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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau
(2022-2026)**

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I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. Guinea-Bissau is rich in natural habitat, resources, and the ethnic and religious composition of its social fabric, laying a solid foundation for transformation. Youth (15-35 years old) make up 50 per cent of the population, representing an opportunity for social and economic development, as young women and men can contribute as agents of change, political actors, innovators, entrepreneurs, and peacebuilders. Wide gender inequalities, including access to land, credit and other resources – and the digital gender divide – persist, depriving women of rights and opportunities. Vulnerable employment is 76 per cent of total employment and 84 per cent of female employment (2020).¹ Poverty is persistently high, with an estimated 70 per cent of the population (50 per cent women) living below the poverty line, and a Human Development Index ranking of 175 out of 189 countries.² Two of every three citizens suffer from multidimensional poverty.

2. Despite its diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystems, Guinea-Bissau has yet to realize its potential as a small island developing State. The United Nations common country analysis indicated that the terrestrial and marine natural resources accessible to the local population have been affected by climate pressure and weak governance. Political instability, institutional weakness, and corruption hamper the fight against transnational organized crime. Legal framework gaps and regional dynamics deepen these trends.³ Economic growth has potential, yet lacks diversification and suffers from informality. Despite renewable energy resources, only 29 per cent of the population have access to electricity and 1 per cent to clean cooking fuels.⁴

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 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region. The spread of COVID-19 has exacerbated structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities. The restrictive measures that coincided with the peak cashew harvest in 2020 and disruptions in global supply chains pushed thousands of people – particularly women – further into poverty.⁵

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 National Development Plan, 2020-2023, enumerates six strategic priority areas: (a) consolidate democracy, rule of law and reform/modernization of public institutions; (b) promote economic reform, growth and employment; (c) develop productive economic sectors and infrastructure; (d) enhance human capital and improvement of living conditions; (e) revitalize foreign policy, promotion of regional integration, and valorization of the diaspora; and (f) preserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and enhance natural capital.

5. The Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026, identifies three outcomes to help achieve the national strategy, namely, (a) improved democratic governance, peace, and rule of law; (b) structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth, capitalizing on small island developing State characteristics; and (c) increased and equitable access to and use of quality social services.

¹ UNDP Guinea-Bissau gender analysis, 2021

² Human Development Report, 2020

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 “Common country analysis – Guinea-Bissau”, United Nations, 2020

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “Building Back Better Starts Now: COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact analysis”, United Nations 2020, and “Building Back Better for SMEs in Guinea-Bissau” UNDP 2021. Declines in income and temporary or permanent loss of employment were reported for 72 per cent of households (higher in female-headed households).

6. The UNDP programme is well positioned to support and contribute to the Cooperation Framework through a package of strategic upstream and downstream interventions, in line with the recommendations of the independent evaluation of the current country programme, focused on (a) sustaining peace and social cohesion through democratic, inclusive governance and rule of law; (b) leveraging small island developing State characteristics for inclusive green/blue growth, while tackling climate change and conserving biodiversity; and (c) strengthening health and social protection systems while improving access to quality services. To that end, UNDP, leveraging the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, its renewed strategic offer in Africa, the Samoa Pathway, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, will (a) promote a coherent development offer that adheres to the principles of leaving no one behind, gender equality, equity, justice, accountability, and transparency, anchored in responsiveness to citizen's needs, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability; (b) build linkages between interrelated development issues; (c) utilize its comparative advantage in applying integrated inter-agency cross-sectoral development approaches; (d) leverage its global innovation work, including tracking and combating multidimensional poverty; (e) devise innovative ways of problem-solving in the context of #NextGenUNDP; (f) embrace innovations that tackle developmental and programme implementation challenges; and (g) 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 in the United Nations country team and beyond.

7. UNDP is a trusted government partner with comparative advantages that complement United Nations development 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 an environment conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development. This will continue to be the cornerstone of Cooperation Framework efforts. As evidenced by the country programme evaluation, UNDP supported the Government in holding fair and transparent elections, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and improving delivery of justice services. Its comparative advantage builds on experience and development results in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to enhance environmental and natural resources management – including biodiversity conservation – and resilience to climate change risks.

