDG1. Nevertheless, it has seen a rise in poverty levels. In order to effectively address challenges related to poverty in all its dimensions, it is important to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement anti-poverty policies and programmes in partnership with other stakeholders.

Sustainable development thrives with responsive and accountable institutions and the capacity to uphold the rule of law and protect human rights. In a society where peace and justice prevail, all sectors help create the positive economic, political and social factors required to sustain development. However, Guinea-Bissau's instability and fragility have hampered long-term positive change. The importance of peace and security as prerequisites for sustainable development is undeniable. Accordingly, a peace-centred agenda, which fully embraces the reforms outlined in the Conakry Agreement of 2016 and the Stability Pact, could provide a new path to sustainable development and a peaceful society in Bissau-Guinea.

The country's health system faces persistent challenges related to low public spending, poor infrastructure, inadequate supply of qualified health workers and inadequate clinical and managerial training systems. This is compounded by dysfunctional referral; service-delivery and health-information systems. Other challenges include weak governance

and inadequate management capacity and systems (such as budgeting and the management of public finances, human resources and supply chains).

This is the one focal area where policy interventions and programmes need to be direct and supportive. There is a need to design interventions to handle the immediate challenges accentuated by the pandemic and adopt a medium- to long-term perspective to address systemic and structural constraints within the health sector. To attain the kind of health outcomes that are desirable within the scope of SDGs, the country needs support and encouragement to move towards more universal health coverage.

Gender equality, which is a cross-cutting and positive multiplier in achieving SDGs, requires inter-ministerial cooperation and policy interventions to advance. There is a need to remove the structural barriers that prevent women and girls from participating in family planning, political representation, and economic independence, and in so doing involve them in decision-making. It is also important to strengthen the laws and partnerships that fight female genital mutilation and to provide girls, women, and men with Comprehensive Sexuality Education in order to promote gender equality. Guinea-Bissau has been slow in ensuring access to inclusive, quality, and equitable gender-responsive education for all. For instance, there are still significant disparities between boys and girls and evidence from the LNOB analysis of the CCA shows vast inequalities between regions.



This calls for a gender-responsive education system and non-discriminatory policy to ensure all children's right to education. As a backstop, schools and teachers should embrace gender-equitable practices. Additionally, there is a need to establish a safe learning environment free from school-related gender-based violence. Slow implementation of proposed laws and identified reform processes has held back progress in this area. Known cultural and pre-existing limitations hinder progress in policies and programmes' pursuit of gender parity. These historical challenges will have to be addressed alongside on-going efforts to strengthen and reform institutions so as to attain the desired results.

While the challenges remain huge, opportunities abound to build back better and ensure that no one is left behind. Clearly there is a need to structurally transform the economy and shift from single-resource dependence to diversify the sources of export earnings and income. This will set the country firmly on a path to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. It will help overcome the low growth challenge of the past and create full and productive, decent employment for all. This objective does not only resonate with SDG8 but provides the context in which to achieve the objectives of improving the economy of Guinea-Bissau. Without economic growth, there would not be enough resources to address the many identified challenges. And if the country fails to break free from the low-growth trap, to stay afloat, it risks remaining dependent on external support longer than may be healthy or necessary. Accordingly, policy interventions and proposed programmes should focus on attaining the objective of economic restructuring and diversification. The structure of the economy and its dependence on the monoculture of cashew nuts for export earnings, coupled with the challenges associated with political instability and slow institutional reform, create an unsustainable situation. In order to restructure the economy and set it on a path to sustained growth and full employment creation, it is important to achieve progress that includes completing institutional reforms and strengthening the Government's capacity to formulate and implement macroeconomic policy. The Government must also create a business environment that is favourable for

private-sector investment and participation.

There are indications that the Government is giving priority to these factors in its actions. The evidence is that the factors feature prominently in the NDP and should also represent a significant proportion of the support provided by development partners. Desired progress is achievable and depends on consistency in the implementation of programmes as well as on the Government's enhanced readiness and capacity to plan and implement programmes and reforms.

Sustainable and inclusive economic growth would also provide the kind of resources that would make cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Guinea-Bissau has no established urban or housing policies at the national and/or local levels that can serve as a reference for urban and housing development. Growth should also make it easier for the country to attend to its environmental and biodiversity concerns. In addition to the challenges posed by poverty and rural-urban inequality, the country faces enormous adverse effects of climate change. This exposes poor people and those in vulnerable situations even more to the effects of climate-related extreme events and to disasters. However, the country has been making progress in drafting critical laws aimed at addressing broader environmental and biodiversity challenges. This remains an area for real partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders. Guinea-Bissau lacks data to monitor progress across all the SDGs. To track progress and ensure the achievement of the Goals by the 2030 deadline, the capacity of the national statistical system needs to be strengthened. This would include designing and implementing a national strategy for the development of statistics. It would also be vital to acquire and use new data adoption technologies, including for geospatial data, big data and citizen-generated data, to establish reliable foundations for decision-making.

Looking ahead there are many opportunities for a real and meaningful engagement between the Government and the people. With the support of the development community in a spirit of true partnership, Guinea-Bissau can surmount political and development challenges and pave the way for the kind of prosperity that the Government desires and articulates in its own policy frameworks. To consolidate the rights of

women and girls and of all citizens, including men, it is important to reduce the barriers that deny women and girls access to family planning strategies. There is a need to empower girls and educate families against early marriage and pregnancy, as well as to reinforce laws and build partnerships to eradicate female genital mutilation. It is necessary to invest in more access for girls and women to Comprehensive



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1.4 REGIONAL DIMENSIONS

Guinea-Bissau continues to endure internal challenges to development, peace and security, and which have necessitated regional and international responses. The challenges include the effect of political instability on foreign assistance, illegal fishing, illicit trade in drugs, the deployment of regional peacekeeping forces, election-related interventions by ECOWAS and the slump in farm exports due to the pandemic.

Political strife has equally hindered international economic assistance. For example, in 2015, international donors pledged more than one billion euros towards a ten-year development plan. However, the removal of the then Prime Minister held up the release of the funds, signalling a period of political uncertainty and possible destabilization.

In January 2020 the United States Drug Enforcement Administration noted that Guinea-Bissau was becoming what it called a “Narco State”. It added that Latin American drug traffickers bribe State officials to allow cocaine destined for Europe to transit through Guinea-Bissau, and into the Sahel region, where it supports the economy of armed groups. Equally significant is the role of ECOWAS in ensuring peace and security in the country. It is important to note, in this regard, that the mission of some 1,000 ECOWAS peacekeeping troops deployed to Guinea-Bissau in 2012 ended in 2020. The national armed forces are now expected to ensure stability. Any apprehension about their ability to rise to this challenge might be kindled, among other things, by memories of nine coups d'état and attempted coups that Guinea-Bissau has endured in the past four decades. Indeed, only one head of State has ever escaped an ouster or assassination attempt and completed his term of office. In April 2020 ECOWAS helped alleviate post-electoral tensions in Guinea-Bissau by recognizing Umaro Sissoco Embalo as winner of the presidential

election held on 29 December 2019, after months of dispute over the results.

Foreign trawlers fishing illegally in Guinea-Bissau's waters count among the regional challenges the country faces. The trawlers do not process their catch locally, thereby depriving the nation of much-needed jobs and its fishery resources. Local fishermen have limited processing facilities, and this prevents them from competing with large foreign companies.

Additionally, the country's normal annual export of about 200,000 tonnes of cashew nuts dropped to 160,000 in 2020 due in part to the effects of the pandemic on the product's main importer, India. However, since 2020 Guinea-Bissau is included in a regional initiative, the West Africa Competitiveness Programme, led by ECOWAS and implemented by UNIDO and the International Trade Centre. The Programme was adopted under the 11th European Union Development Fund's Regional Indicative Programme for €120 million. The programme's main objectives are to strengthen the competitiveness of West African countries and enhance their integration into the regional and international trading system. To reach this overarching goal, the programme works to:

- improve performance, growth and contribution to industry
- enhance regional trade and the exports of selected value chains, and
- improve the business climate.

Under this regional scheme, a specific complementary project with a budget of €4 million financed by the European Union has been initiated in Guinea-Bissau to help the country's integration into regional and international markets. The project also seeks to enhance the local capacity to produce, process and export mangoes so as to improve the competitiveness of the product's value chain.

³<https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/gw> ⁴ <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus/country/guinea-bissau>

1.5

COVID 19 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD FORWARD BETTER

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to amplify pre-existing socio-economic and development challenges. While the first wave of the pandemic progressed more slowly (from March to November 2020) than was anticipated, the country experienced a second wave with new and more infectious strains of the corona virus that started in January 2021. Although the future trajectory of the pandemic remains uncertain, as of 4 July 2021, over 3,881 people had been confirmed positive with the virus. Since the first case was reported in March 2020, 69 deaths have been registered, likely an undercount, given the low-level testing and reporting. In terms of deaths, per capita, Guinea-Bissau remains one of the worst affected countries in the region.

Owing to the unprecedented scale of its socio-economic impacts, COVID-19 plays a central role in national development planning instruments, including the NDP and EDEFI. The UN Development System has conducted a socio-economic impact assessment and prepared a socio-economic response plan to support the Government's priorities to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic. The goal is to save lives and protect people, livelihoods and jobs, as well as to "build back better" in ways that support the achievement of the SDGs. The package of integrated response measures aims to protect the needs and rights of people living under the burden of the pandemic, notably the most vulnerable groups and people who risk being left behind. Below are the key ingredients for 'building back better':

Maintaining essential health services is critical. The

scale of the COVID-19 outbreak exceeded all forecasts in the contingency plans of the Government and the UN system. During the first wave, efforts to mobilize health service providers to manage the pandemic and treat people affected by it hampered life-saving routine health services.

Given the likelihood of new waves of the pandemic, it is important to put priority on essential health services, taking into consideration their changed context and the needs of the population. Efforts should target high priority services including: essential preventive and treatment services for communicable diseases, and immunization, among others; reproductive-health services, including those offered during pregnancy and childbirth; core services for vulnerable populations, such as infants and older adults; and services to vulnerable groups particularly the most overlooked, including people with disabilities and migrants. Vaccination remains one of the most important public health measures to manage pandemics and their impacts. The biggest risk to sustained recovery is the evolution of the pandemic, given the introduction and spread of contagious new variants of the coronavirus in Guinea-Bissau. There is a need to address chronic health-system impediments to vaccine procurement, delivery and administration, as well as tackling vaccine hesitancy. Otherwise, systemic bottlenecks will continue to put lifesaving commodities out of the reach of the population, including its most vulnerable members. Until population-wide vaccination is achieved, public health interventions such as universal mask wearing, social distancing, hand washing, testing and tracing,

⁵World Bank (2018). *Realizing the full potential of social safety net in Africa*

risk communication and community engagement strategies will continue to play a role in containing flare-ups of coronavirus strains. It is critically important to expand resilient, pro-poor and sustainably financed social protection systems. Access to non-contributory social safety-net schemes can make a lifesaving difference to vulnerable girls, boys, women and children, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Several social assistance initiatives are in progress, and there is a need for a coordinated approach to identifying existing programmes, partners and gaps. It is equally important to build synergies and complementarities for potential new assistance to provide safety nets and support other project interventions. As it is, donors fund over 95% of social assistance programmes for vulnerable populations in Guinea-Bissau. As the country's ability to mobilize and deploy funds has been low, donors usually rely on agreements with UN agencies to implement activities (such as capacity building, technical assistance and procurement).

Thus, strong coordination among different stakeholders is in place in order to align donor support with the country's priorities. UN-to-UN agreements are a common practice to allow for better cooperation among agencies with clear mandates such as health, education and social protection.

The private sector needs to play a much greater role if Guinea-Bissau is to abandon its low and volatile growth trap in the post-pandemic era. While the Government has limited fiscal space to finance public investment after the pandemic, external assistance remains unpredictable. As such, the country needs to tap into private sector financing by improving the business climate in ways that better support micro, small and medium enterprises' operations in order to create wealth, jobs and inclusive growth. In any case there will be a need for support programmes to help modernize micro, small and medium enterprises through training, knowledge and technology transfer, industrial infrastructure and access to finance.



The spread of COVID-19 and associated preventive measures have created a need to provide emergency plans to support small- and medium-sized producers, vendors and informal workers who have been most affected by the pandemic. This includes the need to shore up the chain of small producers to vendors, with special attention to gender. In the longer term, there is a need to promote agricultural diversification and value chains that will reduce the economy's

dependence on cashew nut production. The promotion of local agribusiness models and inclusion of women will be vital for generating livelihoods and transforming agriculture. Efforts to diversify can offer opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises to also operate in sustainable tourism and fisheries. Additionally, they can create the right environment for increased processing and higher added value for agricultural products.

⁵World Bank (2018). *Realizing the full potential of social safety net in Africa*

A key solution to long-term economic health is raising productivity and mitigating the effects of the pandemic-induced recession on investment, employment, human capital and the strength of the financial system. Investing in digital- and climate-friendly and resilient infrastructure can boost the economy's productivity, resilience and growth.

It is vital to improve the performance of domestic revenue mobilization in sustainable and business-friendly ways in order to sustain the fiscal space needed for increased expenditure on health and priority infrastructure. Tax policy needs to be diverse and balanced. With an over-reliance on traditional forms of indirect taxes, the tax burden falls inordinately on poor and struggling businesses. There is a need for more modern taxes, which are direct and progressive—targeting incomes and profits rather than business activities. Guinea-Bissau has one of the lowest tax efforts as well as tax collection rates in the region as a share of GDP. The IMF has projected that countries in the region could raise their tax share of GDP by 1% every year over the next five years. Improvement in tax administration will also make a significant difference.

Rationalizing and simplifying the myriad of taxes in a critical sector like cashew production

will improve the business climate. Multiple taxes and fees in the cashew sector are distortionary and regressive, with their burden falling disproportionately on poor farmers and struggling businesses. It is important to reform and streamline tax administration and reduce inefficiencies in import and export procedures.

Policy interventions for recovery involve trade-offs, between different options, as well as financial and non-financial risks, climate-change and political risks. It is important to understand the interventions' distributional impacts over time on the economy, the social and environmental sectors. The Government and its partners should analyse the distributional impact of any proposed recovery policies, and base their choice of policies on their role in reducing inequality. To be sustainable, funding interventions should be designed on the basis of the SDGs. They should require consistent partner coordination mechanisms, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs), UN and bilateral partners, to share information and ensure that policies for macroeconomic recovery are taken in a sound manner. There is a need for clear communication on policy intentions and measures to protect vulnerable people. This will build social support around difficult and emerging reforms and trade-offs.



⁶WAMA (2010). Tax Efforts in ECOWAS countries. West African Monetary Agency

⁷<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=GW> IMF (2017).

⁸IMF (2017). Taxes, Debt and Development: A One-Percent Rule to Raise Revenues in Africa <https://blogs.imf.org/2017/12/05/taxes-debt-and-development-a-one-percent-rule-to-raise-revenues-in-africa/>

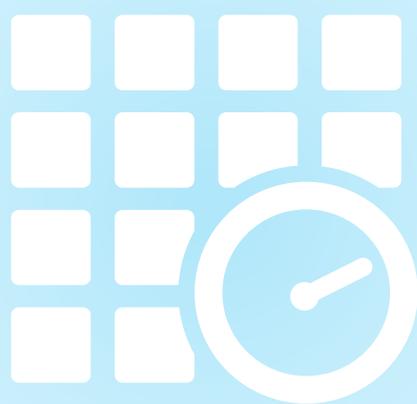
It is important to increase youth and women's involvement in recovery efforts and to give them a voice. The national authorities and partners must not lose sight of the potential of empowering young citizens and women in the recovery efforts. Integrating the perspectives of youth across the country into development and investing in their creativity and entrepreneurial spirit will bring about innovative solutions to local challenges for the post-pandemic recovery. It is also crucial to involve women in decision-making to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on livelihoods and on planned investment for a sustainable and inclusive recovery. The Government will need to strengthen policymaking,

planning and coordination to support vulnerable groups. This will require upgrading the technical capacities of institutions to develop inclusive sectoral response strategies that are people-centred and driven. The Government will also need to engage civil society as a watchdog to ensure that the policies it implements in response to the pandemic are proportional and transparent, especially those that might infringe human rights. It is important to strengthen coordination between police, justice and non-justice sectors to allow women and girls to have safe access to health/medical and protection services, including against violence targeting women and children.



It will help safeguard and protect their human rights. It is equally crucial to enhance the delivery of healthcare and medical services for women, girls and other vulnerable groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex people, as well as victims of sexual and gender-based violence. An improved democratic governance system will be critical to putting the country back on

course as it strives to rebuild in the wake of political and institutional crises, particularly the one ignited by the presidential election of 2019. Without trusted and effective governance institutions, the “peaceful, just and inclusive” societies promised by SDG16 will remain ever more elusive as the pandemic continues to take its toll.



