Draft country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)

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## UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Guinea-Bissau is diverse in terms of natural habitat, resources, and ethnical and religious composition of its resilient social fabric, which lays a solid foundation for development. Youth (15-35) make up 50% of the population, representing an opportunity for social and economic change as young women and men can meaningfully contribute as agents of change, political actors, innovators, entrepreneurs, and peacebuilders. Large gender inequalities, including access to land, credit and other resources, and digital gender divide persist, depriving women of rights and opportunities and hampering development. Vulnerable employment is 76% of total employment and 84% of female employment (2020)[[1]](#footnote-2). Poverty is persistently high, with an estimated 70% of the population (50% women) living below the poverty line and an HDI ranking of 175 out of 189 countries[[2]](#footnote-3). Two in every three Bissau-Guinean citizens suffer from multidimensional poverty.
2. Despite its diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystems, Guinea-Bissau has yet to explore its true potential as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). The UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) indicated that natural resources, its rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity, accessible to the local population, have already been affected by climate pressure and weak governance. Political instability, institutional weakness, partially due to military engagement in political and economic spheres, and corruption hamper the country’s development and poses challenges in the fight against transnational organized crime. Legal framework gaps are exploited to encrust political instability. Regional dynamics deepen these trends[[3]](#footnote-4). Economic growth has potential yet lacks diversification and suffers from a high degree of informality. While endowed with renewable energy resources, only 29% of the population has access to electricity and 1% to clean cooking fuels[[4]](#footnote-5).
3. According to the Global Health Security Index, the country has the second most fragile health system in the world and one of the highest infection rates of HIV/AIDS - particularly among women-, malaria, and tuberculosis in the ECOWAS region. The spread of COVID-19 exacerbated existing structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities. The long-term restrictive measures that coincided with the peak harvest of cashew in 2020 and disruptions in global supply chains impacted livelihoods and food security, pushing thousands of people further into poverty, particularly women[[5]](#footnote-6).
4. The National Strategy for Development, Employment, and Industrial Promotion 2020-2024 (Hora Tchiga) takes advantage of the opportunities presented by COVID-19 related recovery to push for sustainable and inclusive development. The 2020-2023 National Development Plan (NDP) states six strategic priority areas: 1) Consolidation of democracy, rule of law and reform/modernization of public institutions; 2) Economic reform and promotion of growth and employment; 3) Development of productive economic sectors and infrastructure; 4) Enhancement of human capital and improvement of living conditions; 5) Revitalization of foreign policy, promotion of regional integration and valorization of the diaspora; and 6) Preservation of biodiversity, combat climate change and enhancement of natural capital.
5. The 2022-2026 UNSDCF identifies three outcomes to help achieve the national strategy namely i) improve democratic governance, peace, and rule of law; ii) achieve structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics; and iii) increased and equitable access and use of essential quality social services.
6. UNDP programme is well positioned to support and contribute to the UNSDCF through a package of strategic upstream and downstream interventions, in line with the recommendations of the independent evaluation of the current CPD (ICPE 2019), focusing on i) sustaining peace and social cohesion through democratic, and inclusive governance and rule of law; ii) leveraging SIDS characteristics for inclusive green/blue growth, while tackling climate change and conserving biodiversity; and iii) strengthening health and social protection systems, and improve access to quality services. To this end, UNDP, leveraging on UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 six signature solutions, UNDP’s Renewed Strategic Offer in Africa, the SIDS Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda, will i) promote a coherent developmental offer that adheres to the principles of leaving no one behind, gender equality, equity, justice, accountability, and transparency and anchored in responsiveness to citizen’s needs, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability; ii) build linkages between inter-related development issues; iii) utilize its comparative advantage in applying integrated inter-agency cross-sectoral development approaches; iv) leverage its global innovation work, including tracking and combating multidimensional poverty; v) devise innovative ways of problem solving in the context of #NextGenUNDP; vi) embrace innovations to address developmental and programme implementation challenges; vii) invest in digital transformation and partner network creation, while building on and upgrading local knowledge. UNDP will adopt a portfolio systems approach to planning and implementation, data collection, evidence, and knowledge generation. This will position UNDP as a knowledge broker, thought leader and innovator, using and strengthening its convening capacities and partnership building role within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and beyond, mobilizing its national and international partners’ networks around key thematic areas.
