



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
GUINEA-BISSAU**

PROJECT QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT

1st January to 30 June 2012

Project No & Title:	PBF/GNB/A-2 Support for National Reconciliation, Political Dialogue, Good Governance and Cohesion				
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP, UNIOGBIS, UNICEF, UNESCO	Priority Sector:	Democratic Governance		
National Authority:	National Popular Assembly (ANP), Ministry of Education				
Location:	Bissau and Regions				
Project Cost:	USD 1,000,000				
SC Approval Date:	1 September 2011	Starting Date:	7 December 2011	Completion Date:	7 December 2014
PBF Outcome and Priority area	<p>Priority area: Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities.</p> <p>Strategic Result (PMP): Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peace building efforts.</p> <p>Indicator (PMP): # of PBF country programmes with effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation.</p>				
Project Description:	The objective of the project is to strengthen social cohesion through the promotion of a consensual fundamental law, the improvement of the enabling political environment, the empowerment of citizens, including marginalized groups, and the strengthening of democratic leadership and accountability.				
Immediate Objectives:	<p>Output 1 – A revised draft constitution taking into account the opinion of vast segments of the population is presented to the National Assembly</p> <p>Output 2 – A report on the main changes suggested during the consultation process and impact for institutions is available before the National Conference in Bissau.</p> <p>Output 3 - National conference follow up mechanisms is set up, and operating.</p> <p>Outputs 4 - Leaders from the target-groups have increased leadership skills.</p> <p>Outputs 5 - Leaders from the target groups (including 25 literacy facilitators) have increased conflict prevention and resolution skills.</p> <p>Output 6 - Parliamentarians and political parties representatives have established</p>				

	<p>mechanisms to consult their constituencies on issues of national relevance and to discuss these issues during parliamentary sessions.</p> <p>Output 7 - Targeted communities acquire skills on the models on participation in democratic process (i.e. voting), and importance of SC Resolution 1325, participation of women, women quotas– reaching 3,000 learners (mainly women).</p> <p>Output 8 - Youths and adults (mostly young women and disabled) acquire skills on peace and civic education.</p>
Project Status as at 30 June 2012	
Funds disbursed:	US\$ 0
Delivery rate:	0 %
Background/Implementation Context:	<p>On 22 February 2012, the PBF Joint Steering Committee convened to discuss the implementation documents (work plan) related to this Joint Programme. Upon extensive discussion, the Committee decided to postpone the approval of the work plan until a new President is elected, given the central role plaid by presidential leadership in its implementation. This decision proved very timely, as the military coup that took place on 12 April dramatically upended the entire process.</p> <p>The Joint Programme on Support for National Reconciliation, Political Dialogue, Good Governance and Cohesion is one of four joint programmes (JPs) under the second PBF allocation to Guinea Bissau developed on the basis of the Priority Plan for 2011-2013. As the most political of the four JPs, this programme is currently suspended following instructions received from PBSO on 26 April 2012. According to the letter from ASG Cheng-Hopkins, all activities ‘in direct support of the Government should be ceased immediately until further notice, while activities in support of civil society can continue, alongside minimal recurrent project expenditures.’</p> <p>The SRSG has been consulting representatives of various national stakeholders (18 groups so far) with the intention of initiating a political dialogue process during the transition period, which was initiated in May and is supposed to last one year. Should this initiative coalesce, a proposal will be submitted to PBSO for the reorientation of this JP.</p>
Outputs delivered:	N/A due to political circumstances
Achievements and challenges	<p>The military coup that took place on 12 April and its aftermath have left Guinea Bissau – and, by extension, UN-backed initiatives- to grapple with a situation of unexpected complexity. While the peacebuilding needs of the country have never been greater, the presence of an internationally recognized government formally committed to peacebuilding, normally a condition <i>sine qua non</i> of PBF engagement, has been lacking. Further, political developments have been marked by contradictions: a crisis that has gone on long enough to be turning into a de facto status quo; a government recognized by some segments of the international community and rejected by others, which has explicitly declared its intention to abide by the existing international commitments of Guinea Bissau, including SSR, the fight against impunity and the fight against drug trafficking; a deeply</p>

fragmented political and military; and finally a population caught in the middle of these contradictions, powerlessly watching the little available international assistance evaporate, even as public services are suffering and the country teeters on the brink of a major food crisis.

To address these changes and challenges, the PBF Secretariat jointly with the Strategic Planning Unit and under the direction of senior management is conducting a comprehensive review of the PBF portfolio, including of the JP on Support for National Reconciliation, Political Dialogue, Good Governance and Cohesion. Conclusions and recommendations will be submitted to PBSO as well as presented to the UN Senior Policy Group.