Chapter 02

UN Development System's Contribution To The 2030 Agenda

2.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

Guinea-Bissau's past development policies have not taken into account or exploited factors and priorities that promote local development, and which drive and underpin transformation towards inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development. The UNSDCF seeks to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, through prioritizing local development policies. In so doing, it serves as a dynamic instrument to inspire strategic change in the planning and programming of the country's development policies and initiatives.

The UNSDCF's theory of change presupposes a robust governance structure with strong and enduring State institutions and functioning machinery as a pre-condition for investments that will generate dignified livelihoods, guarantee access to basic services and ensure better well-being outcomes for all citizens. This, in particular, concerns the most vulnerable individuals. Among them are children, adolescents and youth, women and especially pregnant women, people living with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons. The structure should be supported by a diversified economic system that promotes growth and prosperity and creates economic opportunities for all. The theory is founded on the importance of addressing recurrent institutional instability and paralysis that have aggravated vulnerability in Guinea-Bissau and stymied development, and enabling the State to adequately and inclusively cater for the needs and aspirations of its citizens.

The UNSDCF includes the identified peacebuilding priorities validated by the Government, as the duty bearer, in early November 2020, ahead of the closure of the UNIOGBIS on 31 December 2020. It provides an opportunity for all stakeholders and partners to work together to lift the country out of its precarious development situation and ensure

sustainable peace. Addressing structural challenges will strengthen the foundations for such transformation and for the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Guinea-Bissau. Among other things, this can be done by supporting the country's National Development Plan (2020–2023) aimed at building the State's capabilities to provide services to its people, while fostering social cohesion, inclusive development, and peacebuilding.

Through this Cooperation Framework, the UN and its partners will work to reinvigorate the role of the State and its citizens as the key facilitators of sustainable peace, development and economic growth. This will strengthen the core operations of Government at every level for effective functioning and to serve citizens. Additionally, it will ensure inclusive and participatory policies and decision-making that involve citizens and leave no one behind. The partners play different but very complementary roles to ensure the delivery of quality basic socio-services and achieve harmonious development.

Ultimately the capacity of the State and other national actors will be strengthened. This will ensure that all people and groups in Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced accountable, transparent and inclusive governance systems. All people will have increased access to essential quality social services, which translates to universal coverage. The State will be able to secure domestic funding to have a more predictable and reliable budget for human capital development. This will make it possible to align partners to the country's priorities, with greater engagement from the private sector. Ultimately this will empower the community to be more engaged and to exercise its rights and obligations regarding better access to quality social services.

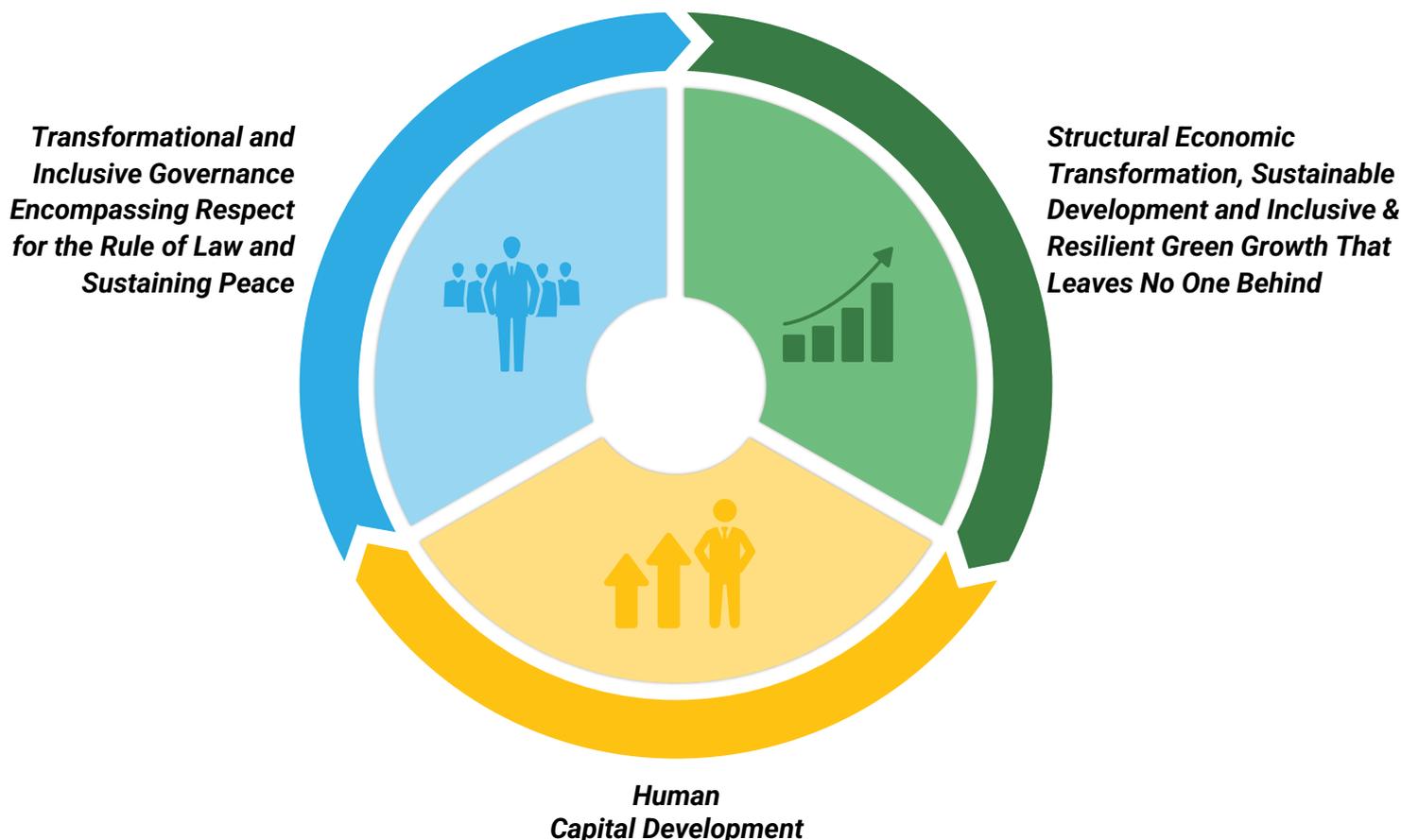
| STRATEGIC PRIORITIES | 1. TRANSFORMATIONAL AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE ENCOMPASSING RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW AND SUSTAINING PEACE | 2. STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT GREEN GROWTH THAT LEAVES NO ONE BEHIND | 3. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT |
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| OUTCOMES | <p>Supports Objective 1 (Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions) of the National Development Plan (2020-2023)</p> <p>By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and rule of law and their basic needs are met</p> | <p>Supports the National Development Plan (2020-2023) and the Strategy for Development, Employment, and Industrial Promotion 2020-24 (Hora Tchiga, financing mechanism)</p> <p>By 2026, Guinea-Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.</p> | <p>Supports Strategic Objective 4 of the Government program for the X Legislature: Valuing Human Capital and improving citizens quality of life.</p> <p>By 2026, the population of Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, will have increased and equitable access and use of essential quality social services, including in emergencies</p> |
| OUTCOME THEORY OF CHANGE STATEMENT | <p>IF the human capacities of State, non-State actors, including agents of change, are strengthened to support transformational change and encourage a societal/cultural shift through capacity building, advocacy, awareness raising and direct support to legislative and regulatory institutions and processes; IF the public institutions are more responsive and transparent, closer to and held accountable by citizens through promoting civic engagement, transformational leadership and the empowerment of youth, women and vulnerable groups; IF inclusive political processes, involving youth, women, and vulnerable groups, are supported through technical and strategic advice, capacity building, advocacy, awareness raising, participation and evidence-based research; IF the key reforms agenda is supported through improving the functioning of the National People’s Assembly and supporting its works on the revision of the constitution and other key reforms outlined in the Conakry Agreement of 2016 through dialogue and mediation; and, ensuring inclusive political processes, including a credible and transparent electoral cycle and intra/inter-party dialogue; IF a strong and independent mediascape is supported to fight disinformation and misinformation, reduce hate speech, prevent violent extremism through advocacy, and awareness raising; IF reforms of the justice sector and law enforcement mechanisms to combat corruption, drug trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime and to prevent violent extremism are implemented and undue external/political interference with judicial proceedings effectively warded off; IF the conditions to provide quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people and to promote and protect human rights and gender equality are created; IF donors and partners reaffirm their commitment to harmonize and align effective development cooperation,</p> | <p>IF capacities of state and other national actors to capitalize on SIDS characteristics to establish a blue economy, boost inclusive and diversified green growth and promote human development is enhanced through capacity building and support to planning and policy formulation processes; IF national development policies and plans are well-informed, evidence based and geared towards enhancing green economic growth and promoting more equitable distribution of the benefits of growth through more decent jobs as well as increased access to social and basic services and better targeting of the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable and the government increasingly secures sustainable SDG financing using integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs) and improving internal revenue and tax collection systems and policies to help finance the strategic priorities; IF state technical and institutional capacities to devise well-informed and evidence-based national development policies and plans are enhanced; IF capacities of the private sector (formal and informal) are enhanced, enabling environment is created and the bottlenecks and challenges that inhibit private sector growth are addressed through direct technical support, innovative digital solutions, supporting the creation of sustainable ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation, capacity building, enhancing access to finance and financial inclusion and supporting regulatory and policy framework reforms; IF stakeholders’ capacities in terms disaster and climate risk informed development are strengthened through capacity building, advocacy, awareness raising and evidence-based policy oriented research; IF a Participatory mechanism is established to enhance whole of society approach for the climate and environment agenda as part of the Agenda 2030; IF cities/communities better value natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development through awareness raising and whole of society approach that involve concerted well-informed efforts of state and other national actors and stakeholders; IF governance and sustainable management of natural capital, including nature-based assets (marine and terrestrial) is enhanced through strengthening information and statistical systems and infrastructure, promoting circular economy, capacity building, advocacy, direct support to national plans and policies formulation and evidence-based policy oriented research;</p> | <p>IF the Government, legislative and constitutional bodies, human rights institutions and law enforcement actors are capacitated to improve and implement people-oriented and gender-sensitive legislation, policy and practice in line with human rights approach and universal coverage of essential social services; IF the government increasingly secures sustainable SDG financing for essential social services through domestic funding and promotes frameworks that enable private sector and civil society’s support, IF strategic partnerships are built and maintained and IF donors and partners reaffirm their commitment to harmonize and align effective aid delivery; IF communities are sensitized to demand for services, adopt adequate attitudes and practices and commit to the management of socio-community infrastructures while being empowered to become active members of society by effectively participating in decision-making processes at all levels and promoting accountability and reciprocal engagement between the community and public officials and institutions in the exercise of their mutual rights and obligations; IF social services and institutions have strengthened service delivery capacity, adequate infrastructures and supplies, reduced communication barriers and trained professionals in the provision of culturally sensitive services, in order to promote inclusive access to quality essential social services to vulnerable groups; IF Government, in collaboration with non-state entities, have increased capacity to regularly produce, analyze, disseminate quality disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision making in essential social sectors;</p> |

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| <p>OUTCOME THEORY OF CHANGE STATEMENT</p> | <p>Then the institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, other national actors and agents of change to ensure democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs are enhanced; and the shaping of an enabling environment for political dialogue and citizen engagement to sustain peace is supported; and inclusive political processes, including a credible and transparent electoral cycle and a strong and independent mediascape, are ensured; and access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion of human rights and gender equality are enhanced; and the institutional, organizational, technical and human capacities of national authorities and CSOs to fight impunity, corruption, drug trafficking and ensure the rule of law and the protection of human rights are strengthened.</p> | <p>Then capacities of state and non-state actors to foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth and sustainable human development, leading to poverty reduction and leaving no one behind will be enhanced; and private sector response to emerging market opportunities and contribution to productivity, growth, and livelihoods will be boosted; and risk informed development planning including spatial planning and key public policies such as energy and mines, agriculture, fisheries, industry and water resources will be enhanced relying on evidences and a more integrated approach; and cities/communities will better value the natural capital, preserve the biodiversity, restore the ecosystems, increase utilization of renewable energy, integrate more circular economy and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development; and sustainable governance and environmental and natural resources management will be strengthened.</p> | <p>Then all people and groups in Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, will benefit from enhanced accountable, transparent, and inclusive governance systems and will have increased access to essential quality social services.</p> |
| <p>OUTPUTS</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1: The institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, non-State actors and agents of change are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs. 1.2: An enabling environment for political and inter-party dialogue, the key reforms' agenda, and citizen engagement, involving youth, women, and vulnerable groups, to sustain peace is created. 1.3: Inclusive political processes, including a fair and transparent electoral cycle and a strong and independent mediascape, are strengthened. 1.4: Access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion of human rights and gender equality are enhanced. 1.5: A culture of independence and integrity across the judicial system, including through the strengthening of oversight and accountability mechanisms, is fostered and the reforms of the security sector and law enforcement authorities are supported to reduce impunity and fight against drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and prevent violent extremism. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1: Capacities to foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth and sustainable human development, leading to poverty reduction and leaving no one behind are enhanced. 2.2: Enabling environment improved and private sector capacities, response to emerging market opportunities and contribution to productivity, growth, and livelihoods are boosted. 2.3: Stakeholders' capacities in terms of disaster and climate risk informed development are enhanced. 2.4: Cities/communities better value the natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development. 2.5: Sustainable governance and management of environmental and natural resources, including biodiversity protection, and renewable energy are strengthened. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Guinea-Bissau's health system has the capacity to provide high-quality, with high-impact integrated services, people-centered health services, based on primary health care approach and comprehensive essential service packages as defined in the National Health Development Plan, and applied to development and humanitarian settings. 3.2: Education institutions and teachers have increased capacities to ensure an equitable and inclusive education system and to strengthen access to quality formal, informal and non-formal education for children, youth, and adults, especially for girls and women, to acquire basic level of literacy, adequate learning outcomes, transversal skills, and lifelong learning opportunities 3.3: National institutions have enhanced national capacities to develop, implement and finance a resilient social protection system based on clear vulnerability criterion and a strong management information system, including in emergency situations 3.4: Communities in rural, peri-urban areas and small towns increasingly achieve the right to adequate housing and habitat, have access to sustainable water and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices leading to an open defecation free (ODF) status, via scalable service delivery models linked to markets 3.5: National institutions have the technical capacity to plan, deliver services, monitor and evaluate implementation of interventions at central, regional and facility level to ensure food security and reduce acute and chronic malnutrition among under five children, adolescents, persons living with disabilities and women in most affected areas, including in emergency situations 3.6: National systems have strengthened capacity for policy development and implementation of interventions to promote child protection, gender equality & diversity & prevent harmful practices |
| <p>CROSS-CUTTING ASSUMPTIONS</p> | <p>Political stability and democratic governance are ensured to guarantee sustainable and inclusive development, continued service provision of essential social services and the achievement of a range of critical development objectives (all SDGs; at the same time, effective and accountable governance is also an important end in itself); Inclusive participation is a precondition for a peaceful society, as inclusive participation through consensus and dialogue facilitates and galvanizes the development and implementation of policies and reforms, and is crucial for promoting equity, human rights and strengthening the cohesiveness of societies; Increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions will improve the trust of citizens towards the State, as they see in the institutions the commitment to listen to their priorities and needs and respond to them; There is genuine political commitment from State actors as this is fundamental to ensure integrity and transparency, maintain the rule of law, and efficiently combat drug trafficking/transnational organized crime; National authorities are willing to reduce impunity and combat corruption, as corruption is a major hindrance to sustainable development and the full commitment of national authorities to ensure that state institutions in the first place are accountable; There is continuing political will, institutional stability and government commitment; Vertical and horizontal coordination between national authorities is implemented; Government has qualified human capacity to deliver quality and affordable essential social services; Social accountability around service delivery in essential social sectors is improved through increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions; Stability and long-term vision are maintained across the domains of interventions of the UN in Guinea-Bissau; Government and partners, including the private sector, are willing to invest more resources in social sectors; There is alignment and harmonization of partners according to the Principles of Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.</p> | | |

2.2

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The Cooperation Framework’s theory of change sets out pathways and critical choices to direct Guinea-Bissau towards the fulfilment of its potential. Based on the findings of the CCA, the UNCT has identified three Strategic priorities in this regard:



These emerged from a broad-based participatory process involving sectorial consultations, around key thematic areas, with various stakeholders, including key ministries, civil society organizations and the private sector, with a view to harmonize planned interventions. Also, the Cooperation Framework's outcomes and outputs have been formulated in line with the NDP (2020–2023). Through these priorities, the UNDS will support the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau, including civil society in all its forms and the private sector.

The goal is to harness opportunities to bring about sustainable development, promote and protect human rights, empower women, and achieve gender equality. Additionally, it is to promote peacebuilding, and implement urgent reforms outlined in the 2016 Conakry Agreement. Equally important is the promotion of inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation for the country's stability. This will involve reaching out to marginalized and excluded individuals and groups, and recording the needs of vulnerable people, thereby leaving no one behind.

