



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Guinea-Bissau

1.1. Basis for programming

Despite a democratic and constitutional framework, Guinea-Bissau's history has been marked by recurrent political and institutional instability, which have hampered the impact of internal and external investments on sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive human development. Notwithstanding its undeniable wealth and potential in terms of vibrant youth and natural resources, Guinea-Bissau still faces significant challenges to create decent employment and generate better living standards for its population. The country faces challenges in addressing high levels of inequality, climate vulnerability, social cohesion, resource allocation, and improving public services.

Covid-19 had a significant impact on the economy of Guinea-Bissau, which went from a growth of 4.5% in 2019 to a negative one of -2.4% in 2020. It has disrupted economic activity and led to a deterioration in the country's public finances, because of the lower external demand for cashew nuts and of the impact of the domestic lockdown measures on consumption and investment. Guinea-Bissau's risk of external debt distress has deteriorated, with debt indicators having significantly worsened on the back of higher fiscal deficits, increased borrowing for investment projects, and the additional financing required to address the impact of the pandemic. While a partial recovery is expected in 2021 (3%) and 2022 (4%), the gap in relation to the average growth of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - 5.2% and 6.6% respectively - is further accentuated.

For the purpose of the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027, the EU has defined its cooperation priorities on the bases of the **National Development Plan Terra Ranka – A fresh start for Guinea-Bissau 2025**, and the subsequent *Government Programme of the 10th Legislature 2019-2023*¹. The EU has also taken into consideration a number of **sectoral policies** such as the *National Agricultural Investment Plan (2018-2030)*, the *Strategic Plan for the Development of Fisheries (2015-2020)*, the *Education Sector Plan for Guinea-Bissau (2016-2025)* and its specific *contingency plan for Covid-19*, as well as the *Bissau 2030 – Sustainable Development Plan*.

The more recently published National Development Plan of the second government² of the 10th legislature, **Guinea-Bissau in light of Covid-19 – a new opportunity for a fresh start (2020-2023)**, written in the spirit of “Building Back Better”, is generally coherent with and confirms the above mentioned previous plans in its alignment with the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The key priorities presented are: *i) Stability and good governance through institutional reform; ii) Investment in human development, with education, health and social protection at its core; iii) Promotion of sustainable and inclusive growth, through economic reform and job creation, productive sectors and urban development, as well as investment in enabling infrastructure and iv) Preservation and protection of the natural capital and biodiversity, combating climate change effects*. They are in line with the geo-political orientations of the *EU-Africa Strategy*, and thus corroborate the EU and Member States' choice of focal sectors for the 2021-2027 programming cycle in the fields of the “**Green Deal**”, “**Alliance for Sustainable Jobs and Growth**” and “**Alliance for Governance, Peace and Security**”. An additional argument to focus on the European Green Deal is that Guinea-Bissau needs considerable support to reach its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets set out under the Paris Agreement.

The EU maintained over time a regular dialogue with the national authorities, international organisations and civil society, the latter being also formally consulted in the context of the update of the *EU Roadmap for engaging with Civil Society*.

Lessons learned and preliminary results achieved from the ongoing EU Ianda Guiné³ flagship programme, which addresses the resilience and socio-economic opportunities of mainly rural populations in terms of food security, income, access to basic services and markets, also represent a basis for the future EU intervention.

¹ Aristides Gomes' government – as formed after the March 2019 legislative elections.

² Nuno Nabiam's government plan elaborated in April 2020 and approved in the Parliament in June.

³ 11th EDF Programme, 2020-2024.

The country will continue to depend on strong support by the international community⁴ in an integrated humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, so as to lift the large young population, notably women and girls, out of extreme poverty and vulnerability and offering sustainable perspectives for their future, in particular in granting fundamental freedoms, social and economic rights, thus preventing the risks of radicalisation, violent extremism, criminal activity and irregular migration.

1.2. Status of joint programming

Joint programming has not been achieved in Guinea-Bissau so far. Among the three resident Member States, namely Spain, France and Portugal, only the latter is currently also represented by its Development Agency, Camões Institute, which recurrently implements and co-finances EU projects.

The EU cooperates with Spain in the context of the EU-Guinea-Bissau Fisheries Agreement. Spain has recently announced a new Strategy for External Action with a major review of its international cooperation.

Both Portugal and Spain have been active in Guinea-Bissau through EU regional programmes supporting the equipment and the training of public security forces, as well as contributing to enhance the judicial system, over the period 2014-2020.

The recent budget support granted by France to the Health Sector and the exploratory mission by the French Development Agency in the agricultural sector may also lead to future collaboration with the EU.

The Belgian Development Agency ENABEL has recently arrived in the country and is implementing an EU programme in the field of vocational training. ENABEL, with its partner, Port of Antwerp International, expressed interest to explore future possibilities for including the Port of Bissau in its regional port strategy and for the development of the maritime routes, under the security and trade angles.

It is also worth noting the support provided by the German cooperation through its development financing institution KfW to the creation of an ECOWAS Social Fund for the stabilisation of Guinea-Bissau, aiming at strengthening vocational training and professional integration capacities of young people, with a specific approach to women and girls.

The effective EU and Member States response to Covid-19 through a Team Europe approach and subsequent joint elaboration of the Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) have demonstrated the potential and benefits for joining up forces and resources in view of achieving transformational impact in the development of Guinea-Bissau. The possibility of developing a joint programming will be assessed again at the time of the mid-term review.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with Guinea-Bissau

During the last programming period, the EU has been channelling its cooperation activities mainly through civil society and international organisations, focusing on rural development, environment, health, justice and security sectors, as well as public finance management (PFM). The EU also continued investing in capacity building and support to State institutions, mainly through regional programmes such as the PALOP-TL⁵.

Building on these past experiences and lessons learned, and taking into account the synergies and complementarities with other technical and financial partners, such as United Nations (UN) organisations and the World Bank (WB), the EU has identified three interlinked strategic priorities for its future interventions, which will allow to capitalise on earlier achievements and strengthen the renewed momentum of the government's ambition and commitment for structural reforms.

⁴ NDP 2020-2023 stipulates that 90% of the public investment programme needs to be financed by international partners.

⁵ The PALOP-TL Programme is intended to strengthen the cooperation between the Portuguese speaking African countries and East Timor and the EU in several areas of intervention.

1.3.1. Human Development

- *Support Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health towards a Universal Health Coverage System - DAC 120*
- *Enhance the Governance of the Education System and contribute to developing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) – DAC 110*

On almost every Human Development indicator, Guinea-Bissau is near the bottom of international indexes. Covid-19 added a further toll to this structural challenge, with a GDP recession, lower revenues and a higher deficit, and therefore less room for financing expenditure in the social sectors (notably health and education). Therefore, the EU has identified the strengthening of both the sanitary and the educational dimensions as key priorities for intervention. In the area of **health**, the EU will seek to consolidate significant achievements in maternal and child health and support the transition to a universal health coverage system, in line with the National and Sectoral Development Strategy to fighting inequalities.

In line with the *National Development Plan 2020-2023* and the *Education Sector Plan for Guinea-Bissau (2016-2025)*, and building on previous work on educational statistic systems, the EU will accompany the definition of a national strategy for an **inclusive, accessible and quality** education for all. This will include an important focus on an efficient system management, including in PFM terms (cf. priority 3), which should help re-establish the State functions, ensure equitable access to personal development opportunities and thus mitigate potential sources for social unrest, irregular migration and radicalisation.

For better results in employability of youth and women and the country's economic growth, a particular focus will be put on TVET, by promoting skills, including digital skills, knowledge and expertise in the fields of circular and green economy, thus linking to the Jobs and Growth component of priority area two. Strong participation of women and girls in TVET will be key to success.

The shared perception of education as a universal value, fundamental for youth's fulfilment, and as powerful agent to achieve the sustainable and inclusive development of the country puts it at the centre for a comprehensive and potentially transformative political dialogue between the EU and Guinea-Bissau, in a true spirit of international partnership towards common goals.

1.3.2. Green and Inclusive Economy

- *Favour the Urban Development and Access to Basic Services – DAC 430*
- *Promote Sustainable Agribusiness and Fisheries – DAC 310*

In line with the geo-strategic priorities for Sustainable Jobs and Growth and the Green Deal, and in complementarity to the current *Ianda Guiné!* Programme, the EU proposes a new focus on supporting **urban planning** and inclusiveness, and on improving the management of municipal and local services. Considering the deficient state of the urban infrastructures, it will be necessary to support some rehabilitation and extension thereof. While a full diagnosis will identify priority needs for donor coordination, current evidence points to the areas of collection and management systems for solid waste/circular economy, the supply of drinking water and local transport for Bissau, and a few smaller regional capitals, as likely key fields for EU intervention.