7. UNDP is the government’s trusted partner with comparative advantages to complement UN development system efforts. It has a strong value proposition in governance and the rule of law, promoting inclusive governance, sustaining peace, establishing meaningful political dialogue, empowering, and engaging agents of change networks and supporting political system reforms to create a conducive environment for long-term stability and sustainable development. This will continue to be the cornerstone of UNSDCF efforts. As evidenced by the ICPE, UNDP has successfully accompanied the government in holding fair and transparent elections, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and enhancing access to justice with improved delivery of justice services. UNDP’s comparative advantage also builds on experience and development results in collaboration with GEF, in enhancing management of environmental and natural resources (including biodiversity conservation) and resilience to climate change risks.
8. Within the broader UN COVID-19 response framework, UNDP has been supporting Guinea-Bissau, since the early stages of the pandemic, to prepare, respond and recover. Based on the successful Global Fund partnership, UNDP will continue to draw on its technical experience and capacities with other epidemiological risks, to support the WHO-led health response, including the procurement of essential health products, strengthening crisis management and response, response digitalization and addressing critical socioeconomic impacts. Under UNDP’s leadership, UNCT conducted a socio-economic impact assessment, which identified the multidimensional effects of the pandemic. UNDP is well positioned to support Government in tailored socioeconomic response to Covid-19, reducing its negative impacts through restoring livelihoods of the newly poor.
9. UNDP is implementing its resource mobilization and partnership strategy for implementing the peacebuilding priorities as part of the transition, with enhanced communication and knowledge dissemination at its center. UNDP is reinforcing existing and building new partnerships, including through south-south cooperation, to enhance the scope and resilience of its programme portfolio and transfer of knowledge. New partnerships are geared towards bringing in regional and global experiences, expertise, and innovations, while integrating partners at all levels in networks for development. UNDP is set out to provide new developmental platforms which attract a diverse range of partners across sectors and effectively deliver on the NextGen promise, as the main partner of choice for COVID-19 green response and recovery and UNSDCF implementation.

## Programme priorities and partnerships

1. The theory of change is built on the fact that growth is a transformational process and the assumption that UNDP can contribute to socioeconomic development through connecting and strengthening networks of change agents. Recent assessments and consultations show that the current developmental challenges in Guinea-Bissau are primarily due to structural weaknesses across the factors that determine the path and the outcome of transformation (e.g., human capital, governance, public policies, social norms, and business environment)[[6]](#footnote-7). Addressing those weaknesses, through integrated cross-sectoral interventions and innovative solutions, will influence the path and the outcomes of transformation.
2. Hence, the theory of change hypothesizes that the country programme, developed in consultation with government counterparts, CSOs, private sector and development partners in alignment with UNDP’s Strategic Plan and the Africa Promise, will contribute to the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes by addressing structural weaknesses through: i) seeking and empowering agents of change networks, particularly youth and women; ii) transforming and strengthening the capacities of institutions and shaping the social, political and economic spheres over time; iii) promoting a paradigm shift in development planning and enhancing capacities of the state to devise evidence-based development policies that are geared towards inclusive green growth and integrate risk management, resilience building and sustainable utilization of natural resources and renewable energy; iv) supporting and creating an enabling environment for private sector growth and integrating risk management and sustainability into business culture; v) enhancing state capacities to deliver social services, particularly health, and social protection, and target women, youth and the most vulnerable; vi) creating an enabling environment for political dialogues, leadership development, citizen engagement; and, vii) promoting enhanced state responsiveness to citizens’ needs. To this end, UNDP will work on three main interconnected nodes:

**Node 1: Sustaining peace and social cohesion through transformational, democratic, and inclusive governance and rule of law**

1. Following a portfolio systems approach and aligned with UNSDCF Outcome 1 and NDP Objective 1, UNDP will engage with a broad range of national and international partners, like sectorial ministries, the National People’s Assembly (ANP), the Electoral Management Bodies, Media Consortium for Social Communication, the Consultation Space of CSOs, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Accountability Lab, Impact Hub, Instituto Pedro Pires and University of Cambridge, to support a continuous broad national and inter-party dialogue on political reforms, including the revision of the Constitution and promoting inclusive political processes, including a fair and transparent electoral cycle.