2.3 INTENDED DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

The Cooperation Framework is designed to consolidate peacebuilding efforts, overcome development challenges. It also aims to support the country in laying the foundation for “becoming a prosperous and inclusive society that fosters rising living standards for all based on the sustainable development of the country’s exceptional land and marine biodiversity” as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN will support this ambition by pursuing three Outcomes, respectively for the Strategic priorities, by 2026:

- People in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and the rule of law and their basic needs are met.
- Guinea-Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation; SDG financing is driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, the blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.
- The population of Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable people, have greater and equitable access to and use of essential quality social services, including in emergencies.

The focus will be on addressing various forms of inequalities by targeting particularly vulnerable groups. To guide this effort will be following principles: Leave No One Behind; the Human Rights-Based Approach; Gender Equity and Empowerment Of Women; Resilience, Sustainability and Accountability.

However, these outcomes are premised on the following assumptions:

- Genuine political commitment from State actors is fundamental to improving democratic governance, sustaining

peace, upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights as well as ensuring gender mainstreaming.

- A continuing political will and government commitment are a precondition for leveraging SIDS characteristics to achieve structural economic transformation, driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, the blue economy and inclusive green growth, all of which leaves no one behind and ensures sustainable use and protection of natural resources.

The Government is willing to invest more in social sectors, including training more health workers on reproductive health; and social protection schemes to provide school-related support to children. These will serve to reduce multidimensional poverty, guarantee children’s the right to adequate food, and increase opportunities for consistent school attendance. The Cooperation Framework provides opportunities for a real and meaningful engagement between the Government and the people. The development community provides support in a spirit of true partnership to harness the country’s assets for growth that addresses the challenges of poverty and inequality, leaving no one behind. Through its mandate the UN will marshal the necessary partnerships to mobilize the resources, knowledge and technical expertise required to help transform the country. This will be done in the spirit of the commitments in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and in particular the Kampala Principles of the GPEDC. The commitments were designed to boost the effectiveness of sustainable development partnerships through private sector engagement at the country level.

2.4 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES

2.4.1 Cooperation Framework Outcome 1

By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and the rule of law and their basic needs are met.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening a democratic and transformational governance system that allows State institutions to meet the population's needs. It fosters a renewed social contract between the State and its citizens by consolidating peace and ensuring respect for the rule of law. The Outcome has five specific Outputs by 2026:

Output 1.1:

The institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, non-State actors, including agents of change, are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of consolidating peace and democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs.

Output 1.2:

Inclusive political and intra/inter-party dialogue, to enable the implementation of the key reforms' agenda outlined in the 2016 ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement, and citizen engagement, involving youth, women, and vulnerable groups, to sustain peace are conducted.

Output 1.3:

Inclusive political processes, including a peaceful, credible and transparent electoral cycle and a strong and independent mediascape, are strengthened.

Output 1.4:

Access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion and protection of human rights and gender

equality are enhanced.

Output 1.5:

A culture of independence and integrity across the judicial system, including through the strengthening of accountability mechanisms, is fostered and the reforms of the justice sector and law enforcement authorities are supported to reduce impunity and fight against drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and prevent violent extremism, and fight corruption.

Through these outputs, UNSDCF Outcome 1 will support the Government to fulfil its national objective of consolidating the rule of law, implement urgent reforms and modernize public institutions. This is in line with National Development Plan (2020–2023), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. It is also in line with the aspirations of AU Agenda 2063, namely Aspiration 3 on good governance, democracy and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Guinea-Bissau needs to urgently implement reforms outlined in the 2016 ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement, especially constitutional reforms, to ensure political stability and good governance. This will help strengthen State institutions' ability to meet the needs of its citizens. In particular, there is a need to support transformational governance and the rule of law to meet long-term State building, institutional capacity and national development objectives

Box 1: Peacebuilding Priorities

Outcome 1 uses the peacebuilding priorities, identified through the Conflict Analysis and validated by the Government in early November 2020 as a starting point to define the support to be provided to assist the development of a transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace:

1. Support and encourage inclusive and meaningful political dialogue and far-sighted reform of the political system for the implementation of urgently needed key reforms and strengthening of an environment conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development. In coordination with regional and international partners, engage with a broad range of national stakeholders, supported by continuous national dialogue at the strategic levels on the above-referred key reforms as outlined in the Stability Pact and 2016 Conakry Agreement, encourage and support national institutions to address corruption, CDTOC and poor governance practices. Incorporate a good office role to promote peacebuilding priorities, gender equality and respect for human rights and compliance with international standards.
2. Support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in strengthening democratic accountable institutions and enhancing the capacity of state organs to function effectively, in accordance with the Constitution, including through a progressively decentralized and inclusive governing system, and a National Parliament which fully assumes its oversight role. And strengthening democratic governance, particularly with regard to the implementation of necessary urgent reforms to set the country on a path towards long-term stability and sustainable development.
3. Support an enabling environment to expand socio-economic opportunities and inclusiveness and implementation of fiscal policy and accountability. Furthermore, facilitate improvement in natural resource management and extraction, climate change mitigation as well as environmental protection.
4. Support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in its fight against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime through capacity-building and advisory assistance for an effective implementation of its National Strategy Plan and the introduction of innovative approaches, among which (i) the provision of high-caliber mentoring services to key Criminal Justice institutions, including through the investigation, prosecution and Case progression and management of actual cases; (ii) the strengthening or creation of oversight and accountability mechanisms to account for resources and results, and (iii) the proactive, UN System-wide promotion of a conducive political environment, shielded from the nefarious influence of drug trafficking / transnational organized crime networks and their facilitators.
5. Strengthen judicial capacity and the national human rights protection system to effectively address impunity, promote and protect human rights, including through the adoption of a national policy on human rights, a strategic plan to combat impunity, the adoption of human rights responsive legislation and the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles by providing technical assistance to state institutions to implement the reforms agenda, and support the government to ratify the international human rights treaties.
6. Support the mainstreaming of gender equality concerns in all actions, with a gender, age, and diversity perspective and a lifecycle approach to "leave no-one behind" through the promotion of full, meaningful and effective participation and representation of women, and their empowerment at all levels - in the political dialogue, and in economic, peacebuilding and development processes. Support the revision of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (2000) to implement the women, peace and security agenda.
7. Support, when requested and depending on UN available means, the efforts of ECOWAS and the Government to ensure effective civilian control and oversight over the defense and security forces, through effective and timely strategies and policies related to the Security Sector Reform .
8. Enhance alignment of international assistance with the peacebuilding priorities of Guinea-Bissau, through agreed upon interventions with national counterparts. Ensure respect for core peacebuilding values such as inclusive gender-sensitive politics, participatory dialogue and reconciliation as well as environmental sustainability. ECOWAS' Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) to be used to complement the sustainable peace agenda, alongside the so-called "Praia" Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crimes in West Africa, signed by ECOWAS Heads of State in December 2008; as well as the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan to Address Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crimes and Drug Abuse in West Africa 2016-2020 and its successor.

With regard to the governance system, UN agencies will adopt a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to create an enabling institutional framework that will support a shift towards democratic governance and respond to all citizens' needs. This will include initiatives to build the human and operational capacities of the State and non-State actors, including agents of change, to lead transformative and impactful processes for change.

The consolidation of democratic governance and peace mechanisms includes promoting strategic actions linked to good governance (a participatory and inclusive governance). This concerns the central Government as well as decentralization efforts to enhance local governance through proximity to the local community. Ultimately, it supports inclusive and sustainable local development. To help consolidate peace and deliver on peacebuilding priorities, UN agencies will support efforts to create an enabling environment for political and inter-party dialogue and the reform agenda outlined in the Conakry Agreement. Such an environment will help engage all citizens, youth, women and vulnerable groups in order to capitalize on the peace dividends achieved over the years.

The dividends include the support provided over two decades by the UNIOGBIS that closed its offices in late December 2020. The effort will involve support for inclusive political processes, among them a peaceful, credible and transparent electoral cycle for the next legislative and presidential elections. Equally important is a strong and independent mediascape, and an environment where citizens and marginalized groups are fully represented and involved in public affairs.

UN agencies will support efforts to improve access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, as well as empower women and promote gender equality. The goal is to foster the rule of law, ensure access to justice as well as to protect and promote human rights. Additionally the agencies will help enhance a culture of independence and integrity across the judicial system. To this end they will work to strengthen oversight and accountability mechanisms, and reform the justice sector and law enforcement authorities. Ultimately this will reduce impunity and combat corruption, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime as well as preventing violent extremism.

2.4.1.1 Rationale

Guinea-Bissau is emerging from cycles of instability and power struggles that have weakened State institutions and the social contract. According to an assessment, conducted by the Government with the support of the UNDP in 2017 as part of the New Deal (G7+), Guinea-Bissau has multiple fragilities at the global and sectoral levels and is in crisis in four of five Peacebuilding and State-building goals. The country ranked 41st on the Ibrahim African Governance Index in 2020, showing worrying signs of recent decline. Several challenges remain in the way of the State's effort to achieve a vision for a democratic, human-centred and accountable system of governance based on constitutionalism,

the rule of law and human rights. The Conflict analysis, elaborated by UNIOGBIS in consultation with the UNCT in 2019 and validated by the Government in November 2020, found lingering structural conflict factors at the political, institutional, security and economic levels that have been aggravated by successive crises. The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework elaborated its theory of change taking into account these structural conflict factors and proposed five main areas of collaborative intervention by the Government, the UN, civil society organizations and other actors.

Continued support at the national and subnational levels will be provided to redress the fragility of the State and its governance framework. The support will focus on the accountability and transparency of public administration and its capacity to deliver services. Additionally, it will seek to bring State institutions closer to the people through broader participation and engagement. Among other things, this will be achieved through decentralization and human-centred local governance and by meeting citizens' needs.

The strategic priority on transformational and democratic governance is crucial to tackling exclusion and marginalization and addressing the social norms that often exclude women, youth, persons with disabilities

and other vulnerable groups from political processes. Through empowerment, it will help consolidate peace and prevent conflicts. The ultimate aim is to safeguard participation in public affairs for everyone in society, including individuals and groups at risk of marginalization. In the end, this will enhance national cohesion and push for a renewed social contract. This strategic priority's key focus is on remedying a culture of impunity. A human rights-based approach will serve to tackle impunity, corruption and transnational organized crime. They tend to flourish in an environment characterized by the informal economy and fragile institutions and are a trigger for conflict. They will be tackled by fostering a culture of independence and integrity across the governance and judicial system.



2.4.1.2 Strategy

The UN system will work to ensure democratic governance and support efforts to respond to all citizens' needs. To this purpose, it will coordinate with international partners and engage with diverse national and local stakeholders with the aim of strengthening State and other national institutional frameworks as well as their human and operational capacities. By working with organs of sovereignty and a wide spectrum of national stakeholders, the UN system will help shape an environment that favours political dialogue

and citizens' involvement in efforts to establish sustainable peace. Finally, it will seek to strengthen the institutional, organizational and human capacities of national authorities and civil society organizations to fight impunity and corruption, and ensure the rule of law.

This will include the following:

- Developing institutional (technical and financial) and human capacities of State and non-State institutions at all levels of governance;

- Seeking and empowering change agents, that through an empowered network and islands of integrity, can support a shift towards democratic governance, social cohesion and the rule of law;
 - Acting as a convener, facilitator and/or integrator of diverse national and international partners, State and other national actors and supporting efforts to coordinate development effectively so as to increase the efficient use of resources and know-how;
 - Providing high-quality advisory services and technical expertise in evidence-based policy development and advocacy;
 - Supporting initiatives for: trust and peacebuilding, social cohesion, transformational and democratic governance that promotes genuine and inclusive participation; integrity and accountability; decentralization and local governance; the rule of law, the protection and promotion of human rights, and gender mainstreaming
- and the empowerment of women;
- Tapping into the potential of digital transformation and innovation to improve State institutions' internal function, capacity to deliver services and engage in State-citizen dialogue and relations;
 - Supporting the implementation, reporting and monitoring of international norms and standards, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Africa Agenda 2063, Universal Periodic Review (2020), Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action and regional human rights treaties among others;
 - Working at the national, regional and international levels, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, to share and manage knowledge and access to UN global information systems for policy advice, expertise, research and good practices.

2.4.1.3 Assumptions for Outcome 1

Cooperation Framework Outcome 1 and its related theory of change is developed based on the following assumptions:

- Democratic governance is an essential condition for sustainable and inclusive development. The reason is that governance makes it possible to achieve a range of critical development objectives (all Sustainable Development Goals), while governance that is effective and accountable is an important end in itself.
- Inclusive participation is a precondition for a peaceful society because, when achieved through consensus and dialogue, it facilitates and galvanizes the development and implementation of policies and urgent reforms. Additionally, it is crucial for promoting equity and human rights, as well as strengthening the cohesiveness of societies.
- Genuine political commitment from State actors is fundamental to ensuring integrity and transparency, maintaining the rule of law, implementing the reforms agenda outlined in the Conakry Agreement, and efficiently combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.
- The national authorities' willingness to curb impunity and combat corruption, a major hindrance to sustainable development, is vital as is their commitment to ensuring that State institutions are accountable in the first place.
- Public institutions' enhanced responsiveness and effectiveness can improve citizens' trust in the State, as the institutions' commitment to respect the citizens' priorities and needs and respond to them will be evident.
- Partners will be aligned and in harmony as specified by the Principles of Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

2.4.2 Cooperation Framework Outcome 2

By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and the rule of law and their basic needs are met.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 2 is designed around three core elements. Firstly, it aims to strengthen economic governance systems, evidence-based economic planning and policy formulation processes. This is to ensure that they support inclusive growth and economic diversification that involves developing value-chains in productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture). Additionally it will help them integrate disaster- and climate-risk management as well as the sustainable management of natural resources, such as renewable energy. Secondly, it will help create an enabling environment for private sector growth and provide direct support to the sector, thereby reducing informality in economic activities. It will also boost the sector's contribution to growth and livelihoods by developing innovative mechanisms for access to finance. This will lead to systematic reduction in unemployment, poverty and inequality. Thirdly, it aims to promote resilience in cities and communities while respecting environmental and natural resources and strengthening the participation of all actors. The outcomes will use the opportunities provided by the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to explore joint regional and subregional solutions to common country-level challenges. The opportunities include linking local value chains and businesses with regional and subregional peers.

The Outcome will be achieved through the following Outputs by 2026:

Output 2.1:

Capacities to foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth and sustainable human development, leading to poverty reduction and leaving no one behind are enhanced.

Output 2.2:

Enabling environment is improved and private sector capacities, response to emerging market opportunities and contribution to productivity, growth, and livelihoods are boosted.

Output 2.3:

Stakeholders' capacities in terms of disaster and climate risk informed development are enhanced.

Output 2.4:

Cities/communities better value the natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development.

Output 2.5:

Sustainable governance and management of environmental and natural resources, including biodiversity protection, and renewable energy are strengthened.

Through these, Cooperation Framework Outcome 2 intends to support the Government to:

- Achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all the related international conventions and agreements (Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sendai Framework, Habitat III);
- Achieve the aspirations of African Union Agenda 2063, namely Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner; and

- Fulfil the national objectives outlined in the National Development Plan (2020–2023): 1) Reform of the economy and promotion of growth and employment; 2) Development of the productive sectors of the economy and infrastructure; 3) Enhancement of human capital and improvement of the living conditions of populations; 4) Revitalizing foreign policy and promoting regional integration and acknowledging the value of nationals of Guinea-Bissau in the diaspora; and, 5) Preserving biodiversity, combating climate change and enhancing natural capital.

Guinea-Bissau urgently needs economic reforms. These should focus on leveraging the country's unique SIDS characteristics and the opportunities created by the new AfCTA, enhancing economic diversification and value-addition, as well as building resilience and sustainability. The reforms should also boost exports of goods and services and attract foreign and domestic investment. In turn, this will help significantly improve the country's balance of payments. It is vital to strengthen the capacity of State and other national actors to devise needed economic reforms to ensure that the latter are



effective and sustainable Accordingly, UN agencies will adopt a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to create an enabling institutional framework to support economic structural transformation. The purpose is to support shifts towards sustainable human development and inclusive green growth that leave no one behind. UN agencies will use their partnership with the State and other national

actors to advocate and promote a coherent development vision that respects the principles of equity, justice, accountability and transparency. The principles will underpin responsiveness to the needs of citizens, social cohesion and environmental sustainability. It will be vital to strengthen the human and operational capacities of the State, other national actors and agents of change to lead transformative and

impactful processes of change. UN agencies will support national economic planning, among other things, by promoting sound inclusive fiscal policies and integrating climate and disaster risks into national plans and policies. To this end, the UNCT will collaborate with IFIs (such as the World Bank, AfDB and IMF) and UNECA to develop joint solutions. They will capitalize on their expertise in supporting economic reforms, while leveraging the UNCT's in-country presence, capacity to set up its operations and focus on human development achievements of the SDGs.