8. Within the broader United Nations response to COVID-19, UNDP has supported Guinea-Bissau in preparing, responding and recovering since the early stages of the pandemic. Based on the successful Global Fund partnership, UNDP will draw on its technical experience and capacities with other epidemiological risks to support the World Health Organization (WHO)-led health response, including procurement of essential health products, strengthening crisis management and response, response digitization, and addressing socioeconomic impacts. Under UNDP leadership, the country team conducted a socio-economic impact assessment that identified the multidimensional effects of the pandemic. UNDP is poised to support the Government in its tailored response to COVID-19, reducing its negative effects by 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 improved communication and knowledge dissemination at its centre. UNDP is reinforcing existing partnerships and building new ones, including through South-South cooperation, to enhance the scope and resilience of its programme portfolio and knowledge transfer. New partnerships are geared towards bringing in regional and global experiences, expertise, and innovations, while integrating partners at all

levels into networks for development. UNDP is set to provide new development platforms to attract a range of partners across sectors and deliver on the NextGen promise, as the main partner of choice for a COVID-19 green response and recovery and Cooperation Framework implementation.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The theory of change is built on the conviction that growth is a transformational process and that UNDP can contribute to socioeconomic development by connecting and strengthening networks of change agents. Recent assessments show that the developmental challenges facing Guinea-Bissau are due primarily to structural weaknesses across the factors that determine the path and the outcome of transformation (human capital, governance, public policies, social norms, and business environment).⁶ Those weaknesses will be addressed through cross-sectoral interventions and innovative solutions.

11. The theory hypothesizes that the country programme, developed in consultation with government counterparts, civil society organizations, the private sector and development partners, in alignment with the UNDP Strategic Plan and the Africa Promise, will contribute to Cooperation Framework outcomes by (a) seeking and empowering agents of change networks, particularly for youth and women; (b) strengthening the capacities of institutions and shaping the social, political and economic spheres; (c) promoting a paradigm shift in development planning and expanding state capacities to devise evidence-based development policies geared towards inclusive green growth that integrate risk management, resilience-building and sustainable utilization of natural resources and renewable energy; (d) supporting and creating an enabling environment for private sector growth and integrating risk management and sustainability into business culture; (e) enhancing state capacities to deliver social services, particularly health, and social protection, targeting women, youth and the most vulnerable; (f) creating an enabling environment for political dialogue, leadership development and citizen engagement; and (g) promoting increased state responsiveness to citizens' needs. To these ends, UNDP will work on three interconnected nodes:

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

12. Following a portfolio systems approach and aligned with Cooperation Framework outcome 1 and National Development Plan objective 1, UNDP will engage with a broad range of national and international partners, including sectoral ministries, the National People's Assembly, electoral management bodies, the Media Consortium for Social Communication, the CSOs Consultation Space, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Accountability Lab, the Impact Hub, the Instituto Pedro Pires, and the University of Cambridge, to support a continuous national and inter-party dialogue on political reforms, including revision of the Constitution and promoting inclusive, fair and transparent political processes.

13. UNDP will use its multidimensional development approach to enhance democratic governance and sustain peace by seeking, empowering, and interconnecting change agents through its flagship initiative, the Leadership Academy, within institutions and society at large, particularly women, youth, and individuals at risk of being marginalized, such as people with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, who can transform decision-making processes through political and social organization and informed participation. Special attention will be paid to enhancing 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

⁶ Guinea-Bissau common country analysis, UNDP 2021, and "Guinea-Bissau – Country Economic Memorandum: Escaping the Low-Growth Trap", World Bank 2020

digitization, will promote a sense of citizenship and increase people's trust in the State. Decentralization and local governance will bring the State closer to its citizens and enable consensus-building and civic engagement, especially of youth and women.

14. Recognizing that development, peace, security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, UNDP, working with the newly created National People's Assembly Good Offices group and other mediators' networks, will support peacebuilding priorities and inclusive political processes. UNDP will promote dynamic participation of the entire society in its governance, ensuring that collaborative solutions are developed and peacebuilding dividends benefit all. UNDP will support a strong, 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 reducing hate speech.