2. UNDP will utilize its multidimensional development approach to enhance democratic governance and sustain peace by seeking, empowering, and interconnecting change agents, through its flagship initiative “Leadership Academy,” within institutions and society at large, particularly women, youth, and individuals at risk of being marginalized, like people with disabilities and LGBTQ+, that can transform decision-making processes through political, social organization and informed participation. Special focus will be given to enhance women’s participation in public affairs, while addressing root causes of gender-based exclusion, marginalization, and violence. Enhanced accountability, effectiveness, and responsiveness of public institutions, including through digitalization, will promote a sense of citizenship and improve people’s trust in the State. Decentralization and local governance will bring the State closer to its citizens, enable consensus building and civic engagement, especially of youth and women.
3. Recognizing that development, peace, security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, UNDP will support the peacebuilding priorities and inclusive political processes, including by working with the newly created ANP Good Offices group and other mediators’ networks. UNDP will promote dynamic participation from the entire society in its governance and thus, ensure that collaborative solutions are developed, and peacebuilding dividends benefit all. UNDP will support a strong and independent mediascape to bring public concerns and voices into the open, encouraging ongoing citizens’ checks and assessments of public policies, promoting media independence, fighting information pollution, and limiting hate speech.
4. Strengthening the rule of law by supporting participative and comprehensive judicial and security sector reforms, facilitating community members' engagement, capacity-building, digitalization, and transfer of technology and technical expertise to judicial, security and police services. UNDP will contribute to combating impunity, improving safety and stability, enhancing people's trust in public institutions, and creating an enabling environment for national and foreign investments. This will result in multiple dividends for the population, including improved access to justice, expanded socioeconomic opportunities, fulfilment of human rights, reduced corruption, and the prevention of violent extremism through a strengthened social fabric. UNDP will also engage in bridging the intersection between traditional and formal institutions to drive trust in both communities and public services. This will englobe access to justice and service provision.
5. Building on previous success in the realm of governance and the rule of law and established partnership with government counterparts, UNDP will seek to create enclaves of accountability and transparency to support an enabling institutional framework, leading a transformational change in favor of the rule of law and the fight against impunity, corruption, and transnational organized crime, in partnership with international organizations like the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime and other UN Agencies (e.g. UNODC). This will also contribute to more robust and well-informed economic governance. It will contribute to the judicial reform and strengthen human rights protection systems, through civil society engagement and the strengthening of a National Human Rights Institutions in line with the Paris Principles. Particular attention will be paid to combat gender-based violence, including sexual violence and harmful practices and discrimination at large, by ensuring access to justice for women and girls, youth, and vulnerable groups, and providing landowners with justice on land reform.

**Node 2: Leveraging SIDS characteristics for inclusive green/blue growth and sustainable development**

1. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 2 and objectives 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the NDP, UNDP will build an ecosystem of development partners, UN agencies, regional institutions, and key stakeholders to promote a development vision built around capitalizing on the country’s SIDS characteristics, turning sources of vulnerability into opportunities and building resilience. Based on the approach “Rising up for SIDS,” UNDP will enhance State capacity to devise evidence-based national development policies geared towards fostering inclusive and diversified green growth, sustainable human development, and better targeting of vulnerable and marginalized groups. This will contribute to poverty reduction. Greener growth, fueled by clean renewable energy will contribute to environmental sustainability and enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change. UNDP will partner with and expand on work of UN agencies and IFIs (e.g., UNICEF and WB surveys and analyses) to harness their technical capacities, combined with UNDP’s operational and policy advisory capacities and global expertise in addressing multidimensional poverty, to enhance statistical capacity, access to quality data and policy-oriented research to guide planning. Enhanced planning capacities of government counterparts, leading to more coherent plans and robust expenditure frameworks, will also contribute to fighting corruption.