In line with the EU approach from *farm to fork* and from *sea to plate* – the EU wants to invest in **sustainable and quality agribusiness and fisheries** value chains, identified under 11th European Development Fund (EDF) bilateral and regional programmes⁶, with high potential to promote economic growth and create decent jobs. Support will be provided through applied research and innovation, TVET (cf. priority 1) and an adequate regulatory framework oriented to biodiversity and ecosystems conservation (cf. priority 3) notably by applying the green, blue and circular economy principles. By doing so, the EU will support the emergence of agricultural, aquaculture and fisheries activities that address challenges linked to agro-ecological transition and sustainable management of natural resources and that

⁶ These include rice, horticulture, fruits, poultry and artisanal fisheries.

strengthen the country's food sovereignty and the food security of its populations. Promoting science-based fisheries and improving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards for fishery products, in coordination with the actions under the EU-Guinea-Bissau Fisheries Protocol, will have a positive socio-economic impact on the fisheries sector, which might initiate the process for possible future exports of fishery products to the EU. Further cooperation with relevant regional fishery organisations may also be advisable to further promote the sustainable management of the relevant fish stocks, like the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic.

Supporting the development of an inclusive green and blue economy will also mean strengthening entrepreneurship and the access to financial services, notably for women⁷ as well as the overhaul of the sanitary and quality control and production certification systems with the aim of protecting domestic and external consumers.

1.3.3. Good Governance and Stability

- *Contribute to the fight against trafficking, organised crime and corruption – DAC 152*
- *Facilitate the access to justice and the full protection of Human Rights – DAC 151*
- *Develop transparent and accountable economic governance – DAC 151*

The humanitarian-development-peace nexus is particularly relevant to Guinea-Bissau since the rule of law, good governance and **security** are key issues for the country. In an environment where political stability prevails, the EU will provide State Institutions with capacity-building and tailor-made measures to facilitate reforms, while continuing to support civil society organisations (CSOs), including women's CSOs. Lessons learned bring the understanding that Civil Society will continue to have a predominant role in consolidating the rule of law, notably through equal access to formal and informal justice and the fight against corruption and the violation of human rights, including fundamental labour rights.

Support to the **Rule of Law** in Guinea-Bissau is to be provided at both national and regional level. At national level, the efficiency of reliable State bodies in charge of the law enforcement and the judicial chain must be strengthened so as to tackle various types of sea and land-based illegal activities such as drug trade, exploitation of human beings, illicit extraction of natural resources like forestry and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing – often linked to corruption, organised crime and possibly to violent extremism. At regional level, Guinea-Bissau's improved integration in the wider networks of security and democratic governance offered by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other initiatives will help State authorities overcome the challenges of porous borders.

The EU will also support full respect and effective defence of Human Rights – paying particular attention to the protection, support and reintegration of victims, especially in relation to the various types of violence against women – through an improved access to quality local **justice** services. This may include the protection and provision of support to victims of trafficking in human beings, which primarily affects girls and women. This support aims at more effective prevention and more systematic judicial inquiries, as well as closer links and complementarity between customary and formal justice frameworks. Additional attention to the protection of human rights defenders may also be provided. The country will be encouraged to ratify International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention No. 87 on freedom of association of workers and their representatives.

The EU will also pursue assisting the authorities in their structural reform efforts and introduction of best practices, where the Civil Society will have an eminent role to play, notably aiming at improving the **public administration** in human resources and **financial management** and thus the State's accountability towards its citizens, fighting in particular against corruption.

⁷ Following a diagnostic of the banking and financial system in Guinea-Bissau, the EIB is expected to establish Memoranda of understanding with existing banking institutions to reduce lending risks and facilitate access to credit for entrepreneurs, especially women.

1.4. Justification and context

1.4.1. Human Development

Access to quality Health and Education are the foundations for inclusive Human Development and drivers for sustainable development, green and inclusive growth and peaceful societies. The strategic objectives for the MIP 2021-2027 aim at leaving no-one behind in their legitimate aspirations for integrity and personal development, and opportunities for participating in the country's green and sustainable growth perspectives.

The proportion of public expenditure per capita on **Health** in Guinea-Bissau is among the lowest in the sub-region, representing only 6.8% of the State Budget in 2021 (1.85% of projected GDP and equivalent of EUR 13.5 per person per year)⁸. The National Health System is largely dependent on funding and activities conducted by the various international development agencies. In this precarious context, the EU has identified the health sector as a priority, where future interventions should address the current fragmentation to make better use of the extremely scarce resources and to develop the vision of a universal health coverage system.

While the burden of Maternal and Child Health in Guinea-Bissau remains among the highest in the world⁹, over the last 4 years, the country has made significant progress in reducing neonatal, infant and child mortality. The neonatal mortality rate fell from 36 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 22 in 2018. Similarly, infant mortality fell from 55 per 1,000 live births to 35, and under-five mortality fell significantly from 89 per 1,000 live births to 51. In view of capitalising on the impressive results¹⁰ achieved, and to guarantee the continuity thereof, the EU is renewing its commitment to the sector for the next MFF, gradually creating the foundations for Universal Health Coverage.

Similarly, the **Education** sector in Guinea-Bissau faces many challenges. Less than 2% of GDP is allocated to education spending, and the education budget is almost entirely absorbed by salaries (97% of current expenditure). The sector relies heavily on donors' support. Efforts by the government and development partners to expand access to educational opportunities have resulted in an increased enrolment, but many children do not complete a full educational cycle; quality is also a challenge, as pupils leave school with very poor learning outcomes. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education lacks seriously skilled human resources and efficient mechanisms for planning, budgeting and monitoring of the educational services at central and decentralised levels.

Transition from primary to secondary education is also limited. More opportunities or learning pathways for developing skills, including digital skills, that are relevant to the labour market and the green economy, need to be developed to give youth decent jobs and employment opportunities.

1.4.2. Green and Inclusive Economy

The largest urban agglomeration in the country is the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, which currently has a population representing more than 25% of the country's total population of around 2 million. The city is growing rapidly at a rate of 4% per year putting enormous pressure on current infrastructure and access to basic services. The capital Bissau has great economic potential and concentrates important infrastructure, such as the port, airport, universities, reference hospitals and government institutions.

Therefore, the general development of Guinea-Bissau is directly linked to the sustainable **urban development** of its capital, even if the regional capitals also represent important commercial hubs and centres of concentration of administrative, education and health services.

Challenges of the significant, but unplanned, urban growth include greater social inequalities, deterioration of health conditions linked to the lack of access to basic services such as water and sanitation,

⁸ In 2016, public spending on health was 17 USD per capita according to WHO official data. Data from the WB say that health expenses represented 9.5% of the GDP in 2014. The number fell to 7% in 2018.

⁹ A UNICEF study places Guinea-Bissau among the 15 countries with the highest infant mortality rate in the world.

¹⁰ Other indicators have also recorded progress, for example, pregnant women who carried out four prenatal consultations before giving birth rose from 64% to 81%, and for the first time the rate of births assisted by a qualified professional exceeded that of home births not assisted by a qualified professional, from 45% to 54%.

traffic congestion, unorderly waste disposal and heavy impacts on ecosystems, decreasing human well-being. All of this is seriously hampering the achievement of the sustainable development goals and contributing to social unrest and enhanced migration.

Local administrations do not enjoy organisational and financial autonomy, except Bissau as regards to a few sectors, as the government and the Ministries of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures in particular, retain most of the powers and prerogatives.

Guinea-Bissau is recognized for its rich biodiversity and wealth of natural resources, which represent economic possibilities, particularly for **agribusiness and fisheries**, and a high potential for food sovereignty and food security of the population. Several bottlenecks remain, however, to unleash this potential.

First, the absence of an effective legislative and regulatory framework governing access to ecosystems and the use of natural resources as well as the issue of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which requires Guinea-Bissau to thoroughly implement the international obligations the country has signed up. Second, weak primary food production systems, low-added value and lack of processing of by-products and wastes that can be recycled for other purposes (circular economy). Third, difficult access to credit and absence of a robust sanitary and quality approach, which limits the capacity of national stakeholders to preserve, process and correctly market fishery and agriculture products. All these clearly impede sustainable job creation, in particular for youth and women. The National Development Plan confirms this diagnostic by declaring diversification/industrialization one of its strategic pillars, in which agribusiness is one of the four drivers for economic growth.

1.4.3. Good Governance and Stability

The capacity of Guinea-Bissau authorities to guarantee the **security** of people and uphold the rule of law is very limited. The security sector reform is still pending and there are important gaps in the legislative and regulatory framework. The country also faces significant challenges to ensure the presence of law enforcement agencies throughout the territory and the level of staffing, communications, infrastructures, equipment or investigation tools are scarce or non-existent in many areas. Maritime security also faces many challenges in Guinea-Bissau, such as piracy, illegal fishing, smuggling and trafficking and organised crime at sea. Therefore, Security services are unable to effectively fight against criminal networks linked to illicit trafficking (drugs, human beings, natural resources), which have proliferated at the risk of threatening the foundations of rule of law, even if the Judicial Police has achieved some significant results.

This lack of State presence prevents the monitoring of violent extremism and inter-ethnic tensions, which are likely to increase, due to intense competition over the use of agricultural land, impacted by environmental changes and a short-term logic aiming at the immediate exploitation of natural resources, particularly mining, forestry and maritime resources. Particular attention should be paid to several extremist groups operating in the country, as well as to the extension of jihadist movements to the fringes of the Sahel zone. Those are aggravating factors requiring urgent and important reinvestment in the security sector in Guinea-Bissau, particularly since the departure of ECOMIB, the ECOWAS stabilisation force, at the end of 2020.