UN agencies will work to enhance domestic revenues in ways that are equitable, pro-poor, sustainable and friendly to businesses in order to sustain the fiscal space needed for increased expenditure on SDG financing, including on health and priority infrastructure. UN agencies' efforts to improve economic governance will include enhancing national taxation and revenue collection policies and systems and promoting a shift from regressive indirect taxes towards modern and direct taxes. These will be more pro-poor and progressive, and will target incomes and profits rather than business and consumption activities. Additionally, UN agencies will promote fiscal policy tools (such as taxation and subsidies) whose aim is to create a favourable environment for the private sector. This will attract domestic and foreign investments, enhance the participation of vulnerable groups in economic activities and boost productivity, value addition, exports and green growth. In order to support inclusive growth that leaves no one behind, UN agencies will help create an environment that favours private sector growth and mechanisms for the development of value chains in the strategic productive sectors. In turn, this will ease access to finance for small and medium-sized companies as well as for individuals who promote viable projects,

while fostering entrepreneurship and an innovation ecosystem. As a result activities that generate livelihoods, among them self-employment, entrepreneurial initiatives and job creation, will get a boost. In particular UN agencies will provide support in the form of enhanced value addition and inclusiveness to export-oriented green growth driven by blue economy subsectors. At the same time the UN agencies will exploit the opportunities offered by the AfCFTA. They will work to enhance economic cooperation with the African community, particularly neighbouring and other lusophone countries (for example Cape Verde). Additionally, the agencies will work with smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, notably women and youth, to ensure they have improved livelihoods and increased household income. The agencies will strengthen capacity in production, among other things through basic industrial infrastructure, basic business and citizen advocacy. They will encourage smallholder participation in the value chain by providing incentives to produce diverse foods and supporting the creation of assets to improve the management of natural resources. UN agencies will work, in collaboration with the World Bank and UNECA, to improve data and methodologies used to target poor and vulnerable people. They will support sustainable and innovative initiatives to eradicate poverty and reduce socioeconomic vulnerability. The agencies will also promote domestic resource mobilization and the use of innovative financing mechanisms for environmental sustainability, clean renewable energy and the effective management of natural resources.

Furthermore, UN agencies will work to consolidate the Government's management capacities and promote the use of modern methodologies and environmental impact assessments to monitor the sustainable use of natural resources,

particularly forests which cover 70% of the country, marine resources and renewable energy. This will include strengthening the economic aspect of natural capital in economic development planning, the coherence between public policies and the alignment of natural capital potential with national priorities. It will also involve enhancing the legal framework, coherence, accountability and transparency regarding biodiversity, environmental and natural resource management. UN agencies will use participatory mechanisms to enhance a whole-of-society approach to the climate and environment agenda as part of the 2030 Agenda. This includes promoting waste management within the scope a circular economy potential.

UN agencies will support and promote research projects and awareness campaigns, in collaboration with the Government and development partners. The aim will be to help reverse unsustainable consumption patterns, particularly to reduce the pressure on the limited forest resources on which more than 90% of the population depends for fuelwood. UN agencies will support the development of legislative, administrative and political frameworks or measures that will be conveyed to the Chamber of Access and Benefit Sharing. They will also help develop measures for the online reporting system on compliance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in line with the Nagoya Protocol.



Box 2: Outcome 2 Priorities

Outcome 2 uses the Common Country Assessments in addition to recent impact assessments and studies to identify concrete priorities and thematic areas of support:

1. Support and encourage inclusive and meaningful dialogue on leveraging SIDS characteristics, economic greening and supporting Blue Economy subsectors.
2. Support national economic planning and policy formulation processes and enhance statistical capacity and evidence and knowledge generation and sharing to inform decision making processes.
3. Support efforts aimed at economic diversification and enhancement of value addition and employment generation.
4. Assessment of poverty and vulnerability and support the efforts to eradicate poverty and improve targeting of the poor and vulnerable group, including women, children, youth and rural population.
5. Support the reform of business and financial regulatory and policy frameworks to improve doing business indicators, enhance financial inclusion and access to finance and create an enabling environment for private sector growth.
6. Support efforts to integrate private sector into regional and subregional networks and value-added chains and leverage opportunities created by the new AFCTA, particularly within Blue Economy subsectors.
7. Support the creation of sustainable ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation.
8. Enhance Governance and sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment.
9. Accelerate energy access including through renewable energy sources.
10. Support the integration of disaster and climate change risks management into policies and plans, including private sector business plans. This includes risk informed development planning, spatial planning, DRR strategy and key policies related to energy and mines, agriculture, industries, Fisheries and water resources;
11. Support the establishment of sustainable urban and housing policies at the national and/or local levels that can serve as a reference for urban and housing development
12. Support an enabling environment to expand socio-economic opportunities and inclusiveness and implementation of fiscal policy and accountability. Furthermore, facilitate improvement in natural resource management and extraction, climate change mitigation as well as environmental protection.
13. Support the mainstreaming of gender equality concerns in all actions, with a gender, age, and diversity perspective and a lifecycle approach to "leave no-one behind" through the promotion of full, meaningful and effective participation and representation of women, and their empowerment at all levels - in economic and entrepreneurial activities.

2.4.2.1 Rationale

Despite its diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystem, Guinea-Bissau has yet to explore its true potential as a Small Island Developing State. Climate pressure and weak governance have already had an impact on the natural resources that are accessible to the local population. Economic growth is fragile, narrow-based, erratic, highly informal and mainly driven by private consumption and the export of cashew nuts. Unemployment, under-employment, poverty and vulnerability remain high and persistent. Political instability hampers the national Government's particularly weak capacity to devise well-informed economic reforms and evidence-based economic policies for inclusive green growth and sustainable development.

It is vital to improve the mobilization of domestic revenue in sustainable and business-friendly ways so as to maintain the fiscal space needed for greater expenditure on health and priority infrastructure. There is a need to shift tax policy from overreliance on traditional forms of indirect taxes towards modern and direct taxes that are more progressive and target incomes and profits rather than business activities. Guinea-Bissau has one of the lowest tax efforts and collection rates in the region as a share of GDP. At present multiple distortionary and regressive taxes and fees exist in the cashew sector, with poor farmers and struggling businesses bearing the brunt of their burden. It is important to reform and streamline tax administration and reduce inefficiencies in import and export procedures.

According to the UNIDO SDG indicators database, while the manufacturing output per capita has improved since 2007, growth declined between 2012 and 2018. More importantly the share of manufacturing in GDP has declined constantly

from 13% in 2000 to 10% in 2018. This indicates that Guinea-Bissau is experiencing deindustrialization owing to limited transformation capacity and investments in mining and agro-industries that could boost productivity around value chains and create decent and sustainable jobs. Indeed, the Agenda for Sustainable Development has set a specific target to double the manufacturing value added in GDP in the least developed countries by 2030. In order to diversify the economy it is essential to overcome low productivity while focusing on exports of value-added products.

Support to economic diversification and value addition will concentrate on applicable and proven innovative solutions that leverage the country's SIDS characteristics. Meanwhile, support to reduce vulnerability and eradicate poverty will focus on improving systems and methodologies for targeting poor and vulnerable people and creating sustainable livelihoods. Beneficiaries will mainly include girls and women in rural areas and persons with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons with limited access to basic social services. Economic diversification is a necessary condition for enhancing growth, inclusiveness and stability, which will boost efforts to eradicate poverty and vulnerability.

Private sector activities provide livelihoods for over 85% of the population, yet only 23% of the total employed population are wage and salaried workers. The majority are engaged in micro-entrepreneurial activities, mostly in the informal sector. Wage employment is largely a domain for men, and mostly concentrated in the services sector in the capital, Bissau. Employment is vulnerable and concentrated in low-productivity jobs, particularly for women who often bear the

disproportionate burden of unpaid care work. A small internal market, high degree of informality, lack of operational capacity and formal registration characterize the private sector. Its other distinguishing features are low value added and high dependence on the harvest of cashew nuts, with low levels of domestic and foreign direct investment. These trends have serious implications for designing development programmes as well as identifying risks and opportunities. The risks are linked to high costs and the complexity of social protection, the absence of economies of scale, lack of accumulated business and production knowledge as well as limited business growth potential.

2.4.2.2 Strategy

In coordination with international partners, the UN system intends to engage with diverse national and local stakeholders and collaborate with IFIs and regional institutions to advocate and promote a development vision for Guinea-Bissau. The vision will seek to leverage the country's SIDS characteristics to foster sustainable development and inclusive stable green growth that leaves no one behind. It will also aim to bolster the institutional framework and human and operational economic management as well as the related capacities of State and non-State actors. This will include the following:

- Developing institutional (technical and financial) and human capacities of State and non-State institutions at all levels of socio-economic governance, including the management of natural resources, and climate and disaster-risk management;
- Creating and empowering a network of change agents that can champion economic transformation, environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources and climate and disaster-risk management;
- Enhancing SDG financing, including domestic funding, through better internal revenue and tax collection systems and policies and the use of integrated national funding frameworks to help finance strategic priorities;
- Promoting and supporting broad reforms in taxation policies and systems so as to introduce

The same conditions present opportunities to create innovation and an entrepreneurship ecosystem by capitalizing on an inherent entrepreneurial spirit, young population, high proportion of economically active women, local community knowledge and traditional networks to build community-based businesses and capacities that will have multiplier effects.

Guinea-Bissau has not yet adopted and implemented a national disaster risk-reduction strategy in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, but currently it is carrying out its risk profile. The country presented its first Intended nationally determined contributions report in 2015 and the second in 2018.

progressive taxes and enhance collection, by adopting modern tools such as digitalization and blockchains and reducing progressive indirect taxes that disproportionately hurt small businesses and vulnerable groups. The proposed reforms should include creating tax brackets for businesses and households based on income and profitability. They should exempt and support micro and small enterprises as well as vulnerable and poor households. The reforms will also include the creation of digital national identification systems and databases;

- Improving the production and dissemination of data to inform national policies and plans;
- Developing innovative mechanisms to provide small and medium enterprises and individuals access to funding and thereby helping develop value chains in strategic productive sectors;
- Strengthening the links between local businesses and global, regional and subregional supply chains;
- Enhancing local businesses' access to global, regional and subregional markets;
- Creating a sustainable entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem and linking it to global, regional and subregional networks;
- Enhancing advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns that seek to promote sustainable use of natural resources, environmental and biodiversity protection and restoration as well as climate and disaster-risk management.

State and other national actors will receive support, including in their efforts to strengthen their capacities to use modern technology and draw up policies and business-related plans. This is geared towards the sustainable use of natural resources and renewable energy and the integration of climate and disaster-risk management in development. The support will involve building on and scaling previous interventions. An example is the support that Guinea-Bissau received from the United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat to develop a national forest financing strategy, and a concept note to access funds from the Green Climate Fund for sustainable forest management. The FAO will support Guinea-Bissau in developing a concept note for access to green climate funds to strengthen its technical and institutional capacities in (i) designing and developing a National Forest Monitoring System in support of Measuring, Reporting and Verifying for REDD+ and (ii) scaling up its sub-national Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level to the national level. These activities will help advance the country towards achieving its REDD+ Readiness targets as defined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and the Cancun Agreement. The support will also help improve reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding greenhouse gas emissions related to the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest sector in future national communications and/or technical annexes to biennial update reports. It will also go towards the Enhanced Transparency Framework's report to the Paris Agreement regarding Nationally Determined Contribution targets.

The UN System and its partners will further foster sustainable development by:

- Creating and implementing strategic infrastructure to promote inclusive and sustainable local socio-economic development;
- Supporting cities and communities to value their natural resources and enhance their local development and spatial planning, relying on better public involvement in decision making for all actions that concern local communities;
- Working with the Government and international development partners to develop and upgrade socio-economic infrastructure;
- Acting as a convener, facilitator and/or integrator of a wide array of national and international partners, State and other national actors; supporting the agenda for the effective coordination of development to increase the efficient use of natural and environmental resources;
- Providing high-quality advisory services and technical expertise in evidence-based planning and policy development and advocacy;
- Helping to create an environment that is favourable for the private sector and attractive to domestic and foreign investments; to this end, reforming policy, regulatory and procedural frameworks, enhancing financial inclusion and access to finance and setting up stabilization and private sector support funds;
- Tapping into the potential of digital transformation and innovation to improve the private sector and investment environment, as well as the management of natural resources;
- Supporting the implementation, reporting and monitoring of international norms and standards, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Africa Agenda 2063, Universal Periodic Review for 2020, Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action and regional human rights treaties, among others;
- Sharing and managing knowledge and access to UN global information systems on policy advice, expertise, research and good practices at the national, regional and international levels, including through South-South and triangular cooperation.

2.4.2.3 Assumptions for Outcome 2

Outcome 2 and its outputs are designed on the basis of the following assumptions as preconditions:

- continuing political will, institutional stability and government commitment;
- vertical and horizontal coordination among national authorities is implemented;
- stability and long-term visions are maintained across the domains of interventions of the UN in Guinea-Bissau.

2.4.3 Cooperation Framework Outcome 3

By 2026, the population of Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, will have greater and equitable access to and use of essential quality social services, including in emergencies.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 3 focuses on improving access to essential quality social services for the population, particularly for the most vulnerable, including girls, women, children and persons with disabilities. It addresses persistent social sector challenges related to low public spending, poor infrastructure, inadequate supply of qualified human resources and insufficient technical and managerial training systems. Other challenges concern dysfunctional referral, service delivery and management-information systems, weak governance and inadequate capacity and system management (such as public-financial, human-resource and supply-chain management as well as budgeting).

Six thematic outputs will contribute to Outcome 3 by 2026:

Output 3.1:

Guinea-Bissau's health system has the capacity to provide high-quality, with high impact integrated services, people-centered health services, based on primary health care approach and comprehensive essential service packages as defined in the National Health Development Plan, and applied to development and humanitarian settings.

Output 3.2:

Education institutions and teachers have increased capacities to ensure an equitable and inclusive education system and to strengthen access to quality formal, informal and non-formal education for children, youth, and adults, transversal skills, and lifelong learning opportunities

especially for girls and women, to acquire basic level of literacy, adequate learning outcomes,

Output 3.3:

National institutions have enhanced national capacities to develop, implement and finance a resilient social protection system based on clear vulnerability criterion and a strong management information system, including in emergency situations

Output 3.4:

Communities in rural, peri-urban areas and small towns increasingly achieve the right to adequate housing and habitat, have access to sustainable water and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices leading to an open defecation free (ODF) status, via scalable service delivery models linked to markets

Output 3.5:

National institutions have the technical capacity to plan, deliver services, monitor and evaluate implementation of interventions at central, regional and facility level to ensure food security and reduce acute and chronic malnutrition among under five children, adolescents, persons living with disabilities and women in most affected areas, including in emergency situations

Output 3.6:

National systems have strengthened capacity for policy development and implementation of interventions to promote child protection, gender equality and diversity and prevent harmful practices

2.4.3.1 Rational and strategy

The financing of the social sectors under the General State Budget (OGE) is still a major challenge and for the health sector it ranges from around 6% in 2014–2018 to well below the regional target of 20%. Government allocations to the health sector had fluctuated from 3% to 7% in the previous five years, during which the country did not have a health funding strategy, relying mostly on external funds. The Government spent 5.18% of its budget on health, well below the commitment it made in Abuja in 2001, when African Union countries pledged to adopt a budgetary allocation of at least 15% to improve the health sector. Moreover, less than 1% of the State's general budget is currently allocated to women and children's health, despite the chronic vulnerability of these population groups.

Targeting the **health** sector, interventions by UN agencies will focus on:

- improving governance for the efficient and effective management of the health system, including the development of strategic and policy documents, monitoring and periodic reviews;
- strengthening access to health services by offering integrated quality services, including for the most vulnerable;
- strengthening and expanding coordination and resource mobilization structures;
- developing a funding strategy for the health sector with a focus on increasing the domestic budget and better definition of allocations for emergencies;
- increasing the quality and number of health care workers and improving the management of human resources;
- stimulating the demand for services and adjusting the offer, improving the quality of and access to integrated services, especially at community level, through community health workers;
- improving the health information system, integrated disease surveillance and response, civil registration and vital statistics;
- ensuring the availability of life-saving products and contraceptives at the national level; and
- strengthening the national health information system through the collection, analysis and production of reliable data.



The 2017–2025 **education** sector plan required the State to progressively allocate 20% of the total budget to education. The slash in the official State budget's allocation for education to less than 10% in 2018 and in subsequent years remains a major cause for concern. Given the budgetary trend and the pandemic's impact on the education sector, the main strategic focus will be on:

- reinforcing the capacity of Ministry of Education and other educational actors, among other things, by revising the organic law and policy;
- increasing access to education and providing safe learning space and distance learning, thereby retaining vulnerable children in school by diversifying teaching and learning methods, among other things through the use of radios, television and mobile applications with low bandwidth;
- improving the quality and relevance of learning outcomes;
- improving the capacity of teachers and trainers, especially in innovative teaching techniques related

to the application of ICT and digitalization of teaching methods;

- Eliminate long-standing bottlenecks in the sector, such as protracted teachers' strikes, through evidence-based advocacy;
- building sustainable and effective partnerships to consolidate available resources and optimize their use;
- using communication for development approaches to rethink the value of education for children and changing social behaviour so that the society prioritizes their education over early marriage and child labour and, in so doing, preventing children, especially girls and young women, from dropping out of school;
- empowering and involving communities, parents and caregivers in the education of their children; and
- extending the school feeding-programme and monthly take-home rations to all public schools in the first, second and third cycles of basic education.