2. UNDP will enhance the contribution of the formal and informal private sector to productivity, value-added and livelihoods by amplifying its capacity, creating an enabling environment, addressing bottlenecks and challenges that inhibit growth, through innovations in product and cluster development, microfinance and financial inclusion, and, enhancing the capacity of vulnerable groups to participate in economic life, while capitalizing on UNDP’s presence, implementation capacities, and established relationship with government counterparts and stakeholders and harnessing the expertise of various partners like UNCDF, ILO, WB, AfDB and UNIDO. UNDP will leverage youth and economically active women, through capacity building, enhancing participation in decision-making processes, addressing the underlying causes of gender digital divide and gaps in economic participation and other discriminatory social norms and practices, South-South Cooperation, incubation, enhancing innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem, and supporting the creation of economic opportunities, to promote a more productive and innovative nascent private sector, which provides over 90% of female employment. This will have positive impact, reducing vulnerable employment among women.
3. While there is a need to move up the value chain and enhance domestic value-added, akin to most SIDS, inherent characteristics, particularly size, increase the cost of doing business and inhibit development of economies of scale. A more viable model is to focus on high value-added niche products and services, leveraging cultural and natural diversity, developing sustainable economic ecosystems, boosting quality, and effectively utilizing marketing and branding to target possibly higher-end markets. This model is better suited for preserving ecosystems and natural resources. This will be achieved through creating enabling environment at the upstream, and private sector support, capacity building, knowledge and technology transfer, and digitalization at the downstream.
4. UNDP will: i) enhance stakeholders’ capacities to integrate disaster and climate risks management into national development policies, plans, and business models. This approach will address informed cross cutting national development planning focusing on nexus between key national priorities such as climate change, energy, water, health, and food security. ii) support the country in raising its ambitions in its National Determined Contribution to achieve the Paris agreement goals; iii) support cities/communities to better value natural capital, including biodiversity, and improve environmental governance, resilience to climate and disaster risks. This will be achieved through innovative integrated local development that includes spatial planning tools, early warning systems, information systems, participation mechanisms and behavioral change; iv) support stakeholders to accelerate sustainable energy access, through renewable energy investments for vulnerable communities, policy, institutional and legal frameworks; and, v) build on lessons learned within the GEF portfolio, thanks to the strong partnership with national partners and support the national partners mobilizing more climate finance. These interventions are part of a package to accelerate implementation of the agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Disaster Risk Prevention Framework.

**Node 3: Strengthening health and social protection systems** **and improving access to quality services**

1. Aligned with UNSDCF Outcome 3 and objective 4 of the NDP, building on the long experience in devising social policies and social protection schemes and implementing critical health programming, mainly through Global Fund grants and leveraging the technical expertise of WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA and financial resources from AfDB, EU, IsDB and WB, UNDP will seek to attain several goals: (i) improved quality preventive, diagnostic, and curative health services for the population; (ii) nudging health behaviors and institutional incentives to reduce harmful health practices in both communities and the formal health sector, (iii) strengthened and expanded coverage of social protection systems through innovative solutions; (iv) a coherent national social protection policy with non-contributory social safety net as a core pillar; (v) improved targeting of the most vulnerable; and, (vi) strengthened institutional capacity, including directorate of social protection and multisectoral steering committee for social protection. These are essential steps towards strengthening health and social protection systems to provide greater access to affordable and quality services to all, improve identification and targeting of pregnant women, children under 5 years, and other vulnerable groups and reduce vulnerability to health and social risks.
2. UNDP will: i) support the provision of sufficient and quality preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic health and social services by expanding previous Global Fund supported activities related to the reinforcement of the health system, exploring innovative South-South cooperation schemes for managing and delivering health and social services, strengthening early warning systems via better disease surveillance, coordination, digitalization and innovation as setting up the first drone center for a wide range of use cases, and the reinforcement of health infrastructures throughout the country using UNDP’s smart facility approach; ii) advocate and foster health seeking behaviors and practices by supporting the Ministry of Health and the COVID-19 High Commission engagement with traditional health providers, regarded as the first line for health services by the population; iii) invest in activities for eradication of gender-biases and the promotion of systemic behavioral change to underline systems strengthening.