15. Strengthening the rule of law by supporting participative judicial and security sector reforms, facilitating community members' engagement, capacity-building, digitization, and transfer of technology and technical expertise to judicial, security and police services, UNDP will contribute to improving safety and stability, enhancing people's trust in public institutions, and creating an enabling environment for national and foreign investments. Resulting dividends for the population will strengthen the social fabric, improving access to justice, socioeconomic opportunities and human rights, and preventing violent extremism. UNDP will work to bridge the intersection between traditional and formal institutions to drive trust in both communities and public services, encompassing access to justice and service provision.

16. Building on its success in the realm of governance and the rule of law, and its established partnership with government counterparts, UNDP, together with international organizations such as the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), will seek to create enclaves of accountability and transparency to support an enabling institutional framework, leading a transformational change in favour of the fight against impunity, corruption, and transnational organized crime. This will contribute to more robust and well-informed economic governance, judicial reform and human rights protection systems, through civil society engagement and the strengthening of national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles. Particular attention will be paid to combating gender-based violence, including sexual violence, harmful practices and discrimination, by ensuring access to justice for women and girls, youth, and vulnerable groups; and providing landowners with justice on land reform.

Node 2. Leveraging small island developing State characteristics for inclusive green/blue growth and sustainable development

17. Aligned with Cooperation Framework outcome 2 and objectives 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the National Development Plan, UNDP will build an ecosystem of development partners, United Nations organizations, regional institutions, and key stakeholders to capitalize on the country's small island developing State characteristics, turning sources of vulnerability into opportunities and building resilience. Based on the "Rising up for SIDS" approach, 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. Greener growth, fuelled by clean renewable energy, will contribute to environmental sustainability and enhance resilience to the effects of climate change. UNDP will partner with and expand on work of United Nations partners and international financial institutions (such as surveys and analyses conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank) to combine their technical capacities with UNDP operational and policy advisory capacities and global expertise in addressing multidimensional poverty to enhance statistical capacity, access to quality data, and policy-oriented research. Strengthened planning capacities of government counterparts, leading to more coherent plans and robust expenditure frameworks, will contribute to fighting corruption.

18. UNDP will enhance the contributions of the formal and informal private sector to productivity, added value and livelihoods by amplifying their capacity, creating an enabling environment, addressing bottlenecks and challenges that inhibit growth, through innovations in product and cluster development, microfinance and financial inclusion, and by expanding the capacity of vulnerable groups to participate in economic life, while capitalizing on UNDP presence, implementation capacities, and established relationships with government counterparts and stakeholders, harnessing the expertise of partners such as UNCDF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNDP will leverage youth and economically active women through capacity-building, enhancing participation in decision-making processes while addressing underlying causes of the gender digital divide, gaps in economic participation and other discriminatory social norms and practices, South-South cooperation, incubation, enhancing the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem, and supporting the creation of economic opportunities to promote a more productive and innovative private sector, which provides over 90 per cent of female employment. This will reduce vulnerable employment among women.

19. While there is a need to move up the value chain and increase domestic added value, the inherent characteristics of Guinea Bissau – in common with those of most small island developing States – increase the cost of doing business and inhibit economies of scale. A more viable model is to focus on high added-value niche products and services, leveraging cultural and natural diversity, developing sustainable economic ecosystems, boosting quality, and using marketing and branding to target higher-end markets. This model, better suited to preserving ecosystems and natural resources, will be achieved by creating an enabling environment upstream, and private sector support, capacity-building, knowledge and technology transfer, and digitization downstream.

20. UNDP will: (a) enhance stakeholders' capacities to integrate disaster and climate risk management into national development policies, plans, and business models. This approach will involve informed cross-cutting national development planning focused on national priorities such as climate change, energy, water, health, and food security; (b) support the country in raising its ambitions for its nationally determined contribution to achieve the Paris agreement goals; (c) support cities/communities in better valuing natural capital, including biodiversity, and improving environmental governance and resilience to climate and disaster risks. This will be achieved through integrated local development that includes spatial planning tools, early warning systems, information systems, participation mechanisms and behavioral change; (d) support stakeholders in accelerating sustainable energy access through renewable energy investments for vulnerable communities, and policy, institutional and legal frameworks; and (e) build on lessons learned from the GEF portfolio and support national partners in mobilizing more climate finance. Those interventions form part of a package to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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