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With regard to **social protection**, Outcome 3 will focus on developing a holistic system by concentrating on the following interventions:

- The development of a social protection policy/strategy inclusive of a financing mechanism for social protection
- The update of the non-contributory social protection law
- The establishment of delivery mechanisms for social protection
- The identification and targeting of poor and vulnerable population and development of single registry
- The development of a management Information system for social protection
- The scaling up of social assistance schemes for vulnerable households
- The establishment of coordination mechanisms for social protection schemes at national and regional level and coordination between social protection and coordination mechanisms for humanitarian programming (COVID-19).
- The extension of a contributory social security system for workers in informal economy

These interventions will be achieved through policy development and advocacy, and by pursuing innovative social protection solutions for rapid response and recovery. The priority will be to generate evidence and enhance data collection and analysis, among other things by establishing a social database to gather current information on the population's vulnerabilities before designing and carrying out the interventions.

Under Outcome 3, a joint WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF work plan for the programme on the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDs) and a WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for **water, sanitation and hygiene** (WASH) services will also be strengthened. Habitat, urbanization and human settlement sectors will also receive support. Interventions in these areas will help improve infrastructure in terms of sanitation facilities, access to water and water distribution as well as wastewater drainage networks. They will also enhance household water and sewage connections (mainly in rural areas). The interventions will strengthen regulatory measures by developing and/or improving existing policy and legal frameworks. They will create awareness of the need to manage natural resources efficiently and take a comprehensive



approach by extending the definition of sanitation services to go beyond water and sewage to include keeping cities clean, afforestation, city improvement, garbage collection and recycling.

Guinea-Bissau also faces significant challenges related to **food security** and **nutrition**. As such, Outcome 3 will also focus on strengthening the capacity of the Government at the central, regional and local levels to carry out interventions that ensure food security and reduce acute and chronic malnutrition. It will prioritize the following interventions:

- Updating nutrition and food security policies and strategies;
- Preventing chronic malnutrition in children aged 6–23 months, women of reproductive age and adolescent girls;
- Treating severe and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months;
- Providing nutritional assistance to malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients and their households;
- Establishing coordination mechanisms to boost food security and nutrition and ensure that the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSAN) and the National Food Security Reserve are operational;
- Using communication for nutritional development so as to change behaviours towards socio-cultural taboos related to food and to improve nutrition knowledge, encouraging people to consume locally produced nutritious foods and adopt optimal practices for feeding infants and young children;
- Increasing the availability of indicators and nutritional assessments that inform policy and programme design, and tracking progress in the achievement of national nutrition targets;
- Creating platforms and forums for reflection on nutrition and celebrating commemorative

dates to encourage the fight against malnutrition.

To protect and promote the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, migrants and refugees, several laws have been adopted and are being implemented. Examples include: Law 14/2011, of June 6, which prohibits and criminalizes female genital mutilation (FGM); the law against domestic violence, also dating back to 2011; law 12/2011 that prevents and combats human trafficking, in particular the trafficking of women and children; the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG I & II, 2012 and 2017 respectively); and the National Policy for Comprehensive Child Protection (2018–2030). Additionally, further support will be provided for Guinea-Bissau's accession to and ratification of several international conventions and instruments, including at the United Nations level, such as the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 2018).

Despite the development and approval of this array of policies and laws, vulnerable groups still endure discrimination, violence, trafficking and other forms of abuse. In order to strengthen systems against these practices, the UN system will promote: i) the institutional and technical training of protection actors; ii) education for children, especially girls, creating favourable and protective environments against violence and discrimination, including sexual abuse and child marriage; iii) advocacy to strengthen political commitments for the protection of children, gender equality and prevention of harmful practices; iv) the strengthening of the involvement of community leaders, especially women in social interventions and decision-making; v) the strengthening of the coordination of interventions and partnerships; vi) the strengthening of communication for behaviour change and social mobilization; and vii) the prevention of violence against women and children by empowering girls and women and encouraging their effective participation in community matters.

2.4.3.2 Assumptions for Outcome 3

Outcome 3 and its outputs are designed on the basis of the following assumptions:

- Government and partners, including the private sector, are willing to invest more resources in social sectors
- Government has qualified human capacity to deliver quality and affordable essential social services
- Increased responsiveness and effectiveness of

public institutions can improve social accountability around service delivery in essential social sectors

- Political stability and democratic governance are ensured and guarantee continued service provision of essential social services
- There is alignment and harmonization of partners according to the Principles of Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

2.5 Synergies Among Cooperation Framework Outcomes

The three Outcomes in this UNSDCF are interconnected and aligned with each other as shown in Figure 2.1. Ensuring synergies in realization of these outcomes in an interlinked fashion is, therefore, a vital strategy necessary to enhance effectiveness, reduce transaction costs, and leverage opportunities and lessons in supporting the continued implementation of the identified peacebuilding priorities validated by the Government in early November 2020, the national development priorities in the path toward the realization of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs in Guinea-Bissau. In order to build synergies, strategies will involve creating all actors' awareness of the need be coherent in their initiatives and to support each other's interventions. The strategies will also seek to clarify the roles and responsibilities to promote, as well as supporting and generating efficiency in achieving the UNSDCF outcomes.

This will help ensure multiplier effects, prevent the duplication of efforts and reduce the wastage of resources. Central to the Cooperation Framework efforts to ensure that governance favours transformation and inclusion, while respecting the rule of law and sustaining peace (Outcome 1). The expected multiplier effects will be crucial to jumpstarting the other outcomes.

As such, Outcome 1 is a precondition for economic growth (Outcome 2), leading to much-needed stability, consistency, certainty and predictability. All these are essential for the private sector in this potentially volatile economic environment. Outcome 1 will help build investor confidence and consolidate the ease of doing business in Guinea-Bissau. Ultimately this will reinforce peace, as well as supporting transformational and inclusive governance that respects the rule of law.

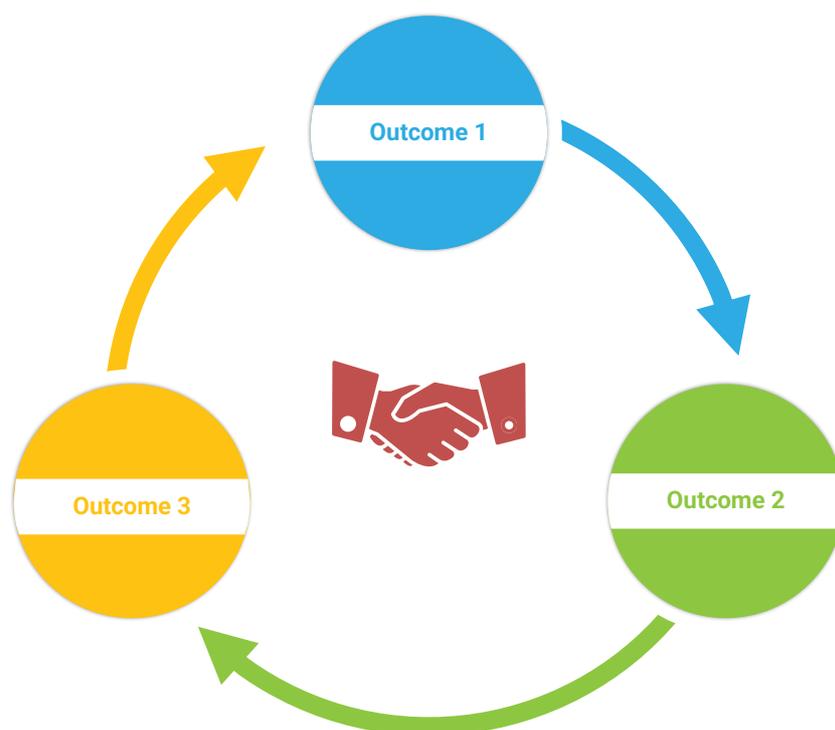


Figure 2.1: Synergies Between Strategic Outcomes

A diversified and transformed economy, driven by increased productivity and value addition, will create much-needed jobs in the private sector for the fast-growing population. It will broaden the Government's revenue base and enable it to invest adequately in human capital and infrastructure, including health, education and other social services. Other benefits include greater access to education, safe-learning spaces as well as distance learning to help retain vulnerable children in school. There will be a need to diversify teaching and learning methods, among other things, by using radios, television and mobile applications with low bandwidth. The quality and relevance of learning outcomes will be enhanced. Teachers and trainers will have to build their capacity especially in innovative teaching methods involving the application of ICT and digitalization to their work. Green and inclusive growth will heighten environmental sustainability as well as resilience against climate risks, disasters, diseases, economic volatility and political instability.

For its part, Cooperation Framework Outcome 3 focuses on improving human capital development, such as access for the people of Guinea-Bissau to essential quality social services. Among the services are health, education and social protection. The Outcome also aims to build the capacity of the Government at the central, regional and local levels to carry out interventions that will ensure sustainable development of the country and its people. The multiplier effects of the achievement of Outcome 3 are expected to give the people of Guinea-Bissau the opportunity to enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and the rule of law. What is more, their basic needs will be met.

The underlying assumptions are as follows:

i. Transformational and inclusive governance involves respect for the rule of law and is essential for sustainable and inclusive development. The reason is that peace, stability and democratic governance make it possible to achieve a range of critical development objectives that are key aspects of the Outcome 3's contribution to all SDGs. Effective and accountable governance is an important end in itself.

ii. Making public institutions more responsive and effective is a key aspect of human capital development. It can improve citizens' trust in the State because they see in their institutions the commitment to the population's priorities and needs as well as the resolve to respond effectively.

iii. Inclusive participation is central to a peaceful society because, when achieved through consensus and dialogue, it facilitates and galvanizes efforts to develop and carry out the policies and institutional reforms required to promote good governance, equity and human rights, and to strengthen cohesiveness in societies.

In view of this, UN agencies, along with the relevant Government departments/institutions and partners will adopt systems thinking and applications and a whole-of-society approach to support integrated and transformational change. This will reinforce a societal shift to respond to all citizens' needs as an integral aspect of the 2030 Agenda. To this end, UN agencies and their partners will provide synergy, coherence and integrated strategic support, which are central to sustaining national development priorities. This, in turn, will lead to the realization of the strategic priorities and related outcomes in the UNSDCF. Ultimately, the population's access to essential quality social services will improve as the Government at the central, regional and local levels (Outcome 1) builds its capacity to implement these interventions. Among the services will be the health and education (Outcome 3), urbanization and human settlements sectors and better infrastructure (Outcome 2) such as water supply systems, roads and electricity. Support and enhancing national cohesion and push for a renewed social contract will result from improving the structure of a more robust economy, including a productive private sector that will generate exports, open up opportunities for new business development, contribute to decent job creation and employment for sustained growth, and expansion of the revenue base; these outcomes will have direct consequences on the transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace in Guinea-Bissau.

2.6 Sustainability and Leaving No One Behind

The UNSDCF is guided by comprehensive principles and approaches that aim to leave no one behind: human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability towards the achievement of SDGs. The UNSDCF will use the principle of inclusion and participation to address multidimensional poverty, inequality, socio-cultural stigma and discrimination, which are perceived as root causes of exclusion and vulnerability in the country.

The LNOB analysis suggests that in Guinea-Bissau, about 25% of the population is left behind and enduring multidimensional inequality, deprivations, various forms of discrimination and geographic isolation. Groups generally left behind are most affected by the weak and poor governance, the lack of access to social and basic services, suffering most from scarcity of socioeconomic opportunities and are at greater risks of multiple shocks, including adverse effects of climate change, disease epidemics and environmental and socioeconomic shocks.

Deeper analysis also suggests that the population left behind falls into the groups below, ranked in descending order from the most affected:

1. Rural populations, including those living in coastal areas and islands,
2. Women and girls,
3. Children,
4. Adolescents and youth,
5. Peri-urban populations, refugees, displaced populations, and
6. People living with disabilities, HIV-AIDS and mental disorders.

Members of the LGBTQI+ community, even though they might be in limited numbers, also face multiple discriminations and deprivations. Priority must be given to any effective response programmes and policies designed to assist the population left behind



to ensure that they also meet the needs of this population group because it is the most marginalized at all stages of development endeavours.

To sustain the impact of all Outcomes beyond 2026, there will be a need to closely align the Cooperation Framework with national development priorities and plans. The UN will leverage its solid country-level partnerships to ensure full involvement and buy-in from national partners for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. At the programme level, sustainability will be ensured by clearly articulated and regularly revisited exit strategies and inbuilt risk mitigation. Building on successes from the UNDAF, the UN will continue to financially support pilot projects, which aim to test and promote innovative solutions and bring them to scale.

The UN will continue to strengthen the capacities of national and regional Government institutions to ensure that they take increasing ownership of

and responsibility for the country's development. The UN will also partner with communities, NGOs and the private sector to support inclusive and sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau.

To address the role that substantial multidimensional inequality plays in curtailing certain groups' participation in governance and inclusive political processes and limiting access to economic opportunities, socio-economic infrastructural support and social protection and basic services this Cooperation Framework Outcomes will focus on a human rights-based and gender-equality approach. It will start with the furthest, most marginalized and excluded groups, and ultimately intensify development interventions and impacts on inequity, marginalization and discrimination. The LNOB principle and gender equality approaches will be mainstreamed and applied throughout the programme cycle, with particular attention to the following priority vulnerable groups for their respective outputs:

| | COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTPUT | PRIORITIZED VULNERABLE GROUPS |
|------------|---|--|
| OUTCOME 1: | Output 1.1: Democratic Governance | Rural population, youth, women, and all groups at risk of being left behind |
| | Output 1.2: Political Stabilization and Reforms | Women and youth |
| | Output 1.3: Inclusive Political Processes | Youth, women, rural population, people with disabilities, refugees, displaced populations, LGBTQI+ individuals |
| | Output 1.4: Justice, Human Rights and Gender Equality | Women, children, rural population, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals |
| | Output 1.5: Integrity and Fight Against Impunity | Informal workers, at risk of being exposed to illicit activities, youth |
| OUTCOME 2: | Output 2.1: Economic Governance | Rural population, youth, women, informal workers, and all groups at risk of being left behind |
| | Output 2.2: Private Sector Support and Enabling Environment | Women and youth, particularly young entrepreneurs, informal workers |
| | Output 2.3: Disaster and Climate Risk Informed Development | Youth, women, informal workers, rural population, islands' communities |
| | Output 2.4: Building Resilience to Climate and Disaster at Community Level | Youth, women, informal workers, rural population, islands' communities, protected areas communities such as farmers and fishermen/women |
| | Output 2.5: Sustainable Governance and Management of Environmental and Natural Resources, Including Biodiversity Protection, and Renewable Energy | Youth, women, informal workers, rural population, islands' communities, protected areas communities such as farmers and fishermen/women |
| OUTCOME 3: | Output 3.1: Health | Children under 5, pregnant women, girls, PLWHA and other immunodeficiencies, people under extreme poverty, people with restricted freedom (inmates); migrants, refugees/naturalized refugees and people without documentation; with disabilities; elderly |
| | Output 3.2: Education | Girls, Children from the poorest households, Children with disabilities, Children from rural areas (particularly the children from remote areas far from any school), children out-of-school |
| | Output 3.3: Social Protection | Informal sector workers, people/children with disabilities (including albinos), Children affected by COVID-19, Women heading households in rural areas, Pregnant and lactating Women in vulnerable households, Children under 5 years in vulnerable households, Adolescents in vulnerable households, People living with HIV and migrants |
| | Output 3.4: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Habitat | Children, people with physical disabilities, elderly, women, poor single-parent families, migrant population and those economically vulnerable as the main beneficiaries of the intervention. |
| | Output 3.5: Nutrition and Food Security | Children from 6 to 59 months; School girls and boys; Adults and children living with disabilities; People living with HIV; Families headed by women or with many dependents or where women are the main income earners; households having children under 2 or pregnant and breastfeeding women; single parents or an elderly household head. |
| | Output 3.6: Protection Against Violence | Children, women, adolescents and youth, people with disabilities, refugees and internal displaced people and migrants |

2.7 UN Comparative Advantages and UNCT Configuration

The UN Country Team in Guinea-Bissau comprises 10 resident and nine non-resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. With this new generation Cooperation Framework, the UNCT has expanded to include the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as one of the non-resident signatories. Additionally, efforts are underway for the UNECA and other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes to join the UNCT in Guinea-Bissau.

The UNCT serves as the inter-agency decision-making and coordinating system for all UN-related strategic planning, policy positions, joint programming and operational management matters. The system is under the overall guidance and leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office. The RCO serves as the secretariat for the UNCT and its working groups, including the Programme Management Team; Communication Working Group; the Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation Working Group and the Operation Management Team.