## Programme and risk management

1. This country programme document outlines UNDP’s contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and International Control Framework.
2. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other UN agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.
3. Four major areas of risks have been identified: (i) political instability leading to frequent changes in government and increased impunity and human rights violations; (ii) the implications of continuing low capacity of local partners including governmental agencies; (iii) UNDP assuming extended responsibilities in the transition to pursue the peacebuilding agenda, and iv) the persistence of the COVID-19 and other regional epidemics.
4. UNDP will mitigate these risks by: (I) balancing between upstream and downstream interventions and between short-term responsiveness to government requests and long-term development objectives; (II) diversify partnerships to include, locally, private sector, NGOs, CSOs and community-based organizations and, internationally, regional and international organizations and integrate capacity development in all engagements with local partners; (III) enhance foresight capacity and thought-leadership to mitigate political and programme risks; (IV) support inter- and intra-party dialogue, and enhance mediation and negotiation skills across the political spectrum to support the government in advancing the reforms agenda for political stabilization and peace consolidation; (V) continue to enhance the capacities of state and non-state actors to play a larger role in programme implementation; (VI) diversify the programme resource base through new networks of partners and regularly update its partnership, resource mobilization and communication strategies and related action plan, as recommended by the ICPE and adopt an integrated approach with UN and regional organizations; and (VII) monitor closely the COVID-19 situation, update its business continuity plan and reinforce the capacities of partners in this matter.
5. Through the application of UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, UNDP will ensure management and mitigation of these risks. UNDP will rely on piloting of localized innovative solutions prior to scaling up, with the support of evidence labs and the human-centered design mainstreamed by the local AccLab. Emphasis is placed on contributing to SDG mainstreaming, data collection and evidence-based policy decision-making. UNDP will also anchor some of its interventions in regional and sub-regional platforms and processes. UNDP will enhance vertical and horizontal coordination between national authorities to support stability and long-term vision across the domains of interventions.
6. UNDP will explore different execution modalities and will put in place adequate human capacities, structures, management, and oversight systems to successfully implement its programme, in partnership with regional, sub-regional and international organization. UNDP will enhance South-South and triangular cooperation. UNDP has launched a restructuring and capacity assessment to ensure fit-for-purpose capacity and well-prepared organizational structure are in place, considering the programmatic expansion foreseen to address the UN transition. Staff capacity will be developed through continuing learning and career development in accordance with the localized People for 2030 strategy. The country office will utilize, whenever pertinent and possible, existing UNDP business centres’ services to address specific needs.

## Monitoring and evaluation

1. The CPD indicators are aligned with the UNSDCF and the SDGs to which the programme interventions are aligned. Limited statistical capacity and data scarcity in Guinea-Bissau require a mix of traditional and innovative methods of M&E. The M&E plan tracks a range of quantitative and qualitative SMART indicators, disaggregated by relevant criteria (e.g., gender and age) and report on relevant outcomes in the UNSDCF. International sources will be used to complement national ones and indirect indicators are used to gauge impacts, where data to build direct indicators are not available. UNDP will invest in 1) a strong monitoring and evaluation system, including a revamped programme management support unit; 2) strengthening statistical capacity in Guinea-Bissau, in collaboration with UN agencies, WB and development partners; 3) expanding to include participatory statistics and visual data representation (such as maps and interactive sites) and Social and Environmental Screening Procedures. The M&E plan includes lessons learned from project implementation. It emphasizes the tracking, assessment and interpretation of results and changes, including in government policies and plans, or the lack thereof, and link them to interventions. The plan is formulated to assess the role played by UNDP and that played by others and assess the gaps to guide follow-up, scaling-up and adaptive programming.