21. Aligned with Cooperation Framework outcome 3 and objective 4 of the National Development Plan, this node builds on long experience in devising social policies and social protection schemes and implementing critical health programming. Using Global Fund grants combined with the technical expertise of UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, and financial resources from AfDB, the European Union, the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank, UNDP will seek to attain several goals: (a) improving preventive, diagnostic, and curative health services for people; (b) encouraging health behaviours and institutional incentives to reduce harmful health practices in both communities and the formal health sector; (c) strengthened and expanded coverage of social protection systems through innovative solutions; (d) a coherent

national social protection policy with a non-contributory social safety net as a core pillar; (e) improved targeting of the most vulnerable; and (f) strengthened institutional capacity, including a directorate and a multisectoral steering committee for social protection. These are essential steps towards providing greater access to affordable and quality services for all, improving identification and targeting of pregnant women, children under 5 years old and other vulnerable groups, and reducing vulnerability to health and social risks.

22. UNDP will: (a) support the provision of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic health and social services by expanding previous Global Fund-supported activities to reinforce the health system, exploring innovative South-South cooperation schemes for managing and delivering health and social services, strengthening early warning systems through better disease surveillance, coordination, digitization and innovation – such as setting up the first drone centre for a wide range of uses – and reinforcing health infrastructures throughout the country using the UNDP ‘smart facility’ approach; (b) advocate and foster health-seeking behaviours and practices by supporting engagement of the Ministry of Health and the COVID-19 High Commission with traditional health providers, regarded by the population as the first line for health services; and (c) invest in activities for the eradication of gender-biases and promotion of systemic behavioral change.

III. Programme and risk management

23. This country programme document outlines UNDP 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 headquarters levels are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

24. 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. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer will be used in a coordinated fashion with United Nation partners to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

25. Four major areas of risk have been identified: (a) political instability leading to frequent changes in government, increased impunity, and human rights violations; (b) the implications of continuing low capacity of local partners, including government agencies; (c) UNDP assuming extended responsibilities in the transition to pursue the peacebuilding agenda; and (d) the persistence of COVID-19 and other regional epidemics.

26. UNDP will mitigate those risks by: (a) ensuring balance between upstream and downstream interventions and between short-term responsiveness to government requests and long-term development objectives; (b) diversifying partnerships to include, locally, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, civil society and community-based organizations, and, internationally, regional and international organizations, integrating capacity development in all engagements with local partners; (c) enhancing foresight capacity and thought-leadership to mitigate political and programme risks; (d) supporting inter- and intra-party dialogue, and advancing government reform agendas for political stabilization and peace consolidation; (e) continuing to expand the capacities of state and non-state actors to play a larger role in programme implementation; (f) diversifying the programme resource base through new networks of partners and regularly updating its partnership, resource mobilization and communication strategies and related action plan, as recommended by the country programme evaluation, and adopting an integrated approach with United Nations and regional organizations; and (g) closely monitoring the COVID-19 situation, updating its business continuity plan and reinforcing the capacities of concerned partners.

27. Through the application of UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, UNDP will ensure management and mitigation of these risks. With the support of evidence labs and the human-centred design mainstreamed by the local AccLab, UNDP will pilot localized innovative solutions prior to scaling up. Emphasis will be placed on contributing to mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals, data collection and evidence-based policy decision-making. UNDP will anchor some of its interventions in regional and subregional platforms and processes, and will strengthen vertical and horizontal coordination between national authorities to support stability and long-term vision across interventions.