The UNCT is committed to leveraging its comparative advantages by working jointly and more efficiently with the Government and all national actors to achieve the priorities and outcomes set out in this Cooperation Framework as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As the custodian of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNCT system is positioned as a preferred partner in supporting the Government and all development actors through technical advice, capacity strengthening, advocacy efforts and resources mobilization, as well responding effectively to emergencies, including the Covid-19 pandemic. The UNCT leads the coordination, strategic planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, reviews as well as evaluation of progress under

the Cooperation Framework. The Government of Guinea-Bissau and the UN system will monitor progress through the Joint Steering Committee of the Cooperation Framework.

The UN continues to build on its long-standing commitment to support the realization of national development goals and priorities that will accelerate the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The UNCT has access to UN system-wide knowledge, which it will exploit to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda. To do this, it will use partnership approaches and resources, as the promoter and integrator of international normative frameworks and treaties, including human rights norms and values.

The UN system in Guinea-Bissau serves as an advocate, facilitator, coordinator and convener of multiple partners' engagement and development platforms. A part from brokering knowledge and providing regional and global best practices, it represents a partnership that offers innovation and dynamic solutions to major development challenges facing the country and its people. Given the UN's regional and global presence, the UNCT also contributes to cross-border partnerships and collaboration to better serve the country.

The UNCT in Guinea-Bissau has comparative advantages, such as its capacity to respond swiftly to national needs, including in emergencies, such as the COVID-19 outbreak. It achieves this using professional, credible and non-partisan partnership approaches, resource mobilization and joint programming with national partners, while playing a leading role in coordinating sustainable development.

The presence of high-level cadres of national and international professional staff with extensive knowledge and expertise of the country context, and the UNCT's solid relationships with all national partners represent another comparative

advantage. The UNCT will capitalize on this to drive progress towards the peacebuilding priorities, the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. It will build synergies with development partners, including IFIs, and prevent the duplication of efforts to realize the SDGs. The results groups, known as “Outcomes Groups” created in the Cooperation Framework remains an important mechanism for development coordination, advocacy and resources mobilization. It has broad-based membership including development and the Government partners. The UNCT will use its solid relationships with partners from the Government and international development arena, including IFIs, national civil society, the private sector and the media to deliver on its mission and mandates.

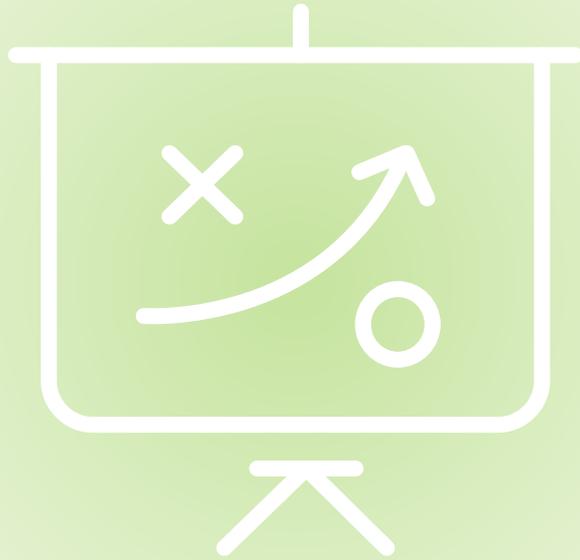
The consensus around the 2030 Agenda and development priorities incorporated in this Cooperation Framework involved consultation with all the national partners, including all sectorial ministries and over 20 organizations representing civil society, women-led and youth-led groups and academia. This is a testament to the trust that the UN system enjoys in country, and represents another comparative advantages. The trajectory towards 2030 will be strongly influenced by the established partnership. It will equally depend on the trust in the UN system to deliver on the Cooperation Framework and thereby help realize the 17 SDGs efficiently.

The capacity of each UNCT Agency Fund and Programme was assessed as part of the UN’s transition from its UNIOGBIS mission in Guinea-Bissau to focus on supporting peacebuilding and socio-economic development. The assessments concerned capacity in terms of its the existence, systems or documentation, knowledge,

distribution and use with respect to: i) peacebuilding priorities; ii) policy, advocacy, and advisory services; iii) programme implementation; iv) operational management; v) inter-agency coordination at the country level; vi) management of organizational knowledge; and vii) sustainability. These capacity areas are critical for general programme management and operations, and on the basis of the assessment’s findings, several capacity interventions were recommended to address identified gaps as part of transition planning and for configuring the UNCT. The proposed interventions will go a long way to build the capacity of agencies to implement the Cooperation Framework. Nevertheless, there will be a need to contextualize the assessments, align them with the Outcomes and ensure that ‘capacity development’ is operational. This is achievable through specific programme interventions in all the areas assessed as part of the UNSDCF implementation.

The UNCT structure will be reviewed annually, based on the needs in the country, and modified as required.

Following the signing of this Cooperation Framework, the UN will establish a funding framework organization aligned with overall SDG financing. UN funding will catalyze initiatives to mobilize other innovative and non-conventional sources of funds, including complementary bigger financial resources for the SDGs (public, private, internal and external). UN funding will also take into account an assessment of and the potential for leveraging the contributions of other development partners to support Guinea-Bissau’s sustainable development efforts.



Chapter 03

Cooperation Framework | Implementation Plan |

3.1 Implementation Strategy and Strategic Partnerships

Coordination and implementation will follow the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, guiding principles for the UNSDCF, as well as the UN Development System programming principles and approaches in Guinea-Bissau. In this regard the approach, Delivering as One, will be adopted, particularly the following principles: One Programme; One Office; One Budgetary Framework;

One Voice; and One Leader. These arrangements will help strengthen integration to ensure coherent and optimal use of UNDS resources in order to make a significant contribution to the achievement of strategic outcomes. However, the Delivering as One approach will gradually become operational and be perfected using knowledge and lessons learned from the implementation of the UNPAF 2016–2020.

3.2 Joint Workplans

The UNSDCF 2022–2026 will be implemented on the basis of joint annual or biannual work plans prepared by the Government and the UN agencies and coordinated by the RCO. In conformity with the guidelines of the Delivering as One approach, a joint work plan per Outcome will be prepared. The work plan will specify the Cooperation Framework Outputs as well as the related key activities that will lead to the expected Outcomes. The United Nations agencies' country programmes and work plans will be drawn from the Cooperation Framework Results matrix and include outputs with indicators related to the baselines (for 2020) and targets by 2026. This will strengthen the inter-linkages between agency-specific planning frameworks and the UNSDCF and ensure a coordinated and consistent UN system response to Guinea-Bissau's development needs. The joint work plans will also specify the risks and assumptions linked to each Output. Additionally, they will name the United Nations entities and the partners responsible for delivering the outcomes and outputs within the timeline of the Cooperation Framework. Lastly, they will define the means of verification to provide

details on the indicators selected in the Cooperation Framework's matrix of outcomes.

The administrative burden and bureaucracy of the UN system can pose risks in project implementation, with unforeseen delays in procurement processes and in the recruitment of staff or consultants for specific tasks and projects. Additionally, UN agencies experience shortages in the human resources needed to implement new projects. Coupled with this is donors' lack of willingness to provide support in the form of human resources in their project proposals. This jeopardizes project implementation owing to work overloads and a shortage of people carry out activities.

UN agencies and their partners will therefore be encouraged to identify opportunities for joint programmes within the joint work plan. Developing and implementing such programmes will strengthen partnerships, mutual accountability and joint ownership.

3.3 Governance Structure

3.3.1 UNSDCF National Joint Steering Committee

The Government and the UN will jointly lead the governance of the Cooperation Framework in accordance with the principle of national ownership and partnership. The governance structure will have a UNSDCF National Joint Steering Committee (JSC) at its apex as the highest governing body to guide the implementation. Its role will mainly involve providing strategic orientation, stimulating strategic thinking, joint advocacy and dialogue on policy issues. Additionally, it will involve approving annual work plans as well as programme and project documents to ensure strategic alignment and national ownership. Lastly, the role will include monitoring progress, challenges and opportunities, and steering the direction of the implementation. The Joint Steering Committee will review and approve annual reports and other documents required for verifying and assessing progress made in the delivery of Outputs and Outcomes. Also, to be assessed will be the Outputs and Outcomes'

contribution to the realization of national priorities, as well as progress toward the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and AU Agenda 2063. The Joint Steering Committee will also support resource mobilization for the Cooperation Framework as well as development funding opportunities.

The JSC will be co-chaired by a designated senior Government representative and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. It will comprise Government representatives (from ministries and other public administrations) and the United Nations Country Team. It will play a significant role in civil society and the private sector, and among other development partners. It will rely on personnel provided by the Government (the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Economy) and the United Nations (the RCO). It will meet at least twice a year. Its terms of reference will provide the specifics of its organization and operation.

3.3.2 UN Country Team

UN agencies will manage the implementation of specific programmes that will contribute to the realization of the Cooperation Framework Outcomes. The UNCT will be in charge of coordinating and supervising the implementation of the Cooperation Framework as well as providing it with technical support. Specifically, it will work in close cooperation with the UN agencies to coordinate and supervise operational planning, quality control and operational activities. It will monitor the joint working plans, the preparation of progress reports and the organization of annual reviews. The UNCT will monitor inter-agency groups that will be set up to ensure that they operate appropriately. These will include the Outcome Groups and the working groups. Under its leadership, and through the Programme Management Team,

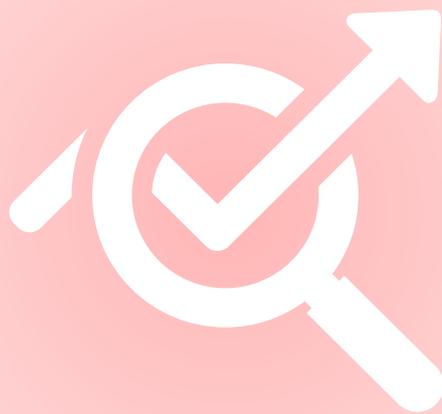
Agencies will be responsible for establishing the operational implementation modalities with the implementing partners, the Government, civil society and the private sector. It will provide technical advice and report regularly to the JSC. The UNCT will carry out its work with support from the RCO.

Operational and other implementation modalities will be coordinated and harmonized through mechanisms that are being set up in accordance with Cooperation Framework guidelines. The mechanisms include Strategic Priorities Groups and a Results/Outcome Group for each Strategic Priority. Their role is to enhance internal coordination, ensure effective and coherent UN system-wide approaches to the priorities and reduce transaction costs for stakeholders.

3.3.3 Results/Outcome Groups

The UN and the relevant line ministries will jointly lead the Outcome Groups created for each of the Strategic Priorities. The partners will play a crucial role in monitoring the implementation and evaluation of the joint work plans. They will need to monitor the coordination of the collection, compilation, quality control and analysis of data to assess progress made in carrying out activities designed to achieve strategic outcomes. The Groups will provide platforms

for exchanges on important issues and discussions on the coordination and coherence of interventions, analyses of progress made in the implementation of work plans, lessons learned, good practices, the need to build the implementing partners' capacities, and opportunities to develop strategic partnerships and mobilize resources. The terms of reference will specify their methods of organization and operation



Chapter 04

Monitoring And Evaluation Plan |

4.1 Monitoring plan

The UNCT will be responsible for the critical function of monitoring the UNSDCF. This task will involve the close collaboration of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Integration, civil society organizations, and private sector, which will help track progress and setbacks in the programmes as well as identifying risks and opportunities. The UNCT will develop a costed multi-year monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and submit it to the Joint Steering Committee for endorsement. The monitoring of progress in the achievement of the UNSDCF's output targets and indicators articulated in the work plans will form the basis for reports to the JSC.

An interagency M&E group will be established to provide technical support to UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The goal is to ensure the adoption of joint monitoring and evaluation systems as well as the collective planning of and investment in information-management services and technologies. The Resident Coordinator's Office will provide secretariat support to the M&E

group, which will be co-chaired by UN agencies. The M&E group will assist in monitoring and measuring progress against the relevant SDG indicators and support the UNInfo in keeping the UNCT abreast of performance, emerging lessons and unforeseen developments that affect the implementation strategy. The M&E group will work closely with the National Department of Statistics and other national authorities to help strengthen national data systems to track SDG achievements, and monitor the alignment of national policies and frameworks with international norms and commitments. Reporting to the UNCT and JSC will be based on progress in achieving results, measured against the UNSDCF outcome and output targets and indicators set out in the Joint work plans. The UNCT will use the UNSDCF's results matrix and the M&E plan as the primary tools for outlining expected results, indicators, baselines and targets against which change will be monitored. Innovative real-time data collection and analysis methods will be piloted, when possible and relevant, with the support of innovation programmes.

4.1.1 Risks and Opportunities

Dependence on a few donors and a limited revenue base might cause constraints, such as adverse debt dynamics, financial fluctuation, inflation and declines in the prices of the main commodities on the international market. Sustained rural-urban migration might also make it necessary to adapt the plans by expanding rural investment and modernizing the rural socio-economic environment. It may also be necessary to divert resources to

ensure safer urban settlements and services. Environmental fragility and disasters might divert resources from the development plan to emergency and recovery activities.

The success of the UNSDCF and achievement of the SDGs in Guinea-Bissau will be affected by the following major risks and opportunities, and by strategies to mitigate the risks:

| RISKS | MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND MECHANISM |
|---|--|
| Insufficient funding for the SDGs (domestic and external) could compel the UNCT to compromise the achievement of the objectives set in the UNSDCF | Advocacy with the Government, financial partners, the private sector, and philanthropic organizations for the financing of the SDGs and the UNSDCF 2022-2026 through flexible and predictable financing modalities, including innovative financing. The UNSDCF will serve as a platform to attract new actors for the implementation of the SDGs |
| Lack of quality disaggregated data may hamper policy development, implementation and program monitoring and evaluation | Strengthening of the national statistical system. Opportunities to engage the private sector to conduct annual SDG Surveys with new technologies. |
| Political instability could be a source of destabilization and slow down the implementation of programs; | Promotion of democratic good governance and use of UNOWAS good office to promote political dialogues and national reconciliation |
| Macro shocks and unfavorable regional and global economic conditions (e.g., trade, aid, debt, investment and remittances) | Enhance the capacity of the government to mobilize and effectively spend resources. Development of external shock resistant resource mobilization strategies. |
| Volatility of overseas development assistance (ODA) in general | Creation of an environment for new and effective (public-private) partnerships between national and international actors, including through South-South and triangular cooperation |
| Continued possibility of infectious diseases epidemiological shocks; & a wide range of risks associated with the lagged medium- to long term impacts of COVID-19; | Contingency Planning and strengthening social protection mechanisms. Integration of socio-economic response plans short, medium, and long-term goals into the UNSDCF. UNCT Developed comprehensive risk management strategy |
| Adverse impact of climate change, which is causing rising sea levels, coastal erosion and has the potential to greatly shift the country's ecosystem, and, consequently, its agriculture-based economy. | Capitalizing on SIDS characteristics to achieve structural transformation into a more resilient economy, driven by inclusive and diversified green growth, enhanced value addition, and blue economy |

UN partners will work to increase investments in the strengthening of systems to support emergency preparedness and response and develop joint fundraising strategies. The UN has proven experience in adapting to drastic changes in Guinea-Bissau and will maintain that capacity to support the Government in adjusting

to the different circumstances. Additionally, as part of the effort to make the UNSDCF operational, the UNCT in Guinea-Bissau will develop a comprehensive risk-management strategy to support joint monitoring, early warning, mitigation and responses to on-going and emerging risks.

4.2 Evaluation plan

During the penultimate year of its cycle the UNSDCF will undergo an independent evaluation. Using the CCA as the benchmark, the evaluation will assess whether planned UNSDCF results were achieved, and whether they durably contributed to national development and delivered on the commitment to leave no one behind. As UN agencies, funds and programmes carry out their programme evaluations, they will demonstrate the results achieved, document good practices and lessons learned. This will help in making mid-course adjustments and improving project and programme design and implementation strategies. The evaluations will report on the performance and the relevance of the

theory of change and inform the formulation of the next cooperation framework. They will also make it possible to demonstrate whether the UNCT has made a significant, coherent, sustainable and effective contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and peacebuilding priorities in Guinea-Bissau.