As highlighted by several past or ongoing programmes, the **justice** sector lacks an adequate legislative and regulatory framework, in particular to fight against corruption, environmental crimes, drugs and human beings trafficking or conflicts on access to land and natural resources, some possibly linked to an increased risk of terrorism. There is also an absence of adequate legal means, associated to the lack of training of the judicial system stakeholders on such matters. In addition, there is a deficient access to formal justice, which paired with the widespread impunity, represents serious obstacles to social cohesion and sustainable peace.

Certain aspects related to the protection of fundamental rights in the context of Guinea-Bissau require also specific attention. This is the case of violence against women and girls (child marriages and harmful practices, female genital mutilation, domestic violence) which continues to persist in particular in remote rural areas, and which civil society reported to being on the rise in this period of Covid-19 pandemic.

To achieve tangible progress in the definition and implementation of sectoral public policies, **public finance governance** must also improve substantially. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a series of reforms in the domains of PFM, domestic resource mobilisation, human resources management and fight against corruption are necessary in Guinea-Bissau in view of becoming eligible for an Extended Credit Facility in 2022. The resumption of the dialogue between the IMF and Guinea-Bissau signals a renewed commitment towards structural reforms. The European Investment Bank (EIB) has also recently decided to return to the country, making Guinea-Bissau again eligible to sovereign lending.

In light of recent positive signals, particularly in terms of budget programming (availability of 2020 and 2021 State Budgets) and revenue mobilisation (introduction of tax regimes), the EU believes that efforts towards improved governance should be pursued through a regular dialogue on some specific public policies such as education, health and public finances, as well as on the integration of environmental concerns in Public Finance Management (“greening” PFM). It also appears crucial to continue reinforcing the role and capacity of the supreme control institutions, in particular the Court of Auditors and the National Assembly.

The EU has and will continue to support Civil Society in advocacy actions, aiming in particular to promote the adoption of more transparent legal frameworks with clear elements of accountability, particularly for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, as well as exploitation of natural resources¹¹. Similarly, the EU will continue to support Civil Society as an observer and contributor to the consolidation of the rule of law in Guinea-Bissau. The country should be encouraged to ratify ILO convention No. 144 on tripartite consultations between the government, employer organisations and workers’ representatives.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The duration of this MIP is of 7 years, for the period 2021 to 2027, with a mid-term review in 2024. Under the assumption that the political situation will remain stable and that the Covid-19 pandemic will be under control to an extent that would allow development cooperation to pursue, there are five main considerations to be taken into account:

- i) The electoral cycles (Presidential and Legislative in 2024);
- ii) The National Development Programme 2020-2023 and the advancement of the underlying programme of public investments;
- iii) The Strategic Cooperation Programme Portugal – Guinea-Bissau 2021-2025;
- iv) The end of the current EU-GNB Fisheries Protocol in 2024;
- v) The end of the integrated flagship programme Ianda Guiné! under the 11th EDF in 2024.

In light of the above milestones, the 2024 review would allow for an alignment with the next national development plan and could timely inform the Portuguese programming, and potentially new Spanish and French cooperation initiatives, in view of exploring possibilities for joint evaluation, implementation and possibly joint programming.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1: Human Development (SDG 3, 4)

The EU has been supporting Maternal and Child **Health** since 2013 and reinforcing the national health system in a multi-pronged approach, including quality, availability and gratuity of services, community health and financial management of health facilities.

The EU has become a trusted and recognised key health development partner, whose intervention is expected to continue. Capitalising on the strong results in reduction of both maternal and infant mortality

¹¹ Particularly in the mining, forestry, agricultural and fisheries sectors, which contribute to the majority of jobs and wealth generated in the country.

achieved so far, the focus will be on contributing to the development of a Universal Health Coverage System (UHCS). It is expected the UHCS to provide efficient and equitable quality care for all, in particular to adolescent girls and women of reproductive age and children under 5, as well as vulnerable groups. This choice of intervention in the Health Sector (SDG 3) aiming at reinforcing social protection rights, is aligned with the Government Programme and the African Union Agenda 2063, and has become particularly critical in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Education is at the core for the achievement of all priorities of the geopolitical Commission, providing essential foundational knowledge and skills, and facilitating the integration of youth and women on the formal labour market, potentially increasing opportunities for digital development, mitigating the impact of irregular migration and contributing to creating peaceful societies.

The EU wants to consolidate previous support provided to the Ministry of Education, namely the production and use of education statistics/information management systems supporting the elaboration of the sectoral policy, the technical and budgetary planning, and the management of human resources (cf. also priority 3). In this way, the EU will contribute to improving the governance of the entire educational system, from pre-primary school to higher education. It is essential to improve teaching and learning, enable children to stay in school for longer, and address critical equity challenges across the system, including gender, and the integration of people with disabilities into the education system. Where appropriate, ways to use technology to enhance digital skills, education quality and the resilience of the education system will be integrated.

The EU will support the training of inspectors, strengthening them in their mandate of administrative and financial control and pedagogical supervision of schools, whether public, community or private. This would englobe a much needed reflection on the place and role of Koranic schools and Luso-Arabic-speaking schools in the Bissau-Guinean education system, as to their potential role towards further inclusiveness on the one hand, but also conflict prevention, on the other.

Moreover, in line with the sectoral strategy and in complementarity with other technical and financial partners, the EU will broaden ongoing activities in the field of TVET so as to include them in the overall national curriculum and by developing opportunities for youth, adjusting skills to labour market needs and thus increasing youth employability.

With this integrated approach, the EU considers that it will have a real added value and transformational impact, complementing ongoing and planned programmes carried out by other development partners, namely the World Bank, UNICEF, WFP or Camões Institute. A particular attention will be paid to ensuring participation of women, girls and children, as well as other vulnerable groups, among which migrants and persons with disabilities.

Support to human development will also contribute to addressing migration root causes. Interventions will involve CSOs in providing complementary services to those of the State (including local authorities) and will enhance CSOs' advocacy and awareness raising role with respect to education and health rights and policies, in particular benefiting the youth.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area of Human Development

SO 1.1: To contribute to the development of a universal health coverage system that provides efficient and equitable quality care for all, in particular to adolescent girls, women of reproductive age and children under 5, as well as vulnerable groups (SDG 3; DAC 120).

SO 1.2: To promote strengthened governance, accountability and efficiency of the Education System (SDG 4; DAC 110).

SO 1.3: To increase the employment potential of the new generations through TVET as a vector of socio-economic growth (SDG 4; DAC 110).

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

R.1.1: The coverage of primary healthcare is increased, in particular on reproductive, maternal and child health (including nutrition health).

R.1.2: Ministry of Education capacities in Human Resources (HR) management, planning, budgeting and monitoring the education sector are improved.

R.1.3: Technical secondary education offer is developed, operational and labour market oriented.

2.1.3. Indicators¹² (including baseline and targets), per expected result

INDICATOR	BASELINES	TARGETS
R.1.1.a.1) UHC Service Coverage Index <i>EURF No 31</i>	2017: 40%	2027: 55%
R.1.1.a.2) Antenatal Care Coverage	Tbd in Action Document (AD)	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available
R.1.2.b.1) Number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education levels <i>EURF No 36</i>	2021: 0	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available
R.1.2.b.2) OECD and/or UNESCO learning assessment indices (e.g. PISA, TIMSS or PIRLS)	Tbd in AD	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available
R.1.3.c.1) Insertion rate of TVET graduates	2020: 47%	2027: 70%
R.1.3.c.2) Number of people benefitting from institution or workplace based TVET/skills development interventions (disaggregated by sex and by place of residence (urban/rural) <i>EURF No 14</i>	2021: 0	2027: 859

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+¹³

Although the current situation in Guinea-Bissau is characterised by an excessive external debt in relation to GDP, the EIB and other Technical and Financial Partners might envisage under certain conditions to support the country in a rehabilitation programme of primary schools; or fitting a number of health and education institutions with renewable energy sources (solar panels) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities. The possibility to contract new loans with the public sector is expected to be somewhat constrained, but not excluded.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 2 million may be used (between 2021-2024) to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under priority areas 1 and/or 2.

¹² Due to weak and porous statistical and other national information systems, many baselines and targets that are presently unavailable will be informed during the formulation of the programmes. The missing data will be communicated to INTPA through the Annual Action Plan and the respective Action Documents, each time new interventions are formulated.

¹³ European Fund for Sustainable Development.

2.2. Priority area 2: Green and Inclusive Economy (SDG 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13)

The EU will contribute to the definition and implementation of strategies and policies for green and inclusive **urban planning and management**, e.g. through town-twinning initiatives with European and African cities and projects targeting civil society organisations and local authorities, to develop awareness raising campaigns and/or pilot interventions.

An important aspect will be to support the municipal and local administrations, **to improve the potential of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)** in Guinea-Bissau, taking into account recent pre-feasibility studies in the field of solid waste management/circular economy and urban transport. These interventions will complement the past and ongoing EU work on the improvement of the regulation and management framework of infrastructures (in particular of water and energy at urban level) and the development of PPP models of decentralised management, delegated to private companies and/or community associations.