28. UNDP will explore various execution modalities and ensure adequate human capacities, structures, management, and oversight systems to implement its programme successfully in partnership with regional, subregional and international organization. It will emphasize South-South and triangular cooperation. UNDP has launched a restructuring and capacity assessment to ensure fit-for-purpose capacity and a well-prepared organizational structure, considering the programmatic expansion anticipated for the United Nations transition. Staff capacity will be developed through continuing learning and career development in accordance with the localized 'People for 2030' strategy. Wherever appropriate, the country office will use existing UNDP business centre services to address pertinent needs.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. The country programme indicators are aligned with the Cooperation Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals to which programme interventions are aligned. Limited statistical capacity and data scarcity in Guinea-Bissau necessitate a mix of traditional and innovative monitoring and evaluation methods. The plan tracks a range of quantitative and qualitative 'SMART' indicators, disaggregated by relevant criteria (such as gender and age) and reports on relevant outcomes in the Cooperation Framework. International sources will be used to complement national ones, and where data to build direct indicators are unavailable indirect indicators will be used to gauge impact. UNDP will invest in (a) a strong monitoring and evaluation system, including a revamped programme management support unit; (b) strengthening statistical capacity in Guinea-Bissau, in collaboration with United Nations entities, the World Bank and development partners; and (c) incorporating participatory statistics, visual data representation such as maps and interactive sites, and social and environmental screening procedures. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes lessons learned from project implementation. It emphasizes the tracking, assessment and interpretation of results and changes, including in government policies and plans, and links them to interventions. The plan will assess the role played by UNDP and by others, and will assess the gaps to guide follow-up, scaling up, and adaptive programming.

30. UNDP will: (a) conduct its own surveys, when possible, and use field visits, semi-structured interviews and focus groups to collect baselines and targets, and independent evaluations; (b) leverage evidence labs to improve data collection and results-based monitoring and evaluation on the ground; (c) use design thinking to prototype development interventions before scaling them up; (d) undertake periodic evaluations, in collaboration with national and international partners, to identify best practices, capture lessons learned, and generate knowledge; (e) use community-based monitoring, partnering with grass-roots civil society organizations, to gather data on the ground in support of results-based monitoring and evaluation, emphasizing the emergence of patterns of desired transformative change; (f) utilize randomized or selected control groups to periodically assess the contributions of community-based targeted interventions; and (g) explore partnership with academic institutions to administer innovative techniques of monitoring and evaluation.

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

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (NDP), 2020-2023, objective 1. Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions Africa Union Agenda 2063: Aspirations 3, 4; Sustainable Development Goals (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, baselines, targets)	Major partners/partnerships/frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>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</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. % of public policies developed with the participation of the population per year Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 50%</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Data source: Activity report (Civil society organizations – CSO – alliance to monitor reforms) Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: Activity report National Institute for Health Research Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT) Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Improved national capacities to ensure democratic governance and respond to all citizens' needs</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent/mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption into the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at national (N), subnational (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</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Extent to which State and non-State actors, by sex, with capacities in 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</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. Number of ministries having a digital information system for administrative services Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 8 Data source/frequency: Vice Prime Minister Office/annual</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF UNODC United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel Peacebuilding Support Office Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs International Organization for Migration Accountability Lab Impact Hub University of Cambridge West African Network for Peacebuilding Peacebuilding Fund Institute Pedro Pires Inter-Parliamentary Union</p>	<p>Regular: 5,880</p> <p>Other: 33,760</p>

<p>Baseline (2020): N/A Target (2026): 50%</p>		<p>Output 1.2. Improved environment, including an independent 'mediascape', for political dialogue and citizen engagement to sustain peace and prevent violent extremism</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Extent to which systems with strengthened capacities are in place to address discrimination and racism and to 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: National People's Assembly/annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of political party members with enhanced leadership and mediation capacities and skills Baseline (2020): to be determined Target (2026): 120 men, 40 women Data source/frequency: Activity report/annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. % of women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people (LGBTQ), and citizens with disabilities involved in political consultations Baseline (2020): N/A Target (2026): 50% women, 50% men, 5% LGBTQ, 10% people with disabilities Data source/frequency: Activity report/annual</p> <p>Output 1.3. Enhanced access to justice and strengthened capacities for national authorities and CSOs to fight impunity and corruption and ensure the rule of law.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of justice centres enabled to provide justice services, particularly for women, girls, youth, and vulnerable groups Baseline (2020): 1 justice centre built; 2 sectoral courts rehabilitated Target (2026): 2 justice centres built and equipped Data source/frequency: Ministry of Justice/annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Existence of strengthened institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations</p>		
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<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDP, 2020-2023, objective 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; 6. Preserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and enhance natural capital. African Union Agenda 2063: Aspirations 1, 6, 7; SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15</p>				
<p>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 small island developing States (SIDS) characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2 No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p>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)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Average proportion of key marine biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%) Baseline (2019): 60.92% Target (2026): 60.92%</p>	<p>Data source: National Statistics Institute (INE), ILO, Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: UNSTAT Frequency: annual</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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: United Nations and government reports/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of institutions/organizations with strengthened capacities in planning, accountable management, and monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) UNCDF UNICEF UNIDO World Bank International Monetary Fund International Poverty Actions University of Denver Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa INE Guinea-Bissau Industrial Association (GBIA)</p>	<p>Regular: 9,928 Other: 76,510</p>