The Country Programme evaluations by UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will be timed to coincide with the UNSDCF evaluation so as to contribute towards the evaluation of the Cooperation Framework. The M&E group will ensure that this sequence is included in the evaluation plan and support the UNCT in ensuring its implementation.

| DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE GROUPS/AGENCIES |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Monitoring | |
| UN Joint monitoring Meetings, Workshops, Missions, and Retreats | M&E Group, PMT, JSC |
| Support to National Surveys (e.g., Nutrition, population, poverty, etc) | Agencies & M&E Group |
| Collection and Analysis of monitoring data against each CF outcome/output indicators by results groups. | Results Groups M&E Group |
| Support to national counterparts in SDG data collection, reporting and monitoring | M&E Group |
| Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey | UNICEF |
| Review and Reporting | |
| Thematic studies/reviews and publications as relevant | UNCT/PMT |
| Data entry into UN Info by all UN entities. | Results Groups M&E Group |
| Results Groups review of progress towards outputs and outcomes | Results Groups M&E Group |
| Cooperation Framework Annual Performance Review | Results Groups M&E Group RCO |
| Preparation of UN Annual Country Results Report | RCO |
| Review of Common Country Analysis | PMT, Outcome Results groups |
| Evaluation | |
| Cooperation Framework Baseline study | Results Groups M&E Group |
| Independent evaluation of Cooperation Framework (Final) | JSC, UNCT/PMT, M&E Group |
| Independent evaluation of individual UN entity country Programmes (CPD Evaluation) | UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO |
| Support to national SDG Surveys | Results Groups M&E Group |
| Learning | |
| Capacity Development of the National Department of Statistics | M&E Group |
| Establish a learning mechanism for making emerging lessons available across the UN System. | M&E Group |

4.1.2 Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting

In the interest of accountability and transparency, the UNCT will communicate and publish reports on the results' contributions to the achievement of national priorities of the SDGs. The M&E group will lead the effort to consolidate monitoring information for use during UNSDCF reviews organized by the UNCT. During annual and midyear reviews, the UNCT will engage with the Results Groups. The Results Groups will, in turn, use the Results matrix and M&E plan as the basis for establishing: (i) the extent to which outputs have been achieved and to which they might contribute to outcomes; (ii) whether the theory of change is still appropriate for achieving results with partners; (iii) the effectiveness in dismantling barriers and bottlenecks to the achievement of results, and whether there is a need to adjust programmes.

An annual review of the UNSDCF will be organized to assess progress made against expected results, examine constraints standing in the way of the implementation and consider

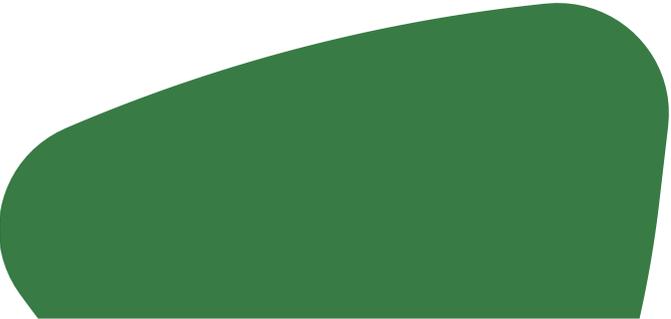
the adjustments required. To this end, the respective results groups will prepare an annual report on the results (including for programming, operations and communication) in order to assess the collective contribution of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau. The report will be presented to the Joint Steering Committee and main partners. It will also be used to enrich the Government's thematic and sectoral reports, as well as for national reviews of the SDGs.

With the support of the RCO and the Monitoring and Evaluation group, the Agencies, Funds, Programmes and Entities of the United Nations System will regularly update the data on the UNInfo platform.

Analysis of the country's progress in relation to the social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development will be based on an annual update of the CCA. The Resident Coordinator's Office will lead United Nations agencies in carrying out the analysis.



*ANNEX 1
COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK
RESULTS MATRIX*



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK STRATEGIC PRIORITY: TRANSFORMATIONAL AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE ENCOMPASSING RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW AND SUSTAINING PEACE

| NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES | | RELATED REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS & GOALS | | RELATED SDGs & TARGETS, & OTHER FRAMEWORKS | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| <p><i>National Development Plan (2020-2023) Objective 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions | | <p><i>Africa Union Agenda 2063</i></p> <p><i>Aspiration 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa of good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law | | <p><i>SDG 5: Gender Equality; Targets: 5.1, 5.5, 5.c</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; Target: 10.7</i></p> <p><i>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; Targets: 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16.A, 16.B</i></p> <p><i>INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS UPR (2020)</i></p> | |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (2020) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <p>CF OUTCOME 1:</p> <p>By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and rule of law and their needs are met</p> | <p>SDG Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> | Absent | <p>80% of the population</p> <p>80% of women</p> <p>80% of men</p> | Activity report | Assuming that genuine political commitment from State actors is fundamental to improve democratic governance, sustain peace and uphold the rule of law and protect human rights, | UNDP |
| | <p>Proportion of public policies developed with the participation of the population by reference to the number of public policies approved per year</p> | 0 | 70% | ANP | | UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF |
| | <p>Proportion of population, disaggregated by sex who have access to judicial information and justice services</p> | Men: 9537 Women: 2690 | + 20% + 20% | MoJ | | UNDP |
| <p>CF OUTPUT 1.1:</p> <p>The institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, non-State actors and agents of change are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs.</p> | <p>Number of mechanisms in place to monitor codes, reforms and public policies' implementation</p> | 0 | 1 | Gov.t/Activity report | | UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF |
| | <p>1.1.1 SDG indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> | Absent | <p>40% women</p> <p>5% people with disabilities</p> | Ministry of Public Administration | Assuming that democratic governance is an essential condition for a sustainable and inclusive development, as governance enables the achievement of a range of critical development objectives (all Sustainable Development Goals), while at the same time, effective and accountable governance is also an important end in itself, | UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR |
| | <p>1.1.2 Annual approval and presentation of the annual State Budget by the Ministry of Finance, Parliament and the Court of Auditors</p> | The State Budget is officially approved by the Parliament, but no reports are made available to the public | The State Budget is officially approved by the Parliament and bi-annually reports are made available to the public | ANP, Ministry of Finance and the Court of Auditors | | UNDP |
| | <p>1.1.3 # of State and non-State actors with enhanced skills and capacities on democratic governance, accountability, transparency, integrity, human rights, gender equality and transformational leadership to become agents of change</p> | - | <p>1,000 people</p> <p>540 men</p> <p>460 women</p> | Activity report | Assuming that the increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions can improve the trust of citizens towards the State, as they see in the institutions the commitment to listen to their priorities and needs and respond to them, | UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNICEF |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (2020) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 1.1.4 # of decentralization strategy approved and implemented A national plan of decentralization elaborated in 2015 but not implemented One national strategy developed and fully implemented Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power UNDP, UN-Habitat 1.1.5 proportion of national institutions that have incorporated data management and digital information systems into their operations. | A national plan of decentralization elaborated in 2015 but not implemented | One national strategy developed and fully implemented All Ministries have a digital information system for their administrative service, and there is a data system in place for planning | Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Power Ministry of Public Administration, Vice Prime Minister Office | Assuming that the increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions can improve the trust of citizens towards the State, as they see in the institutions the commitment to listen to their priorities and needs and respond to them, | UNDP, UN-Habitat UNDP |
| CF OUTPUT 1.2: An enabling environment for political and inter-party dialogue, the key reforms' agenda, and citizen engagement, involving youth, women, and vulnerable groups, to sustain peace is created | 1.2.1 % of parliamentarians (by sex) with increased capacity to contribute to law-making, representation, dialogue and oversight, including state budget oversight 1.2.3 SDG 16.10.2 adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information 1.2.4 % of people involved in political consultations, disaggregated by target groups | - - 0 | 75% of MPs Constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information adopted 50% women, 50% men, with 10% people with disabilities | Activity report ANP / Government ANP / Government | Assuming that peace is an essential condition for a sustainable and inclusive development, as it enables the achievement of a range of critical development objectives, while at the same time, peace and stability is also an important end in itself, | UNDP, UNODC, IOM, UNICEF OHCHR UNDP, UNODC |
| CF OUTPUT 1.3: Inclusive political processes, including a fair and transparent electoral cycle and a strong and independent mediascape, are strengthened | 1.3.1 SDG Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age 1.3.2 % of eligible voters registered and disaggregated by sex 1.3.4 Elections civil identification and registration information and data system are integrated and secured 1.3.5 Proportion of existing health facilities that provide birth registration services 1.3.6 % of the different groups of citizens in political and consultation spaces (men, women, youth, people with disabilities) 1.3.7 % of women within the ANP and Government 1.3.8 # of political and legislative measures adopted to guarantee freedom of the press, including its financing | 46% Men: 359,210 Women: 373,871 1 Server at GTAPE with an electoral register database 27 - <10% <25% 0 promulgated, 1 adopted by the Council of Ministers | 51% Men: 386,515 Women: 418,724 1 Unified server database for national identification system 35 50% of women 10% of people with disabilities 40% 50% 3 promulgated | MICS 2018/19 MoJ GTAPE (MAT) MoJ and MAT MoJ Activity report ANP Government Official bulletin | Assuming that inclusive participation is a precondition for a peaceful society, as inclusive participation through consensus and political dialogue facilitates and galvanizes the development and implementation of policies and reforms, and is crucial for promoting equity and strengthening the cohesiveness of societies, | UNICEF UNDP, UNHCR UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR UNICEF UNDP UNDP UNDP |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (2020) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| CF OUTPUT 1.4: Access to quality justice services, especially for vulnerable people, and the promotion of human rights and gender equality are enhanced | 1.4.1 SDG Indicator 16.3.3: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism | - | - | MoJ | Assuming that the increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions in providing access to justice and ensuring the rule of law can improve the trust of citizens towards the State, as they see in the institutions the commitment to uphold the rule of law and protect human rights, | UNDP |
| | 1.4.2 SDG Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | 1 NHRC is not compliant with Paris Principles | 1 Existence of a National Commission on Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles | OHCHR | | UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC |
| | 1.4.3 proportion of population with access to judicial information and justice services I in the country, | Men: 9537 Women: 2690 | + 20% + 20% | MoJ | MoJ | UNDP |
| | 1.4.5 # of children (desegregated by age, gender, disability and locality) who are referred and assisted by the justice system | 156 (in 2020) | 1,200 | MoJ | MoJ | UNDP, UNICEF |
| | 1.4.6 Newly adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policies guarantees access to information (codes, public policies revised and mechanisms in place to monitor implementation and promotes Human Rights, gender equality and prevention of GBV global normative frameworks. | - | 6 codes revised (Criminal, Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure, Civil Registry, and Child Protection); 6 (including on HR, FGM, PNIEG, Youth, Volunteerism, Child Protection; 1 monitoring mechanism) | Activity report | Activity report | UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF |
| | 1.5.1 SDG Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows | 1,000 | 5,000 (1,000 per year with at least 30% women) | Activity report | Activity report | UNODC, UNICEF |
| CF OUTPUT 1.5: A culture of independence and integrity across the judicial system, including through the strengthening of oversight and accountability mechanisms, is fostered and the reforms of the security sector and law enforcement authorities are supported to reduce impunity and fight against drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and prevent violent extremism. | 1.5.3 SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | 0 | 1 | MoJ | Assuming that genuine political commitment from State actors is fundamental to ensure integrity and transparency, maintain the rule of law, and efficiently combat drug trafficking/, transnational organized crime, | UNDP, UNODC |
| | 1.5.4 SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services | TBD | TBD | Activity report | Assuming political willingness of the national authorities to reduce impunity and combat corruption, as corruption is a major hindrance to sustainable development and the full commitment of national authorities to ensure that state institutions in the first place are accountable. | UNDP, UNODC |
| | 1.5.5 Level of implementation of the National Integrated Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Risk Reduction | Approved plan | 80% of the plan implemented | Activity report | Activity report | UNDP, UNODC |
| | 1.5.6 # of drug trafficking, human trafficking and other illicit activities and TOC-related cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, in line with due process principles, and without interference | 2 major drug cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated in 2019 | Functional Criminal Justice institutions effectively and efficiently performing their respective mandates in relation to drug trafficking and TOC-related cases, thus minimizing the incidence of TOC phenomena on Rule of Law and political stability | MoJ | MoJ | UNODC |

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: BROAD-BASED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

| NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES (2020-2023) | RELATED REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS & GOALS | RELATED SDGs & TARGETS, & OTHER FRAMEWORKS |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Plan (2020-2023) Strategy for Development, Employment and Industrial Promotion 2020-24 (Hora Tchiga, financing mechanism) | <p><i>Africa Union Agenda 2063:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner | <p><i>SDG 1:</i> No Poverty <i>SDG 2:</i> Zero Hunger <i>SDG 5:</i> Gender Equality <i>SDG 8:</i> Decent Work and Economic Growth <i>SDG 9:</i> Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure <i>SDG 10:</i> Reduced Inequalities <i>SDG 11:</i> Sustainable Cities and Communities <i>SDG 12:</i> Responsible Consumption and Production <i>SDG 13:</i> Climate Action <i>SDG 14:</i> Life Below Water <i>SDG 15:</i> Life On Land</p> |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| <p>CF OUTCOME 2: By 2026, Guinea Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.</p> | SDG Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP and per capita GDP | 4.5 %; 2.6 % (2019) | 5.5 %; 5.5% | INE, WB | Assuming a continuing political will and government commitment is a precondition for leveraging SIDS | UNDP, WB |
| | SDG Indicator 10.4.1 Labour Share of GDP (%) | 39.4 (2017) | 44 % | UNSTAT | characteristics to achieve structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources | UNDP, ILO |
| | SDG Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | 2% (2019) | 4% | WB, INE | | UNDP, WB |
| | SDG Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | 7.1% (total, 2019) 25.4% (15-24 ages total, 2018) 32 % (15-24 ages females, 2018) | 4% (total) 20% (15-24 ages total) 25 % (15-24 ages females) | INE, ILO, IRI-ESI | | UNDP, ILO |
| | SDG Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national/international poverty line, by sex and age | 33% below 1 USD per day (total, 2017) | 11% | WB | | UNDP, WB |
| | SDG Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP | 10.5 % (2019) | 14% | WB, INE, UNIDO | | UNDP and UNIDO |
| | SDG Indicator 14.5.1 Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) | 60.92 (2019) | 60.92 % | UNSTAT | | UNDP, UNFAO, IFAD |
| | SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area | 69 % (2016) | 69 % | INE | | UNDP, UNFAO, IFAD |
| | SDG Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | 52.57 | 52.57 | UNSTAT | | UNDP, UNFAO, IFAD |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| CF OUTPUT 2.1: By 2026, capacities to foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth and sustainable human development, leading to poverty reduction and leaving no one behind are enhanced. | 2.1.1 SDG Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 2.1.2 Employment in industry, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) 2.1.3 Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth) 2.1.4 SDG indicators 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population 2.1.5 Share of blue economy (combined fishery and other marine resources related economic activities) value added to total GDP | 8.10.1.a Total 38 branches for the whole country (2019); 3.8 per 100,000 adults; (2019) b) 4.72 per 100,000 adults (2019) 5.77 % (2019) 2.6 % (2019) Absent Absent | 50; 5; (b) 8 8 % 7 % | MEF – DGSAB, WB and BCEAO INE, WB, ILO WB, INE, UNIDO, UNSTAT WB (HIES/Poverty Analysis), INE | Assuming a continuing political will and government commitment can be maintained Assuming vertical & horizontal coordination between national authorities is implemented and maintained to support capacity, stability, and long-term visions across the domains of interventions of the UN in Guinea-Bissau. Assuming enhanced state capacity to foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth and sustainable human development is a precondition for devising well-informed and evidence-based policies, strategies, including industrial policy, and national development plans. | UNDP, WB UNDP, UNIDO, WB, ILO, UNFPA UNDP, UNIDO UNDP, WB UNFAO, UNDP, IFAD |
| CF OUTPUT 2.2: By 2026, Enabling environment improved and private sector capacities, response to emerging market opportunities and contribution to productivity, growth, and livelihoods are boosted. | 2.2.1 SDG Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 2.2.2 SDG Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector, age and sex 2.2.3 Ease of Doing Business, (WB Doing Business index and Ease of doing business score (0 = lowest performance to 100 = best performance), strength of legal rights index), and number of procedures/ steps to start a business) 2.2.4 % businesses registered with the tax administration maintain financial statements 2.2.5 % of commercial banks involved in financial inclusion | Absent 92% (2019) 43 (2020) / 6 / 9 5% (2020) tbd | 75% 55/ 5.7 / 7.1 30% tbd | INE WB AFISTAT, INE MEF – DGSAB, WB, and BCEAO | Assuming enhanced private sector contribution to productivity, growth, and livelihoods is precondition to achieving inclusive green growth and assuming it can be boosted through amplifying its capacity, enhancing capacity of vulnerable group to participate in business and economic life and creating an enabling environment for its growth. | UNDP, UNIDO, UNFPA UNDP, ILO, UNFPA UNDP, WB UNDP, WB UNDP, WB |
| CF OUTPUT 2.3: By 2026, Stakeholders' capacities in terms of disaster and climate risk informed development are enhanced. | 2.3.1 Number of decision makers (legislators, executives and judiciary) trained in climate and disaster risk management 2.3.2 Spatial planning, development planning, DRR, energy, water, agriculture, industry, fisheries risks registers and mitigation measures polices are adopted 2.3.3 Progress in integrating climate and disaster risk management into national, regional and sectoral plans | 50 (2020) 1 draft spatial development framework (2020) - (2020) | 300 10 30% | UN Reports, national reports UN Reports, Official GNB Bulletin/Journal UN Reports, national reports | Assuming: • National ownership and institutional stability • Vertical & horizontal coordination between national authorities is implemented and maintained to support capacity, stability, and long-term visions. • Vertical & horizontal accountability and learning mechanisms in place that are mutually supportive & reinforcing agreed programs and activities. • Sufficient financial and human resources are made available to support implementation. | UNDP, UNHABITAT, FAO, WB, IFAD, WB UNDP, UNHABITAT, FAO, WB, IFAD, UNIDO, WB, WFP UNDP, UNHABITAT, FAO, WB, IFAD, WFP |