In complementarity to the WB and African Development Bank (AfDB) investments in electricity infrastructures for cities and for the national electrical network, the EU will focus **on the rehabilitation and/or new construction of basic resilient infrastructures** for Bissau and some other major cities (e.g. waste treatment and separation centres, pumping and water distribution systems, public transport stations). The aim is to create the conditions to allow the intervention of PPP for their subsequent management and extension of the related public services. These actions are expected to mitigate inequalities, the deterioration of health conditions and the adverse environmental/climate impact.

Furthermore, the EU aims at strengthening the agribusiness and fisheries value chains and **increasing the added value** of domestic products in order to develop opportunities for economic growth and create decent jobs. Therefore, the EU will support: (i) the development of **scientific and digital skills and knowledge** in environmental engineering, agronomy and fisheries management; (ii) **entrepreneurship and innovation**, targeting youth and women in particular; (iii) access to **innovative financial services**; and (iv) the **national strategy on quality and standards**, to enhance SPS measures in a first phase, and later, seek the product system certification and geographical indication.

To achieve the above, the EU will support existing **applied research** centres in the field of agriculture, environment and fisheries, with due care for policy coherence and synergies with the activities under the EU-Guinea-Bissau Fisheries Partnership Agreement.

A better access to **financial services** will be sought, either through the creation of a reference micro-finance institution in line with the national central bank's orientations, or through the EU guarantee schemes to the private sector.

Another leveraging factor for promoting **entrepreneurship and innovation** and private sector investment, will be addressed through the development and promotion of some key rural and urban pilot **incubators**, with a green deal approach, adding value to products and co-products, such as, for instance the processing of cashew fruits and waste recycling¹⁴. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will be mobilised for a clean and circular economy.

Support will also be provided to review the sanitary and health control system, so as to guarantee consumer protection rights and allowing exports to ECOWAS and the EU, by complying with their respective standards. In this context, the EU will also accompany the accreditation process of a national laboratory for the fisheries sector in compliance with the Fisheries Partnership Agreement. Ultimately, this could lead to certification and labelling, mechanisms which are known to bear competitive commercial advantages.

Corporate social responsibility will be promoted, as will preparations for the upcoming EU due diligence legislation.

Dialogue and collaboration between civil society and national authorities, including local authorities, will be strengthened. CSOs will have an essential role to play in awareness raising, advocacy and monitoring

¹⁴ Exploring circular economy projects such as the creation of processing centres for agricultural residues for electricity generation and its injection in the national electricity grid, is under construction by the OMVG project (Organisation pour la mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie, a sub-regional institution that includes 4 countries: The Gambia, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea).

of urban planning and inclusiveness as well as sustainable green economy issues. Youth and women will be particularly targeted in the frame of interventions on entrepreneurship and innovation, which will contribute to address inequalities and the root causes of migration.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area of Green and Inclusive Economy

SO 2.1: To improve urban living conditions, as well as the quality and efficiency of municipal/local services (SDG 6, 9, 11; DAC 430).

SO 2.2: To promote sustainable agribusiness and fisheries (SDG 1, 8, 13; DAC 310).

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

R.2.1.1: Strategies and policies for green and inclusive urban planning are defined and implemented.

R.2.1.2: The reform of the management and regulatory framework of local services is implemented.

R.2.1.3: Resilient urban infrastructures (in particular on waste management, drinking water and urban transport) are improved and better managed.

R.2.2.1: Applied research in environmental, agronomic and fishery areas is operational.

R.2.2.2: Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) are sustainably operating across the value chains of agribusiness and fisheries.

R.2.2.3: Hygiene, sanitary and quality practices and standards are strengthened in the value chains of agribusiness and fisheries.

2.2.3. Indicators¹⁵ (including baseline and targets), per expected result

INDICATOR	BASELINES	TARGETS
R.2.1.1.a.1) Number of cities with urban plans a) developed and b) under implementation with civil society participation <i>EURF No 5</i>	2021: a) 0; b) 0	2024: a) 3 2027: b) 3
R.2.1.1.a.2) Number of government policies a) developed and b) under implementation with civil society participation <i>EURF No 29</i>	2021: 0	2024: a) 2 2027: b) 2
R.2.1.2.b.1) Number of cities supported to enhance access to efficient local/municipal services	2020: 2 (Bafata and Gabu)	2027: 4 (Bissau and 3 other cities)
R.2.1.2.b.2) Number of government policies a) developed and b) implemented with civil society participation <i>EURF No 29</i>	2021: 0	2024: a) 1 2027: b) 1
R.2.1.3.c.1) Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation (solid waste treatment) facility <i>EURF No 38</i>	2021: 0	2027: 700,000

¹⁵ Due to weak and porous statistical and other national information systems, many baselines and targets that are presently unavailable will be informed during the formulation of the programmes. The missing data will be communicated to INTPA through the Annual Action Plan and the respective Action Documents, each time new interventions are formulated.

R.2.1.3.c.2) Number of cities with urban transport systems and resilient infrastructures improved	2021: 0	2027: 1 (Bissau)
R.2.2.1.a.1) Areas of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under protection and/or sustainable management <i>EURF No 8 & 9</i>	Tbd in AD with IBAP support	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available
R.2.2.1.a.2) Number of fish stocks and fisheries under scientific based management frameworks	Tbd in AD with CIPA support	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available
R.2.2.1.a.3) Number of agrarian sub-systems benefiting from institutional research-development and extension programmes	2021: 0	2027: 4 (Rice, horticulture, cashew and livestock)
R.2.2.2.b.1) Number of beneficiaries (including SMEs) having access to credit and financial services	2021: 0	2027: 2,500
R.2.2.2.b.2) Number of incubators accompanying innovation in agribusiness and fisheries	2021: 1	2027: 3
R.2.2.2.b.3) Number of jobs supported/sustained disaggregated by green jobs <i>EURF No 14</i>	2021: 0	2027: 4,000
R.2.2.3.c.1) Number of health quality control systems, as well as of product certification and geographical indication systems	2021: 0	2027: 2

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The EIB has been a constructive interlocutor in the definition of the Team Europe Initiative on Green Cities, showing agreement for venturing into Guinea-Bissau. In addition to the waste management/circular economy and urban mobility, EIB also expressed interest in the WASH, agriculture and energy sectors, fitting well with its intention on becoming the EU Climate Bank. In the energy sector, EIB specified its interest for renewable energies as well as energy efficiency at urban level, which could lead to complement the investments under the 2021-2027 MIP envelope.

There is a real need and potential to support private sector investments in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in agriculture, agribusiness and tourism, through the development of microfinance tools or long-term financing mechanisms. However, some limiting factors of the current banking system in Guinea-Bissau would need to be addressed in parallel.

The movement of people and goods, and in particular the access of agricultural and fisheries products to local, regional, national and even sub-regional or international export markets, also implies opening up rural areas in relation to urban centres, as well as including Guinea-Bissau in sub-regional land and maritime corridors. Investments in land, port and maritime infrastructures facilitating the economic and commercial integration of Guinea-Bissau into the West African region might also benefit from the support of the EIB and other technical and financial partners.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 2 million may be used (between 2021-2024) to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under priority areas 1 and/or 2.

2.3. Priority area 3: Good governance and stability (SDG 16, 17, 5)

The EU intervention in the **security** sector will focus on the fight against illicit trafficking, with particular emphasis on drug and human trafficking, smuggling of goods and migrants, money laundering and all forms of organised crime on land and sea, strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework, thus giving Guinea-Bissau the legal means to fight effectively against all forms of crime, including economic and environmental crimes and the violation of human rights.

In this regard, the EU is ready to support the reinforcement of the Judicial Police, as a key element of the criminal justice chain, its legal framework, resources and structure, in order to become an effective institution. Another entity needing capacity building in law enforcement is the National Guard, in its responsibility for external border controls and national security, in particular of peripheral regions, where there is weak State presence. Finally, this implies also strengthening the capacities of the judicial system itself, particularly the penal chain.

In a parallel vein and in terms of rights' protection, the challenge is to guarantee equitable access to **justice**, in particular through a justice of peace system, based on synergies between customary and formal systems, to fight impunity and corruption.

To remove barriers to justice for vulnerable groups, the EU will both contribute to improving the governance of judicial institutions and help making use of alternative resolution mechanisms in a rights-based approach. This is particularly true for the protection of women and girls against genital mutilation, forced marriages and domestic violence.

Promoting good governance also requires the incorporation of quality principles in PFM and the strengthening of its external surveillance. That is the reason why the EU is planning to maintain its current support to the **supreme control institutions** (Court of Auditors, Parliament) and Civil Society Organisations, in their capacity building and oversight, as well as to explore the possible inception of an independent office fighting against acts of corruption, granting a central role to the civil society.

Building on EU's successful contributions in the fields of (i) expenditure control, (ii) preparation of the General State Accounts, (iii) training of the Court of Auditors, Parliament and CSOs in the inspection of public accounts, (iv) support of VAT implementation in Guinea-Bissau, the EU will support the elaboration of a new Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA). This diagnostic exercise is expected to produce recommendations on measures to be taken under Domestic Revenue Mobilisation and constitute a useful guide for coordinating support provided by technical and financial partners.