<p>Indicator 2.3. Forest area (% of total land area) Baseline (2016): 69% Target (2026): 69%</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. % of vulnerable employment in total female employment Baseline (2020): 84% Target (2026): 70%</p> <p>Indicator 2.5. % of population with access to electricity Baseline (2018): 29% Target (2026): 50%</p>	<p>Data source: INE, UNSTAT Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: ILO, INE Frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: INE, UNSTAT Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Baseline (2019): 0 Target (2026): 3-5 Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of youth and women entrepreneurs with capacities built in economic activities Baseline (2019): 0 Target (2026): 600 Data source/frequency: UNDP, GBIA Government reports/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Domestic credit to private sector as % of gross domestic product Baseline (2020): 16% Target (2026): 18% Data source/frequency: Ministry of Economy and Finance-DGSAB, World Bank, BCEAO/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. of new businesses established by youth, LGBTQ people, and women Baseline (2020): 0 youth, 0 women, 0 LGBTQ Target (2026): 500 youth, 250 women, 50 LGBTQ Data source/frequency: UNDP/annual</p> <p>Output 2.3. Public, private and CSOs actors have enhanced capacities to manage disaster and climate risk in a gender-responsive way.</p> <p>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: United Nations reports/annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Extent to which early-warning and preparedness measures are in place to manage impact of</p>	<p>ECOWAS GEF Green Climate Fund</p>	
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<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDP, 2020-2023, objective 4. Enhance human capital and improve living conditions of populations Africa Union Agenda 2063: Aspiration 1; SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17</p>				
<p>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.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2. No-one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1. % of Government budget allocated to social sectors: Baseline (2019): 22.2%; Target (2026): 35%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. % of births attended by skilled health worker: Baseline (2019): 54% Target (2026): 60%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. % of household living under multidimensional poverty: Baseline (2014): 58% Target (2026): 54%</p>	<p>Data source: UNPFA, UNICEF frequency: annual</p> <p>Data source: UNICEF Frequency: MICS/ every 4 years</p> <p>Data source: UNICEF Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Improved health and social services, including social protection schemes, to respond to citizens’ – particularly women and children’s – needs</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. % of people who tested positive for malaria who received treatment (by sex and age) Baseline (2020): Under 5, 89%; over 5, 91%; Male 92%. Female 90% Target (2026): Both over and under 5 age groups, 100%; Both male and female,100% Data source/frequency: District Health Information Software 2/annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. An inclusive social protection framework and scheme in place Baseline (2021): No Target (2026): Yes Data source/frequency: national reports, United Nations reports/every 2 years</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Maternal Child Health indicator under-5 mortality, all causes (by sex) Baseline (2018-19): Male 59; Female 53 Target (2026): Male 50; Female 45 Data source/frequency: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/every 4 years</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF WHO Global Fund Ministry of Health High Commissioner for COVID-19 National Institute of Public Health Academia Civil society</p>	<p>Regular: 4,700 Other: 36,616</p>

		<p>Output 3.2. Enhanced health-seeking behaviours to manage vulnerability and reduce risks</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. % of pregnant women with 4 antenatal consultations Baseline (2020): 81% Target (2026): 90% Data source/frequency: MICS/every 4 years</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. % of vulnerable groups (pregnant women and children under 5) and at-risk populations (general population) who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night Baseline (2020): Pregnant women, 88%, under 5, 88.5%; General population, 83.5% Target (2026): 95%, all groups. MICS/every 3 years</p>		
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