2. UNDP will: i) conduct its own surveys, when possible, and utilize field visits, semi-structured interviews, focused groups to collect baselines and targets, and independent evaluations; ii) leverage evidence labs to enhance the collection of data as well as results-based M&E on the ground; iii) use design thinking as a new testing method and prototyping development interventions before scaling them up; iv) undertake periodic evaluations, in collaboration with national and international partners, to identify best practices, capture lessons learned and generate knowledge; v) use community-based monitoring, partnering with grassroot CSOs to gather data on the ground to support results-based M&E, emphasizing emergence, or lack thereof, patterns of desired transformative changes; vi) utilize randomized and/or purposefully selected control groups to periodically assess the contributions of community-based targeted interventions; vii) explore partnership with academic institutions to administer innovative techniques of M&E, (e.g. Community Impact Modelling (CAG) tools to enhance learning and adaptation).

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** NDP (2020-2023), Objective 1: Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions  **Africa Union Agenda 2063:** Aspirations 3, 4; **SDGs:** 5, 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1. By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace, and rule of law and their needs are met.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME** 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | | | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baseline targets)** | | | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | | | **ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of $)** | |
| Indicator 1.1 %of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group  Baseline: absent  Target: 40% women, 60% men, 5% people with disabilities  Indicator 1.2: %of public policies developed with the participation of the population per year  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 50%  Indicator 1.3. %of achievement of legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in relation to:   * Violence against women * Overarching legal frameworks and public life * Employment and economic benefits, marriage and family   Baseline (2020): NA  Target (2026): 50% | | | Data source: Activity report (CSO alliance to monitor reforms)  Frequency: annual    Data source: Activity report (NIHR)  Frequency: annual  Data source: UNSTAT  Frequency: annual | | **Output 1.1 Improved national capacities to ensure democratic governance and respond to all citizens' needs.**  **Indicator 1.1.1:** #of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent/mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at: National (N), Sub-national (SN), and Sectoral (S) levels  Baseline (2020): N=1, SN=5, S=3  Target (2026): N=3, SN=5, S=3  Data source/frequency: Activity report/Annual  **Indicator 1.1.2:** Extent to which State and non-State actors, by sex, with enhanced capacities on democratic governance= 1, accountability=2, transparency=3, human rights=4, gender equality=5 and transformational leadership=6 become agents of change  0= poor, 1= needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent  Baseline (2020): 1  Target (2026): 3-5  Data source/frequency: Activity report/Annual  **Indicator 1.1.3:** #of ministries having a digital information system for administrative services  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 8  Data source/frequency: Vice Prime Minister Office/annual  **Output 1.2. Improved environment, including an independent mediascape, for political dialogue and citizen engagement to sustain peace and prevent violent extremism.**  **Indicator 1.2.1:** Extend to which systems with strengthened capacities are in place to address discrimination, racism and expand civic space  Rating scale: 0 = Not-in-place, 1 = Work-started, 2 = Work-in-progress, 3 = almost complete, 4 = In-place  Baseline (2020): 1  Target (2026): 3-4 for all components  Data source / frequency: ANP/annual    **Indicator 1.2.2:** #of political party members with enhanced leadership and mediation capacities and skills  Baseline (2020): tbd  Target (2026): 120 men, 40 women  Data source/frequency: Activity report/annual  **Indicator 1.2.3:** %of women, LGBTQ+ and citizens with disabilities involved in political consultations  Baseline (2020): -  Target (2026): 50% women, 50% men, 5% LGBTQ+, 10% people with disabilities  Data source/frequency: Activity report/annual  **Output 1.3. Enhanced access to justice and strengthened capacities for national authorities and CSOs to fight impunity, corruption and ensure the rule of law.**  **Indicator 1.3.1:** # of court CAJ enabled to provide justice services, particularly for women, girls, youth, and vulnerable groups  Baseline (2020): 1 House of Justice built; 2 sectorial courts rehabilitated  Target (2026): 2 houses of justice build and equipped.  