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/gnb/en>

¹⁰ <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/guinea-bissau/tourism.php#?text=Guinea%2DBissau%20generated%20around%20in%20receipts%20in%20Westem%20Africa&text=On%20average%2C%20each%20of%20the%20spent%20about%20US%20Dollars.>

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| CF OUTPUT 2.4: By 2026, Cities/communities better value the natural capital and improve their resilience to climate and disaster impacts as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development. | 2.4.1 SDG Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fishing as a proportion of GDP | 4,7% (2020) | 7% | UNSTAT, national reports (Ministry of Fisheries Ministry of Economy, planning and regional integration, INE) | Assuming: • National ownership and institutional stability • Vertical & horizontal coordination between national authorities is implemented and maintained to support capacity, stability, and long-term visions. • Vertical & horizontal accountability and learning mechanisms in place that are mutually supportive & reinforcing agreed programs and activities. • Sufficient financial and human resources are made available to support implementation. | UNDP, UNFAO, IFAD |
| | 2.4.2 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (% of total land area) | 26% (2020) | 4% increase in the national system for protected areas to reach 30% (with focus on the land areas) (Target 11 of AchI) | National reports from IBAP, Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity | | UNDP, UNFAO, IFAD |
| | 2.4.3 SDG Indicator 11.a.1 + 11.b.1 Number of cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, as well as disaster risk reduction strategies | 0 (2020) | 15 | National reports from SEPIR, Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity, Ministry of Territorial administration, and local power | | UN-Habitat, UNDP, IFAD, UNFAO |
| | 2.4.4 Number of circular economy solutions (e.g., waste management/plastic) through community participation identified and implemented | 0 (2020) | 4 | UN reports, national reports from Municipality of Bissau, Ministry of Territorial administration, and local power through its deconcentrated structures | | UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, UNCDF |
| | 2.4.5 SDG 7.b.1 increases in installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts) | Unknown (2020) | 4 MW | UN reports, national reports from the Ministry of natural resources and energy | | UNDP, WB |
| CF OUTPUT 2.5: By 2026, Sustainable governance and management of environmental and natural resources, including biodiversity protection, and renewable energy are strengthened. | 2.4.6 Number of governance framework and instruments for sustainable cities / communities | 0 (2020) | 2 | UN reports, national reports | | UNDP, UNHABITAT |
| | 2.5.1 Number of institutional and regulatory governance framework for natural resources reviewed / proposed / implemented | 30 environmental governance frameworks and instruments (2020) | 8 reviewed / proposed / implemented | UN reports and national reports, INE, IBAP | Assuming: • National ownership and institutional stability • Vertical & horizontal coordination between national authorities is implemented and maintained to support capacity, stability, and long-term visions. • Vertical & horizontal accountability and learning mechanisms in place that are mutually supportive & reinforcing agreed programs and activities. • Sufficient financial and human resources are made available to support implementation. | UNDP, FAO, IFAD, WB |
| | 2.5.2 Number of governance and integrated management frameworks for natural resources of the Bijagós Archipelago developed and adopted taking advantage of SIDS opportunities and its status as Biosphere Reserve (BR) and future World Natural Heritage Site (WNHS) | 0 (2020) | 4 (1 structure for integrated management for the development of the Archipelago as RB, WNHS, etc. 1 Framework for fisheries management; 1 Structure for tourism management; 1 structure for land management) | UN reports, national reports (Ministry of territorial administration and local power, etc.) | | UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT, WB |
| | 2.5.3 Number of river basins managed in an integrated manner | 0 (2020) | 3 (Geba, Corubal and Cacheu-Farim) | UN reports, national reports (Ministry of Agriculture, ...) | | FAO, IFAD, UNDP |
| | 2.5.4 Number of mechanisms that enhance youth and women's participation and decision-making in natural resource governance | 0 (2020) | 2 (one national level and one regional level) | UN reports, national reports (Ministry of Family, Ministry of environment and Biodiversity, INE, INEP...) | | UNDP, FAO |

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

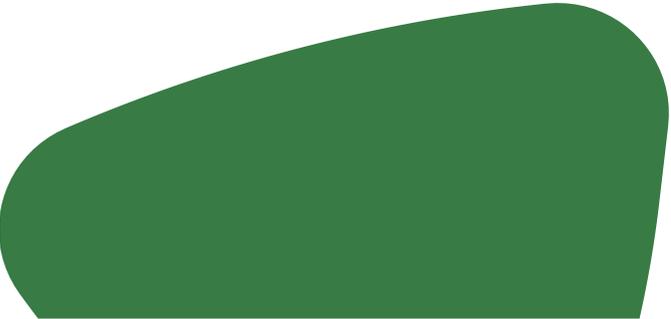
| NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES | RELATED REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS & GOALS | RELATED SDGs & TARGETS, & OTHER FRAMEWORKS |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Strategic objective 4 <i>Government program for the X legislature: Valuing Human Capital and improving citizens quality of life</i></p> | <p>AU Agenda 2063</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development</i> <i>ASPIRATION 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children</i> | <p>SDG 1: No Poverty; Targets: 1.2, 1.3, 1.5</p> <p>SDG 2: Zero Hunger; Targets: 2.1, 2.2,</p> <p>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being; Targets: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.c</p> <p>SDG 4: Quality Education; Targets: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a</p> <p>SDG 5: Gender Equality; 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6,</p> <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; Targets: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; Targets: 10.4</p> <p>SDG 17: Partnerships; Targets: 17.1, 17.3, 17.18</p> |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| <p>CF OUTCOME 3: By 2026, the population of Guinea-Bissau, especially the most vulnerable, will have increased and equitable access and use of essential quality social services, including in emergencies</p> | <p>Percentage of Government budget allocated to social sectors</p> <p>Percentage of births attended by skilled health worker (MICS)</p> <p>Percentage of children receiving school enrolment support or other school related support</p> <p>Percentage of household living under multidimensional poverty (MODA report)</p> <p>Primary education net attendance rate (MICS)</p> | <p>22.2%;</p> <p>54%;</p> <p>5.2 %</p> <p>58%</p> <p>68.7% (69.6% for girls and 67.7% for boys)</p> | <p>35%</p> <p>60</p> <p>9%</p> <p>54%</p> <p>78% for girls and boys</p> | | <p>Government is willing to invest more on social sectors</p> <p>More health workers are trained on reproductive health</p> <p>Social protection schemes are in place to provide school related support to children</p> <p>Social protection schemes are in place contribute to reduce multidimensional poverty</p> <p>Government increase opportunities for an increased school attendance</p> | |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| CF OUTPUT 3.1: By 2026, Guinea-Bissau's health system has the capacity to provide high-quality, integrated, people-centered health services, based on primary health care approach and comprehensive essential service packages as defined in the National Health Development Plan, and applied to development and humanitarian settings. | 3.1.1 Percentage of health facilities providing a set of essential services packages according to national quality standards | 0 | 50% | Routine data | The Government increase the number of health technicians able to provide essential services packages | Ministry of Health, WHO, Gavi, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, UNDP/Global Fund, World Bank, European Union, NGOs, Health sector partners, Nutrition sector partners | | |
| | 3.1.2 % of targeted people living with HIV who receive ART | 74% | 90% | Routine Data: DHIS2 | Increased resources are mobilized for ART | | | |
| | 3.1.3 Percentage of health technicians and community health workers trained in COVID-19 management | B = 1752 | T = 3650 | Activity reports, DHIS2 | More partners are involved in training health workers in COVID-19 management | | | |
| | 3.1.4 Percentage of people with disabilities who have access to essential health services (HIV, Malaria, TB and Maternal and child health) | B = % | T = % | Relatórios de Actividades, DHIS2 | Increased resources are mobilized for health centers rehabilitation | | | |
| | 3.1.5 Percentage of health centers rehabilitated at national level | B = 0% | T = 10 % | Relatórios de Actividades, DHIS2 | Government and donors are willing to invest more on antimalarial treatment | | | |
| | 3.1.6 Proportion of confirmed malaria cases that received first-line antimalarial treatment according to national policy at community, public and private sector health facilities | Community: 72% Public: 90% Private: 92% | Community: 90% Public: 100% Private: 100% | Routine Data: DHIS2 | Increased resource are mobilized for ART | | | |
| | 3.1.7 Percentage and number of pregnant women living with HIV with lifelong access to ART for PMTCT and for their own health | 56% | 80% | Routine data, SNLS, DHIS2 | More families are sensitized to vaccinate their children with PENTAVALENT | | | |
| | 3.1.8 % increase in users of modern contraceptives | 26,365 | 100,000 (14 727 per year) | Routine data, Activity Report, DHIS2 | The Government increase the number of health technicians able to provide essential services packages | | | |
| | CF OUTPUT 3.2: Education institutions and teachers have increased capacities to ensure an equitable and inclusive education system and to strengthen access to quality formal, informal and non-formal education for children, youth, and adults, especially for girls and women, including through IT technologies, to acquire basic level of literacy, adequate learning outcomes, transversal skills and lifelong learning opportunities | 3.2.1 Percentage of children aged 36-59 months attending an early childhood education programme (attendance rate) | 14.3 % (16.8% for girls and 12% for boys) | 20% for girls and boys | MICS | | Government promotes early childhood education programme across the country | Ministry of Education Local; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Youth and Employment Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity; WFP; UNESCO; UNICEF; World Bank; Portuguese Cooperation; European Union; and Civil Society Organizations |
| | | 3.2.2 Attendance rates for: (a) Lower secondary education net attendance rate (b) Senior secondary education net attendance rate | 9% (9% for girls and boys) 7% (6% for girls and 7% for boys) | T = 15 T = 13 | | | | |
| 3.2.3 Out-of-school rates: (a) for girls and boys of primary school age (b) for girls and boys of lower secondary school age | | 27.7% (26.4% for girls and 28.9% for boys) 23% (20% for girls and 26% for boys) | 22% for girls and boys T = 18 | | | A strategy for out of school children is in place | | |
| 3.2.4 Percentage of children aged 7 to 14 who demonstrate basic reading skills by successfully completing three basic reading tasks | | 12.4% (12.7% for girls and 12.1% for boys) | 50% for girls and boys | | | Teachers are trained to facilitate improved learning by children | | |
| 3.2.5 Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate basic arithmetic skills by successfully completing three basic arithmetic tasks | | 7.5% (7% for girls and 8.1% for boys) | 50% for girls and boys | | | Teachers are trained to facilitate improved arithmetic skills by children | | |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| CF OUTPUT 3.3: National institutions have enhanced national capacities to develop, implement and finance a resilient social protection system based on clear vulnerability criterion and a strong management information system, including in emergency situations | 3.3.1 Number of children living in poverty according to National multidimensional poverty line | 441,060 | 314,710 | MODA report | Social protection schemes are in place contribute to reduce multidimensional poverty | Ministry of Family, Health, Education and Youth, Unicef, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNDP/Global Fund, World Bank, European Union, CSO, Health sector partners, Nutrition Implementing partners | |
| | 3.3.2 National social protection system is ready to respond to a crisis | Not available | Available | Activity Reports | A social protection policy is validated that include an emergency component | | |
| | 3.3.3 Number of children covered by social protection systems | 7,935 | 200,000 | Activity Reports | Social protection schemes are implemented by the Government that cover children deprivation | | |
| | CF OUTPUT 3.4: Communities in rural, peri-urban areas and small towns increasingly achieve the right to adequate housing and habitat, have access to sustainable water and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices leading to an open defecation free status, via scalable service delivery models linked to markets | 3.4.1 Proportion of the population practicing open defecation | 11% | 5% | Routine data, MICS | C4D and sensitization activities are increased to make population stop practicing open defecation | Ministry of social affairs, WFP, ILO, UNDP, IOM, WB, MoH, MoE, WHO |
| | | 3.4.2 Number of villages triggered to become Open Defecation Free | 1400 | 2900 | | C4D and sensitization activities are increase to support villages becoming open defecation free | |
| 3.4.3 % increases by government and donors invests on WASH facilities measured as number of health centers equipped with WASH facilities | | 51 | 100 | | Government and Donor are willing to invest more on WASH facilities | | |
| 3.4.4 and sensitization activities are increased to make population stop practicing open defecation | | 11% | 5% | | C4D and sensitization activities are increased to make population stop practicing open defecation | | |
| CF OUTPUT 3.5: The national nutrition service has the technical capacity to plan, deliver services, monitor, and evaluate implementation of interventions at central, regional and facility level to ensure food security and reduce acute and chronic malnutrition among under five children, adolescents, persons living with disabilities and women in most affected areas, including in emergency situations | 3.5.1 Percentage of children U5 stunted | 28% | 23% | MICS, nutrition survey | Government and partners are involved more to fight stunting | WHO, UNICEF, WFP | |
| | 3.5.2 Percentage of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition who: (a) are admitted for treatment and recovered (b) are admitted for treatment and default | 84% | 90% | SAM monthly records | Government and partners are involved more to fight severe acute malnutrition | | |
| | | 15% | 10% | | | | |
| | 3.5.3 Proportion of children aged 6 to 23 months of age who received minimum acceptable diet. | 20% | 14% | SISSAN monthly report | Government and partners are involved more to provide minimum acceptable diet | | |
| | 3.5.4 Percentage of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition who: (a) are admitted for treatment and recovered (b) are admitted for treatment and default | 84% | 97% | MAM monthly report | Government and partners are involved more to fight acute malnutrition | | |
| | 14% | 9% | | | | | |
| 3.5.5 Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received: (a) vitamin A supplements in semester 1; (b) vitamin A supplements in semester 2 | 54% | 95% | Vitamin A campaign report | Government and partners are involved more to provide vitamin A supplements | | | |

| Results | Performance Indicators | Baseline (Year) | Target (End 2026) | Data Source/MOV | Assumption Statement | Reporting Partners |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| CF OUTPUT 3.6: National systems have strengthened capacity for policy development and implementation of interventions to promote child protection, gender equality and diversity and prevent harmful practices | 3.6.1 % increases in Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) among men clubs on gender equality, gender-based violence, child marriage, teenage pregnancy and STIs/HIV prevention. | 6 | 11 | Activity Report | Men clubs' members are capacitated to conduct community sensitization on gender equality, gender-based violence, child marriage, teenage pregnancy and STIs/HIV prevention | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP |
| | 3.6.2 Number of regions with gender-based violence treatment protocols implemented | 6 | 11 | Activity Report Routine data | Regions are capacitated for gender-based | |
| | 3.6.3 % increase in capacity of the technicians from the National Committee for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings capacitated on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, focusing on women and children as well other vulnerable groups. | 75 | 120 | Activity Report | violence treatment protocols implementation | |
| | 3.6.4 Number of communities which made a declaration on the abandonment of female genital mutilation | 302 | 392 (progression of 18 each year) | Activity Report Routine data | More partners and Government are interested in supporting the National Committee for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings | |



*ANNEX 2: LEGAL
ANNEX TO THE
COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK*

Whereas the Government of Guinea-Bissau (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

a) With **United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP)** have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties in 1975. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement].

b) With the **United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)** a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 26/03/1976.

c) With the **Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Guinea-Bissau on February 9, 1984.

d) With the **World Food Programme**, a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 1974. Another

agreement has been signed October 16th, 2019, with the start of the ongoing WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

e) With regard to the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, the Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Guinea Bissau and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), acting on behalf of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on June 29, 1975, constitutes the foundations of relations between the two parties. The relevant UNDP standard basic assistance agreement shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNFPA in the country.

f) With **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)** the relevant UNDP standard basic assistance agreement (SBAA) shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNIDO in Guinea-Bissau.

g) With the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations** the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Guinea-Bissau on February 9, 1984.

h) With **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, the Government has not concluded any bilateral agreement which would be relevant to the Cooperation Framework.

i) With **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** Memorandum of Understanding with Host Government (Acordo de Sede), which was signed by both parties on 11/11/2000.

j) With **UN HABITAT** the relevant UNDP standard basic assistance agreement (SBAA) shall mutatis mutandis apply to UN HABITAT in Guinea-Bissau.

k) With **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** the relevant UNDP standard basic assistance agreement (SBAA) shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNODC in Guinea-Bissau.

l) With **World Health Organization (WHO)** the Basic Agreement for the provision of technical advisory

assistance signed by the Government and WHO on 12 September 1974.

For all agencies, including IFAD: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable, international conventions, resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their

officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement."
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.