Civil society has also an essential role to play in ensuring the vitality of democratic life and, in particular, the smooth running of electoral cycles. In the light of recent experiences, the EU will focus on supporting civil society in its advocacy role and carrying out electoral observation, rather than replicating the direct funding of the electoral process. Interventions will reinforce CSOs, including women's CSOs capacities to, for example, undertake independent analyses and advocacy on law enforcement and human rights' issues, including labour rights issues, provide protection services to victims of abuse, participate in open and inclusive budgeting processes, and work with communities, in particular youth, to address the root causes of migration and violent extremism.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area of governance and stability

SO 3.1: To reinforce national security forces to become effective and accountable in the fight against all forms of land and sea-based organised crime, in order to ensure democratic governance and respect for rule of law (SDG 16, 17; DAC 152).

SO 3.2: To promote access to quality services of justice and protection of human rights (SDG 5, 10; DAC 151).

SO 3.3: To develop a transparent and accountable economic governance (SDG 17; DAC 151).

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

R.3.1.1: Appropriate legal and budgetary frameworks enable effective and accountable public security services.

R.3.1.2: Judicial Police’s operational, management and accountability capacities are strengthened with a special focus on fighting against illicit trafficking and all forms of organised crime.

R.3.1.3: The security and law enforcement forces are effectively covering the national territory for ensuring public order and social peace.

R.3.2.1: The National Justice Administration is improved as a reliable and inclusive public service, able to respect and promote human rights and granting equal access to all citizens.

R.3.2.2: Mechanisms and bodies are in place to effectively protect and support victims of harmful practices, gender-based violence and other human rights violations.

R.3.3.1: Public financial management is significantly improved.

R.3.3.2: Governance transparency and accountability is significantly improved.

2.3.3. Indicators¹⁶ (including baseline and targets), per expected result

INDICATOR	BASELINES	TARGETS
R.3.1.1.a.1) Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	2019: 41.4/100	2027: 50/100
R.3.1.2.b.1) Proportion of trafficking and crime complaints that are a) investigated and b) prosecuted	Tbd in AD with UNODC support	Tbd in AD once the baseline survey is available
R.3.1.2.b.2) Number of victims of trafficking in human beings rescued		
R.3.1.3.c.1) Number of relevant services regularly contributing to the national data base on police information	Tbd in AD with a baseline survey	Tbd in AD once the baseline survey is available
R.3.2.1.a.1) Number of legal initiatives on fundamental and human rights, including environmental, under revision by the competent authorities	2021: 0	2027: 5
R.3.2.1.a.2) Average score of experts and citizens perception on the protection of the rights of defendants and victims	Tbd in AD with a baseline survey	Tbd in AD once the baseline survey is available
R.3.2.1.a.3) Number of administrative sectors with free and quality services for access to Justice (formal and customary)	6 Justice Centres (CAJ): Bafata, Mansoa, Buba, Canchungo, Bissau (Praça & Bairro Militar)	38 (One per administrative sector)
R.3.2.2.b.1) Number of administrative regions where the mechanism of protection for victims is in place and effective	2020: 5	2027: 9 (One per administrative region)
R.3.3.1.a.1) PEFA assessment scoring	PEFA assessment to be carried out in 2022	2027: Increase by at least 20%

¹⁶ Due to weak and porous statistical and other national information systems, many baselines and targets that are presently unavailable will be informed during the formulation of the programmes. The missing data will be communicated to INTPA through the Annual Action Plan and the respective Action Documents, each time new interventions are formulated.

R.3.3.1.a.2) Ratio of government tax revenue to GDP	2021: 9.4%	2027: Increase by at least 20%
R.3.3.2.b.1) Finance Act (State Budget) information perspectives	2021: Organic and Economical perspectives	2027: Organic, Economical and Functional perspectives
R.3.3.2.b.2) Number of independent anticorruption offices, able to receive complaints, to process them and to defend them in court	2021: 0	2027: 9 (One per administrative region)
R.3.3.2.b.3) World Bank's accountability indicator	2021: position 10.8 (2016)	2027: Increase by at least 20%

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

EFSD+ operations are not expected under this priority area.

2.4. Proposals of Guinea-Bissau Team Europe Initiatives

Green economy has been identified by the EU and its Member States as the main area where European partners can propose a transformative response to the socio-economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau.

Investment in enabling infrastructures, especially at urban level, has been identified as one of the essential vectors for fostering economic growth, for access to basic services and to markets, a springboard to regional integration and trade and target for private sector investment. The transition to a green economy is vital in the context of Guinea-Bissau's vulnerability to climate change, which endangers its rich biodiversity and natural resources. Paired with an investment in human capital, namely in education and training, a green economy bears high potential for sustainable job creation for youth and women – thus fighting poverty and inequalities, the root causes for social unrest and irregular migration.

Two Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) are proposed under the EU strategic priorities of the Jobs and Growth and the Green Deal:

1. Education and Training towards an Inclusive and Green Transition
2. Inclusive and Green Cities

The TEIs contribute respectively to the Human Development and Green and Inclusive Economy priority areas of the MIP 2021-2027, as well as their underlying minimum spending targets on human development (education), climate change and gender. Both also include a governance component in terms of capacity building for planning and budgeting of respective policy orientations, as well as control mechanisms of due accountability and transparency of government activities and spending, through relevant institutions and civil society.

In line with the Sectoral Education Plan 2016-2025, the first TEI could support the Ministry in the definition of public policies and human resources management systems, a national strategy for TVET in line with labour market needs, and the establishment of a legal framework for schools outside the formal educational system, such as Koranic and evangelic schools.

Support for mobility of higher education students could be supported by EU MS and Erasmus+, while Marie Curie/Horizon Europe or similar EU programmes could support technical skills development and exchanges in key research areas.

Support for rehabilitation of school infrastructure in terms of WASH and energy could be sought via blended investment or guarantees, for which the EIB has signalled availability subject to a number of conditions.

The EIB has equally communicated its readiness to stepping in under the second TEI, seen its green dimension, as aligned with the banks intention to becoming the EU Climate Bank. EIB could thus provide financing solutions for the planned infrastructure projects in the area of solid waste management/circular economy, WASH and green/smart transport models.

In line with Bissau Municipality objectives, this TEI would provide technical assistance to improve the regulatory framework, namely for PPP and concession schemes, as well as the private sector enabling environment. It could support the reform of the institutional framework for urban planning and management and modernization of municipal services.

Portugal already confirmed its interest in the TEI on Education, while modalities of cooperation are still to be finalised. Belgium is looking into ways of supporting the TEI on Cities in a regional approach with Senegal and The Gambia.

The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEI on Education and Training towards an Inclusive and Green Transition is EUR 18 million. The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEI on Inclusive and Green Cities is EUR 24 million. The EU overall estimated contribution to the TEIs represents 37.5% of the MIP indicative total (2021-2024).

It is expected that in the course of the MIP 2021-2027 duration, other Member States could join Portugal and EIB with their respective Development Agencies and Financing Institutions in the TEIs.

The EU's indicative contribution to these TEIs (EUR 42 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, always applies.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

A mapping of civil society in Guinea-Bissau conducted by the EU in 2018¹⁷ revealed that CSOs tend to position themselves more as service providers than as autonomous political actors and drivers of social transformation, which is understandable in the light of the current fragility or weak presence of the State across the national territory. Since 2009, the EU has funded projects to strengthen civil society's action, organisation and voice, both through geographic and thematic instruments¹⁸. The EU Roadmap for engaging with civil society in Guinea-Bissau 2016-2020 identified five priorities for action to tackle the many challenges that CSOs face, both in terms of capacity for action and internal governance. These priorities are still entirely relevant today and will be assessed in the frame of the preparation of the second-generation Roadmap 2021-2025. The Roadmap will integrate the gender perspective and ensure the full participation of women and girls' organisations. Youth representations will also be involved.

In addition to mainstreaming civil society engagement in each of the MIP priority areas, the EU will continue to provide targeted support to civil society as a means to improving democratic governance and accountability, and reducing poverty and inequalities. Interventions will aim at: (i) strengthening CSOs, including women's CSOs capacity in order to support the needs of the most vulnerable groups,, notably with respect to access to social services and economic opportunities, and human rights protection, always in complementarity with national authorities and with a view to enabling full transfer of responsibilities to the latter; (ii) reinforcing the role of civil society as a vivid element of democratic life, notably opening-up spaces for dialogue and concertation between CSOs and public authorities, encouraging CSOs engagement in public policy oversight, transparency and accountability processes, and promoting participation and ability to influence, advocate and monitor public policies; and (iii) investing in people to favour social cohesion and peace, notably promoting active citizenship, human rights and

¹⁷ "Mapeamento da Sociedade Civil da Guiné-Bissau".

¹⁸ Two flagship interventions: UE-PAANE (2011-2018) and "Ianda Guiné! Djuntu" (2019-2024).

environmental education and awareness raising, engaging youth and women, in particular, in leadership programmes, and addressing conflict prevention and resolution, including stimulating inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue. Particular attention will be devoted to ensuring that women and youth organisations are involved in key public policy exercises and that they benefit from EU support.

Complementarity and synergies between geographic and thematic programmes will be ensured, in respect to both the target groups and the geographic location of interventions.