Data source/frequency: Ministry of Justice /Annual  **Indicator 1.3.2:** Existence of strengthened institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations  Baseline (2020): 1 NHRC not compliant with Paris Principles, no Human Rights Strategic Plan  Target (2026): 1 NHRC compliant with Paris Principles, 1 Human Rights Strategic Plan adopted  Data source/frequency: OHCHR/annual, Ministry of Justice/annual  **Indicator 1.3.3:** #of persons, by sex, with access to law and justice services  Baseline (2021): Total 12,227; Men 9,537; Women 2,690  Target (2026): +20%; +20%; +20%  Data source / frequency: GTAPE / Annual | | | UNODC  UNICEF  UNOWAS  PBSO  DPPA  UNFPA  IOM  Accountability Lab  Impact Hub  Apolitical  University of Cambridge  WANEP  Peacebuilding Fund  Institute Pedro Pires  Inter-Parliamentary Union | | | **Regular: 5,880**  **Other: 33,760** | |
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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL**: NDP (2020-2023): 2) Reform the economy and promote growth and employment; 3) Develop productive sectors of the economy and infrastructure; 4) Enhance human capital and improve living conditions of populations, and 6) Preserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and enhance natural capita.  **Africa Union Agenda 2063:** Aspirations 1, 6, 7; **SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #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.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** 2 No-one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1.: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities  Baseline: (total, 2019)7.1%;  25.4% (15-24 total, 2018).  32 % (15-24 females, 2018).  Target (2026): 4% (total);  20% (15-24 total);  25 % (15-24 females)  Indicator 2.2.: Average proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)  Baseline (2019): 60.92  Target (2026): 60.92 %  Indicator 2.3.: Forest area (% of total land area)  Baseline 69 % (2016)  Target (2026): 69 %  Indicator 2.4. %of vulnerable employment in total female employment  Baseline (2020): 84%  Target (2026): 70%  Indicator 2.5. %of population with access to electricity  Baseline (2018): 29%  Target (2026): 50% | | Data source: INE, ILO, IRI-ESI  Frequency: annual  Data source: UNSTAT  Frequency: annual  Data source: INE, UNSTAT  Frequency: annual  Data source: ILO, INE  Frequency: annual  Data source: UNSD, INE  Frequency: annual | | | | **Output 2.1. Enhanced national capacities to devise gender-responsive national and sectoral plans that foster resilient, inclusive, and diversified economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable human development.**  **Indicator 2.1.1:** Extent to which national and sectoral plans are gender responsive and leverage SIDS characteristics, promote inclusive green growth, blue economy, and integrate resilience and risk management.  0= poor, 1= needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 3  Data source/frequency: UN/government Reports/annual  **Indicator 2.1.2** #of institutions/organizations with strengthened capacities in planning, accountable management, and M&E  Baseline (2019): 0  Target (2026): 3-5  Data source / frequency: UNDP /annual  **Output 2.2. Capacities of private sector to contribute to productivity, growth, innovation, and employment are increased and participation of youth and women in economic activities enhanced.**    **Indicator 2.2.1:** #of youth and women entrepreneurs with capacities built in economic activities  Baseline (2019): 0  Target (2026): 600  Data source/frequency: UNDP, AIGB, government reports/annual  **Indicator 2.2.2:** Domestic credit to private sector as % of GDP  Baseline (2020): 16%  Target (2026): 18%  Data source/frequency: MEF–DGSAB, WB, BCEAO/annual  **Indicator 2.2.3:** #of new businesses established by youth, LGBTQ+ and women  Baseline (2020): 0 youth, 0 women, 0 LGBTQ+  Target (2026): 500 youth, 250 women, 50 LGBTQ+  Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual  **Output 2.3. Public, private and CSOs actors have enhanced capacities to manage disaster and climate risk in a gender-responsive way.**  **Indicator 2.3.1:** Extent to which development strategies and plans are risk-informed and gender-sensitive  0= poor, 1= needs improvement, 2=satisfactory, 3=high, 4=excellent  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 3-4  Data source/frequency: UN reports/Annual  **Indicator 2.3.2:** Extent to which early warning and preparedness measures are in place to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics, and other shocks.  0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place  Baseline (2020): 2  Target (2026): 4  Data source/frequency: National reports, UN reports/annual  **Output 2.4. Cities /communities are equipped with tools to better value the natural capital and renewable energy potential as part of local sustainable and resilient economic development.**  **Indicator 2.4.1:** #of new funded partnership mechanisms for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, and waste at national and/or sub-national level.  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 5  Data source/frequency: National, UN reports /annual  **Indicator 2.4.2: %**of direct beneficiaries, by age and sex, including the most vulnerable covered by a national early warning system  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 50%  Data source/frequency: National, UN reports/annual  **Indicator 2.4.3:** #of households benefitting from alternative technologies and renewable energies  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 200  Data source/frequency: National/UNDP reports/annual  **Output 2.5. Strengthened governance of environmental and natural resources.**  **Indicator 2.5.1:** #of innovative incentive mechanisms promoting rational use of natural resources preserving scarcity put in place  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 3  Data source/frequency: UN/national reports, INE/annual  **Indicator 2.5.2:** %of adoption and implementation of national and local environmental governance reforms  Baseline (2020): 0  Target (2026): 30%  Data source/frequency: UN/national reports/annual | | | DGSAB  BCEAO  UNICEF  UNCDF  UNIDO  World Bank  IMF  IPA  University of Denver  BADEA  INE  AIGB  ECOWAS  GEF  GCF | | | **Regular: 9,928**  **Other: 76,510** |
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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** NDP (2020-2023): 4) Enhance human capital and improve living conditions of populations  **Africa Union Agenda 2063:** Aspiration 1; **SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #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.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME** 2 No-one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1.: %of Government budget allocated to social sectors.  Baseline (2019): 22.2%; Target (2026): 35%  Indicator 3.2: %of births attended by skilled health worker.  Baseline (2019): 54%  Target (2026): 60%  Indicator 3.3: % of household living under multidimensional poverty.  Baseline (2014):58%  Target (2026): 54% | Data source: UNICEF, UNPFA  frequency: annual    Data source: UNICEF  Frequency: every 5 years / annual    Data source: UNICEF  Frequency: annual | | | **Output 3.1. Improved health and social services, including social protection schemes, to respond to citizens’ particularly women and children, needs.**  **Indicator 3.1.1:** %of people who tested positive for malaria who received treatment (by sex and age).  Baseline (2020): U5 89%; > 5 = 91%; Male 92%. Female 90%  Target (2026): Both > & U5 age groups = 100%; Both Male & Female =100%  Data source/frequency: DHIS2/Annual  **Indicator 3.1.2:** An inclusive social protection framework and scheme in place  Baseline (2021): No  Target (2026): Yes  Data source/frequency: national/UN reports/2 years  **Indicator 3.1.3:** Maternal Child Health indicator U5 mortality all causes (by sex).  Baseline (2018-19): Male 59; Female 53  Target (2026): Male 50; Female 45  Data source/frequency: MICS/4 years  **Output 3.2. Enhanced health seeking behaviours to manage vulnerability and reduce risks.**  **Indicator 3.2.1:** %of pregnant women with 4 ante-natal consultations.  Baseline (2020): 81%  Target (2026): 90%  Data source / frequency: MICS/4 years    **Indicator 3.2.2:** %of vulnerable groups (pregnant women & children U5) and at-risk populations (general population) who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night.  Baseline (2020): Pregnant women (88%); U5 (88.5%); General population (83.5%)  Target (2026): 95% all groups.  MIS/every 3 years | | | WHO  UNICEF  UNFPA  Global Fund  Ministry of Health  High Commissioner for COVID-19  INASA  Academia  Civil society | | | **Regular: 4,700**  **Other: 36,616** | | | |
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1. UNDP Guinea-Bissau Gender analysis, 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. HDR 2020 Report [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The Fund for Peace. 2021. “Fragile States Index 2021 – Annual Report.” <https://fragilestatesindex.org/2021/05/20/fragile-states-index-2021-annual-report/> ; and, UN 2020, “Common Country Analysis-Guinea-Bissau”. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. UN 2020, “Building Back Better Starts Now: COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact analysis” and UNDP 2021, “Building Back Better for SMEs in Guinea-Bissau.” Assessments show that 72% of households, with higher proportions of female-headed households, reported decline in income and temporary and/or permanent loss of employment. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. UN CCA Guinea-Bissau, UNDP 2021, and World Bank 2020, “Guinea-Bissau - Country Economic Memorandum: Escaping the Low-Growth Trap.” [↑](#footnote-ref-7)