3.2. Cooperation facility

A Cooperation Facility will accompany the process of implementation of the MIP Programme. Findings from evaluations of previous Technical Cooperation Facilities show that they are fundamental to enhance effectiveness of the EU external action, due to quick response capacity and flexibility in terms of both themes and type of activities that may be covered.

The Cooperation Facility will be used for supporting: (i) capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of expertise (south-south and triangular); (ii) policy dialogues, events, conferences, studies, fellowships, training and exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with government and other stakeholders; (iii) interface between the EU and public authorities; (iv) definition of interventions (identification/formulation), including mainstreaming of gender, human rights and governance, and implementation follow-up (evaluation, audit); (v) Technical and Financial Partners' coordination, Team Europe coordination, and facilitating the establishment of aid coordination capacities at country level; (vi) participation in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies (e.g. Europe Horizon programme); (vii) promoting strategic communication and visibility of EU operations, including fight against disinformation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as the multilateral agenda in the partner country.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Guinea-Bissau and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Guinea-Bissau.

Priority Area	Amount (MEUR)	Total (%)
Priority Area 1: Human Development	38	33.9%
Priority Area 2: Green and Inclusive Economy	44	39.3%
Priority Area 3: Good Governance and Stability	20	17.9%
Support Measures	10	8.9%
Total for the initial MIP period (2021-2024)*	112	100.0%

* Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that out of the total of EUR 112 million, an indicative amount of EUR 2 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations.

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

PRIORITY AREA 1: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: To contribute to the development of a universal health coverage system that provides efficient and equitable quality care for all, in particular to adolescent girls, women of reproductive age and children under 5, as well as vulnerable groups (SDG 3; DAC 120)				
Results	Indicators¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.1.1: The coverage of primary healthcare is increased, in particular on reproductive, maternal and child health (including nutrition health).	a.1) UHC Service Coverage Index <i>(EURF No 31)</i>	2017: 40%	2027: 55%	World Bank reports
	a.2) Antenatal Care Coverage	Tbd in Action Document (AD)	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	UNICEF (MICS, DHS) reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: To promote strengthened governance, accountability and efficiency of the Education System (SDG 4; DAC 110)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.1.2: Ministry of Education capacities in HR management, planning, budgeting and monitoring the education sector are improved	b.1) Number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education levels <i>(EURF No 36)</i>	2021: 0	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	M&E system of EU-funded interventions Ministry of Education reports
	b.2) OECD and/or UNESCO learning assessment indices (e.g. PISA, TIMSS or PIRLS)	Tbd in Action Document (AD)	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	OECD, UNESCO and Ministry of Education reports

¹⁹ Due to weak and porous statistical and other national information systems, many baselines and targets that are presently unavailable will be informed during the formulation of the programmes. The missing data will be communicated to INTPA through the Annual Action Plan and the respective Action Documents, each time new interventions are formulated.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3: To increase the employment potential of the new generations through TVET as a vector of socio-economic growth (SDG 4; DAC 113)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.1.3: Technical secondary education offer is developed, operational and labour market oriented	c.1) Insertion rate of TVET graduates	2020: 47%	2027: 70%	M&E system of EU-funded interventions Ministry of Education reports
	c.2) Number of people benefitting from institution or workplace based TVET/skills development interventions (disaggregated by sex and by place of residence (urban/rural)) <i>(EURF No 14)</i>	2021: 0	2027: 859	M&E system of EU-funded interventions Ministry of Education reports
PRIORITY AREA 2: GREEN AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: To improve urban living conditions, as well as the quality and efficiency of municipal/local services (SDG 6, 9, 11; DAC 430)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.2.1.1: Strategies and policies for green and inclusive urban planning are defined and implemented	a.1) Number of cities with urban plans a) developed and b) under implementation with civil society participation <i>(EURF No 5)</i>	2021 a) 0: b) 0	2024: a) 3 2027: b) 3	UN-Habitat and Budget Secretary of State reports
	a.2) Number of government policies a) developed and b) under implementation with civil society participation <i>(EURF No 29)</i>	2021: 0	2024: a) 2 2027: b) 2	Official Journal (Law/regulation on decentralization and administrative autonomy) CSOs reports

R.2.1.2: The reform of the management and regulatory framework of local services is implemented	b.1) Number of cities supported to enhance access to efficient local/municipal services	2020: 2 (Bafata and Gabu)	2027: 4 (Bissau and 3 other cities)	M&E system of EU-funded interventions UN-Habitat reports
	b.2) Number of government policies a) developed and b) implemented with civil society participation <i>(EURF No 29)</i>	2021: 0	2024: a) 1 2027: b) 1	Official Journal (Law/regulation on regulatory framework for PPP and concession schemes for municipal services) CSOs reports
R.2.1.3: Resilient urban infrastructures (in particular on waste management, drinking water and urban transport) are improved and better managed	c.1) Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation (solid waste treatment) facility <i>(EURF No 38)</i>	2021: 0	2027: 700,000	UNICEF (MICS) and World Bank Reports
	c.2) Number of cities with urban transport systems and resilient infrastructures improved	2021: 0	2027: 1 (Bissau)	UN- Habitat and Municipality reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2: To promote sustainable agribusiness and fisheries (SDG 1, 8,13; DAC 310)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.2.2.1: Applied research in environmental, agronomic and fishery areas is operational	a.1) Areas of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under protection and/or sustainable management <i>(EURF No 8 & 9)</i>	Tbd in AD with IBAP support	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	Ministry of Environment and IBAP Institute (for biodiversity and protected areas) reports
	a.2) Number of fish stocks and fisheries under scientific based management frameworks	Tbd in AD with CIPA support	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	Ministry of Fisheries reports

	a.3) Number of agrarian sub-systems benefiting from institutional research-development and extension programmes	2021: 0	2027: 4 (Rice, horticulture, cashew and livestock)	M&E system of EU-funded interventions
R.2.2.2: Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) are sustainably operating across the value chains of agribusiness and fisheries	b.1) Number of beneficiaries (including SMEs) having access to credit and financial services	2021: 0	2027: 2,500	Microfinance institution reports
	b.2) Number of incubators accompanying innovation in agribusiness and fisheries	2021: 1	2027: 3	M&E system of EU-funded interventions
	b.3) Number of jobs supported/sustained disaggregated by green jobs <i>(EURF No 13)</i>	2021: 0	2027: 4,000	Microfinance institution reports M&E system of EU-funded interventions
R.2.2.3: Hygiene, sanitary and quality practices and standards are strengthened in the value chains of agriculture and fisheries	c.1) Number of health quality control systems, as well as of product certification and geographical indication systems	2021: 0	2027: 2	Competent laboratory reports M&E system of EU-funded interventions
PRIORITY AREA 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND STABILITY				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: To reinforce national security forces to become effective and accountable in the fight against all forms of land and sea-based organised crime, to ensure democratic governance and respect for rule of law (SDG 16, 17; DAC 152)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.3.1.1: Appropriate legal and budgetary frameworks enable the presence of effective and accountable public security services	a.1) Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	2019: 41.4/100	2027: 50/100	IIAG reports ²⁰ State Budget reports

²⁰ <https://iiag.online/>

R.3.1.2: Judicial Police's operational capacities, management and accountability are strengthened with special focus on fighting against illicit trafficking and all forms of organised crime	b.1) Proportion of trafficking and crime complaints that are a) investigated and b) prosecuted b.2) Number of victims of trafficking in human beings rescued	Tbd in AD with UNODC support	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	Baseline and end line surveys to be conducted by EU-funded interventions
R.3.1.3: The security and law enforcement forces are effectively covering the national territory for ensuring public order and social peace	c.1) Number of relevant services regularly contributing to the national data base on police information ²¹	Tbd in AD with a baseline survey	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	Judicial Police reports INTERPOL reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.2: To promote access to quality services of justice and protection of human rights (SDG 5, 10; DAC 151)				
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.3.2.1: The National Justice Administration is improved as a credible and inclusive public service, able to respect and promote human rights, granting equal access to all citizens	a.1) Number of legal initiatives on fundamental and human rights, including environmental, under revision by the competent authorities ²²	2021: 0	2027: 5	Official Journal CSOs reports
	a.2) Average score of experts and citizens perception on the protection of the rights of defendants and victims	Tbd in AD with a baseline survey	Tbd in AD once baseline survey is available	Interpeace and Voz de Paz barometers
	a.3) Number of administrative sectors with free and quality services for access to Justice (formal and customary)	6 Justice Centres (CAJ): Bafata, Mansoa, Buba, Canchungo, Bissau (Praça & Bairro Militar)	38 (One per administrative sectors)	M&E system of EU-funded interventions
R.3.2.2: Mechanisms and bodies are in place to effectively protect victims of harmful practices, gender based violence and other human rights violations	b.1) Number of administrative regions where the mechanism of	2020: 5	2027: 9 (One per administrative region)	M&E system of EU-funded interventions

²¹ The initial development of the national database for sharing police information should be supported by the regional WAPIS-SIPAO Programme.

²² E.g. the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedures, the land, environmental, mining, forestry and fisheries regulations revised, adopted and implemented.

	protection for victims is in place and effective ²³			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.3: To develop a transparent and accountable economic governance (SDG 17; DAC 151)				
Results	Indicators²⁴	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
R.3.3.1: Public financial management is significantly improved	a.1) PEFA assessment scoring	PEFA assessment to be carried out in 2022	2027: Increase by at least 20%	PEFA reports
	a.2) Ratio of government tax revenue to GDP	2021: 9.4%	2027: Increase by at least 20%	Finance Act and General State Accounts WAEMU benchmarks and data FMI data and reports
R.3.3.2: Governance transparency and accountability is significantly improved	b.1) Finance Act (State Budget) information perspectives	2021: Organic and Economical perspectives	2027: Organic, Economical and Functional perspectives	Finance Act and General State Accounts WAEMU ²⁵ and/or domestic standards adopted for public accountability
	b.2) Number of independent anticorruption offices, able to receive complaints, to process them and to defend them in court	2021: 0	2027: 9 (one per administrative region)	M&E system of EU-funded interventions
	b.3) World Bank's accountability indicator	2021: 10.8 (2016)	2027: Increase by at least 20%	World Bank reports

²³ Mechanism based on protocols agreed at national level and implemented by regional networks of Public services (e.g. police, hospitals, justice, public shelters) and of civil society organizations able to take victims in charge from a social, health and economic point of view, partially implemented in 5 regions at the date.

²⁴ Indicators a.1), a.2) and b.1) contribute to EURF indicator No 20 – Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public finance management and/or budget transparency.

²⁵ West African Economic and Monetary Union.

Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

Annex 1 – Donor Matrix

TEI 1 - TEI Inclusive and Green Cities

Donor/ Stakeholder	Year	Budget	Description of intervention	Potential contribution/ complementarity to the TEI
PORTUGAL	2021-2025	Tbc (indicative 10% of the total PEC budget of 60M EUR)	<p>The PEC (Strategic Cooperation Programme) foresees various actions in the sector of infrastructure, energy, water/sanitation and environment, with a potential impact also in the urban sector, and in particular the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of institutional training in the definition of public policies in the area of energy; - Training in the field of activity in the field of renewable and sustainable conventional energy; - Training and awareness of issues related to the sustainable development of energy resources; - Technical assistance to support the establishment of a National agency for the Management of the Road Network of Guinea-Bissau; - Support for specialized training in the area of port infrastructure management. 	Complementarity
BELGIUM	2019-2024	Tbc	<p>In the context of a regional approach with The Gambia, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, Belgium has expressed its possible interest in supporting Guinea-Bissau in terms of good port governance, security, safety and the fight against illicit trafficking. In The Gambia, it is planned to contribute to the improvement of the governance of the Port of Banjul, while in Senegal, Belgium recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding between Enabel and the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, including terms of reference for a study on the design of a national strategy for strengthening the Senegal port platform (SNRPPS), which Belgium is preparing to finance under its Senegal-Belgium bilateral cooperation programme 2019-2024.</p>	Complementarity for Bissau Port development
EIB	2021-2027	Tbc	<p>EIB has confirmed its interest in supporting projects in the field of infrastructure and in particular in the production of energy from renewable sources, transport infrastructure, urban development and social housing, water and sanitation. Considering the recent resolution of an ancient dispute for a partially unpaid ancient loan, Guinea-Bissau is again eligible for the direct intervention of EIB, with various possible intervention mechanisms (public loans, guarantees and PPP financing and grants).</p>	<p>Contribution for transport and WASH infrastructure at urban level.</p> <p>Complementarity for energy/electricity sector and infrastructure at national and rural level</p>

BOAD	2021-2025	20M USD	Emergency phase of the proposed planning and asphaltting of 80 km of roads under the priority national road network in Guinea-Bissau.	Complementarity for energy/electricity sector at urban level
	2021-2025	20M USD	Rehabilitation and modernisation of Osvaldo Vieira International Airport of Bissau.	
	2021-2025	15M USD	Electrification project for 14 localities from transformer stations of the 225 KV OMVG interconnection network.	
WORLD BANK	2016-2022	35M USD	PUASEE Emergency Water and Electricity Services Project for Bissau Sector Energy project with 2 components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bijagos Island: PV Mini-grids for cities (Bubaque/Rubane and/or Bolama); • Continent: large-scale PV plants for 3 cities with battery storage to obtain affordable energy for the consumer and a profitable project for the investor o developer. 	Complementarity for energy/electricity sector at urban level
	2022-2025	15M USD		
AfDB	2016-2021	17M USD	PASEB Electricity Project - Electricity service improvement project in the city of Bissau.	Complementarity for energy/electricity sector at urban and rural levels
	2018-2023	26M USD	PDSDE Electricity project - Development project of the distribution system in the city of Bissau.	
UN-HABITAT	2022-2027	Tbc	UN HABITAT, within the framework of the UN Agencies, plays the role of leader regarding the issue of urban development. Is very active in Bissau and has carried out and intends to continue to do in the coming years various awareness-raising and technical assistance activities, in particular in favour of local authorities, with its own means, as well as with ad hoc funding from states and UN agencies. At the current date, no funding has yet been confirmed for the period 2022/2027, while for 2021 it is benefiting from EU funding.	Contribution

TEI 2 - Education and Training towards a Green Transition

Donor/ Stakeholder	Year	Budget	Description of intervention	Potential contribution/ complementarity to the TEI
PORTUGAL	2021-2025	Tbc (indicative 70% of the total PEC budget of 60M EUR)	The PEC (Strategic Cooperation Programme) foresees the following actions In the Education Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scholarships and openings for secondary and higher education both in Guinea-Bissau and in Portuguese educational institutions; - Strengthening institutional capacity of Higher and Polytechnic Education structures; - Setting up a Portuguese School in Bissau; - Promotion of the Portuguese language and its proficiency in the State's professional staff; 	Contribution and complementarity

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Guinea-Bissau Ministry of Education to support human resources management and evaluation, including in the area of school administration and management; - Promoting exchanges between Guinea-Bissau teachers and school headmasters and Portuguese teachers; - Creating collaborative work networks between Portuguese and Guinea-Bissau schools through the development of joint projects, using the Internet and information and communication technologies; - Equipping school libraries with educational and digital resources. 	
WORLD BANK	2018-2023	9M EUR	<p>The World Bank is, since 2018, implementing the project "Guinea-Bissau: The Quality Education for All". The original project was restructured in 2019, and the main activities are currently focused on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen School-Based Management Practices (establishment and training of School Management Committees, grants for schools and school inspection); - Improve the Quality of Instruction (teacher certification, in-service teacher training and Scripted Lessons and Interactive Audio Instructions and learning materials for new curriculum); - Strengthen Education Sector Management Capacity (sector studies). 	Complementarity
Global Partnership for Education	2020-2021	3M EUR	<p>Project implemented by UNICEF to support the Ministry of Education on the Covid-19 response. Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a distance education programme based on the primary curricula, taking into account gender issues and children with special needs; • A non-formal radio distance education programme targeting out-of-school children; • Assessment of the learning levels of preschool and primary school children to determine the loss of learning caused by school closures; • An accelerated education programme based on the curricula from grade 1 to 6 for children out of school; • Vulnerable children at risk of dropping out of school through conditional cash transfer; • Strategies to address school-related gender-based violence; • School-based health, nutrition services and standards-based WASH facilities to prevent dropouts and keep children safe and healthy; • Training community volunteers to boost awareness-raising actions for the prevention of Covid-19 and the protection of children, as well as participation in actions to improve the school environment. <p>The project will be, probably, extended due to the delay of some activities.</p>	Complementarity

WFP	Until 2024	37M EUR	School canteens. Financed by USAID, JICA, UNPBF, European Union, SwissAID, Italian Cooperation, UN AIDS, Covid-19 MPTF, Netherlands and Private Sector.	Complementarity
USAID and Irish Aid	Tbc	5M EUR	Project to be implemented by Plan International. Main goals of the project: - Strengthen equitable access to education for children, with attention to girls and the most marginalised children; - Improve meaningful participation of children and communities in educational decision-making; - Strengthen an inclusive education system and enable changes in education policies and practices.	Complementarity
EIB	2021-2027	Tbc	EIB showed a possible interest to support WASH and electricity equipment/infrastructure for schools. Considering the recent resolution of an ancient dispute for a partially unpaid ancient loan, Guinea-Bissau is again eligible for the direct intervention of EIB, with various possible intervention mechanisms (public loans, guarantees and PPP financing and grants).	Contribution
UEMOA		6M USD	Multi-annual community college projects.	Complementarity
CEDEAO ECOWAS		6M EUR	Regional Stabilisation Fund (or Social Fund): support to 3 vocational training centres (construction of 3 centres on the Bafata-Gabu axis and in the Cacheu-Nord region).	Complementarity

Other Sectors/Areas

Sector	Donor/ Stakeholder	Year	Budget	Description of intervention	Potential contribution/ complementarity to MIP priorities
Microfinance Entrepreneurship	EIB	2021/2027	Tbc	EIB can provide longer-term facilities to financial intermediaries to stimulate lending by the financial sector to private business (SMEs). The facilities provided might include themed credit lines, focused on priority areas of the economy, in particular agribusiness, women-led enterprises, digitalization and climate action. EIB's lending to small and medium-size projects is possible through partnering local financial institutions. In the current context, EIB would be able to lend to banks only if they were guaranteed by a creditworthy guarantor. Risk-sharing with financial intermediaries: the purpose is to reach out to underserved segments of the economy and enhance access to suitable finance in the form of improved lending terms and conditions.	Contribution to MIP priority 2.2

Infrastructures (outside the urban context)	MULTI DONOR (WB-AfDB-EIB)	2018-2023	700M EUR	Multinational OMVG Interconnection Project. The Gambia River Basin Development Organization Energy Project (OMVG) involves the following four countries: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal. The project objective is to enable electricity trade between The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. In Guinea Bissau in particular is underway the new construction of the high voltage power line and 4 transformation / distribution stations.	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.1 and 2.2
	WORLD BANK	2020-2024	15M USD	Rural Transport Project (Region of Cacheu and Oio): technical assistance and 100 km of rural road rehabilitation.	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.1 and 2.2
		2021-2025	30M USD	Safim-Mpack (Senegal border) national road rehabilitation project.	
	CHINA	2021-2023	13.6M EUR	Bissau-Safim national road rehabilitation project.	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.1 and 2.2
	AfDB	2021-2023	30M EUR (GNB component)	Multinational Guinea-Bissau/Guinea Conakry Road Quebo Boke rehabilitation project.	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.1 and 2.2
Tbc		5.7M USD	Farim-Tanaff road improvement project – Multinational Guinea-Bissau/Senegal.		
IFAD	2021-2024	Tbc	Rural road rehabilitation project (components included in an agriculture project).	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.1 and 2.2	
PFM	AfDB	n.a.	2.86M EUR	Public Administration Reform.	Complementarity to MIP priority 3.3
Justice, Security Defence	PORTUGAL	2021-2025	Tbc (indicative 10% of the total PEC budget of 60M EUR)	<p>The PEC provides, in particular, the following actions:</p> <p>A) in the area of Justice, at the level of the Judiciary, Judicial Police (PJ), Registries and Notaries, Prison Services and Social Reintegration and Legal Medicine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice, assistance and training for B-Guinean PJ, with a focus on combating organized crime and drug trafficking; • Institutional training and capacity building actions; • Various advisors; • Technical assistance and introduction to new technologies; • Institutional collaboration in legal documentation and in the coordination and sharing of data; • Support for legislative reforms. <p>B) in the Field of Defence the preparation and signature of a Framework Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Defence that identifies the projects and actions to be implemented in the period 2021-2025.</p>	Complementarity to MIP priority 3.1 and 3.2

Justice, Security Defence				<p>C) In the framework of the Technical-Police Cooperation Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the B-Guinean Government through advising the Ministry of the Interior; • Promote institutional capacity building in the field of security for Guinea-Bissau Security Forces and Services (Public Order Police, National Guard, General Directorate for Migration and Borders and Civil Protection); • Donate uniforms and police equipment; • Promote the Scholarship Programme (Training Course for Police Officers) in the Integrated Master Course in Police Sciences (CMICP). 	
	UNDP	2020-2024	2M USD	Peace Building Fund (PBF) programme against drug trafficking.	Complementarity to MIP priority 3.1 and priority 3.2
		2020-2024	2M USD	PBF; Political Stabilization and reform (co-funded by UNFPA and WFP).	
		2020-2024 (estimation)	1M USD/Year	Programme on Rule of Law and access to justice.	
2021-2024		2.6M USD (from Japan)	50% of which will go to parliamentary support, and 50% to the Ministry of Justice.		
		2021	0.5M USD/Year (from AfDB)	Programmes on justice and anticorruption.	
	UNODC	Presence assured only until the end of 2021. Looking for financiers.	Tbc Every year funding from PBF (UN multi-donor) and Development Trust Fund (UN, mostly China)	Programmes on anti-corruption, port and maritime security enforcement.	Complementarity to MIP priority 3.1 and 3.2
	SPAIN	2021-2022	Tbc	Activities of training for national security forces, which will give continuity to the earlier BLUE SAHEL project.	

Civil Society	UNDP	2019-2024	Tbc	<p>Cross-cutting support to civil society and CSOs in the following governance programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rule of Law and Justice (2021); 1.6M USD // The project mainly focuses on providing support to the Ministry of Justice, but it includes components of CSOs support for ensuring access to justice to vulnerable groups and for the promotion of Human Rights and monitoring of possible violations; - Drug Trafficking & Transnational Crime (2020-2022); total project budget 2M USD, 1M USD managed by UNDP // While the project mainly focuses on institutional support, it also includes a component in CSOs engagement for addressing issues of corruption, money laundering, etc.; - Accountability Incubator (2021); 100k USD // Full project in support of CSOs strengthening for accountability and integrity; - Political stabilization & reform (2020-2022); total project budget 2M USD, of which 1.6M USD managed by UNDP // More than 30% of the project is focused on CSOs engagement for inclusive dialogues and confidence building measures for stabilization and the reform agenda; - Building a SC Observatory of the Illicit Economy (2020-2022); 545k USD // Entire project focuses on CSOs for monitoring the impact of illicit economy at community level; - Community Support Platform (2021); 350k USD // Entire project for community development through CSOs and community engagement; - ProPALOP/TL - ISC project (2019-2021); 139k USD // With capacity building for CSOs (National Civil Society Movement, National Network of Youth Associations, Women's Political Platform and the Democracy and Governance Observatory) to effectively ensure legislative oversight and social monitoring of public finance management systems; - Building Strong Institutions for Sustaining Peace (2021-2024); 2.6M USD // The project includes CSOs support for access to justice and for CSOs engagement with the ANP for Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and Youth, Peace and Security Agenda. 	Complementarity to support measures and crosscutting with several MIP priority sectors
Migration	ITALY/AICS	2018-2023	Tbc	Regional/multi-country programmes in West Africa	Crosscutting
Environment	FEEM (Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial)	2019-2022	1.1M EUR	Vers un réseau d'aires marines protégées renforcé en Afrique de l'Ouest (Contribuer à la durabilité financière de la conservation de la biodiversité) - multi country programme	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
		2018-2022	1.1M EUR	PIMFAO: Petites initiatives et mécanismes financiers pour la conservation de la biodiversité marine et côtière en Afrique de l'ouest (multi country programme)	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2

	WORLD BANK	Tbc (under identification phase)	10M USD	West Africa Coastal Areas Management Programme (WACA) to strengthen coastal resilience (multi country programme)	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	UNDP	2018-2023	4.96M USD	Coastal area communities' resilience to climate change	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
		2021-2022	750.000 USD	Blue economy as a catalyst to green recovery	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
		2018-2022	457.643 USD	Natural resource valuation and monitoring	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	GEF7	Tbc (Concept approved)	32.5M USD	Integrated transboundary water resources management in the Corubal basin between Guinée and Guinea-Bissau	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
Agriculture	PORTUGAL	2021-2025	Tbc (indicative 10% of the total PEC budget of 60M EUR)	<p>The PEC (Strategic Cooperation Programme) foresees the following actions in the agriculture sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for specialized training and institutional training; • Establishment and reinforcement of research programmes; • Training and awareness; • Inspection training. <p>The promotion of the Agriculture sector, as a contribution to the diversification of economic activities, valorisation of indigenous cultures, the sustainable strengthening of family farming and the creation of value chains, job creation, increased income and improved food and nutritional security, constitute a relevant component of the Portuguese Cooperation intervention.</p>	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	AfDB	2019-2024	14.58M USD	Project to Support Value Chain and Entrepreneurship in Rural and Agricultural Sectors (PACVEAR) (Bafata, Oio, Gabu)	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	IFAD	2019-2025	65.77M USD	Le Projet de diversification de l'agriculture familiale, des marchés intégrés et de la nutrition face au changement climatique en Guinée-Bissau (REDE) (Gabu, Cacheu Bafata, Oio)	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	BOAD	2019-2024	10M USD	Projet de mise à l'échelle des pratiques d'agriculture intelligente dans l'Est de la Guinée Bissau (Bafata, Gabu)	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
	WORLD BANK	2020-2023	15M USD	Guinea-Bissau Emergency Food Security Project	Complementarity to MIP priority 2.2
Health	PORTUGAL	2021-2025	600.000 EUR	Support to Community Health	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1
	WORLD BANK	2021-2023	21M USD	Maternal and Child Health Service Delivery	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1

		2021-2023	6M USD (loans)	Covid-19 response actions within the REDISSE II Project (Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement)	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1
		2021-2022	5M USD (grant)	Covid-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Programme (coverage of the national immunization plan from Covid-19)	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1
	The Global Fund	2021-2023	51M EUR (grants)	HIV, tuberculosis, malaria. Building resilient and sustainable health systems. Support to community health.	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1
	GAVI (The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations)	2021-2024	3.7M USD	Strengthening the health system in relation to vaccinations	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.1
Social	AfDB	Tbc	5.71M EUR	Empowerment and financial inclusion of women	Complementarity to MIP priority 1.2
Multi-Sector	AfDB	Tbc	5.71M EUR	Budget Support Multi-Sector	Crosscutting