



**PEACEBUILDING FUND IN GUINEA-BISSAU
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Project Title: Feasibility Study in Guinea Bissau: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Training for Military and Police Personnel Baseline Assessment • Pre-Reintegration Baseline Assessment 	Recipient UN Organization: UNDP
Project Contact: Evariste Karambizi Manager, Peacekeeping Training Programme United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Tel: 0041-22-9178787 Mob: 0041767506742 evariste.karambizi@unitar.org	Implementing Partner(s): UNITAR and BICC
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: The feasibility Study will be carried out throughout Guinea Bissau with particular focus in locations with high potential of reintegration of Ex- Combatants
Project Description: The overall goal of this project is to conduct a baseline survey to provide data for designing two country-wide projects in Guinea Bissau: 1) Training for Military and Police Personnel; and 2) study the Implementation of Pre-Reintegration Activities (DD&R).	Total Project Cost: USD 49,755 Peace building Fund: USD 49,755 Government Input: Other: Total: Project Start Date and Duration: Seven days in the field and 3 weeks for analysis and preparation of report; starting date August 2010.
Gender Marker Score¹: 0 <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: <i>Security Sector Reform.</i> The overall goal of this project is to conduct a baseline survey to provide data for designing two country-wide projects in Guinea Bissau: 1) Training for Military and Police Personnel; and 2) study the Implementation of Pre-Reintegration Activities (DD&R).	
Outputs and Key Activities: The objectives of this project are to secure data, analyze, and publish a report focusing on:	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)


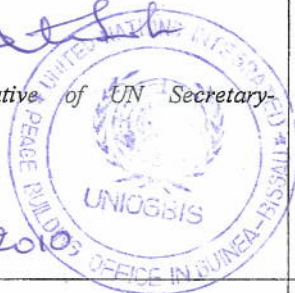



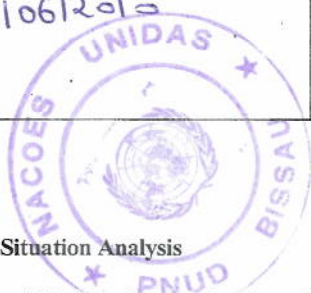
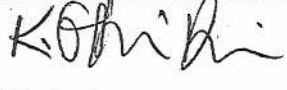


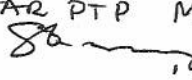
PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

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- Social and political context for the modernization of the Security and Defence Sector of Guinea Bissau.
- Existing Training offer in Military and Police Training Institutions.
- Economic context for reintegration.
- Security factors.
- Social reintegration factors for ex-combatants and communities.
- Political reintegration factors.

Strategic partners and existing initiatives

Co-chairs of the National Steering Committee	
<p>Joseph Mutaboba</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Special Representative of UN Secretary-General</p> <p>Date & Seal 25 June 2010</p> 	<p>Maria Adiató Djaló Nandigna</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Date & Seal 28/06/2010</p> 
<p>Recipient UN Organization: UNDP</p>	<p>Implementing Partners: UNITAR</p>
<p>Giuseppina Mazza</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNDP Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>Date & Seal 23/06/2010</p> 	<p>K. Offei Dei Chief, Administration and Finance Section</p> <p>Signature  18/06/2010</p> <p>On behalf of Carlos Lopes Executive Director</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>   <p>unitar United Nations Institute for Training and Research</p> <p>Cleared by Evariste Karambizi UNITAR PTP Manager </p>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

The recent history of Guinea Bissau has been highly influenced by the infrastructural and bureaucratic fragility of state structures, further weakened by periodic crisis. Soon after independence, tendencies to follow trajectories of personalization of politics and state authority have set an entrenched trend of relegation of institutions and rules vis-à-vis informally-crafted, personal networks (UNOGBIS, Police and other Law Enforcement Learning and Development in Guinea Bissau, 2009).

Today, despite considerable progress, Guinea Bissau still faces several challenges. Reforms have remained largely stalled because of the destruction of the social and economic fabric during the conflict. The deep political crisis has resulted in inefficient governance, dysfunctional and fragile state institutions, highly interventionist military, fractured political elite, and the state's inability to deliver fundamental public

services. The non submission of the Armed Forces to the civilian oversight and the related violence have seriously eroded the legitimacy of military and police structures. In particular, the under-institutionalization and continued deterioration (as a consequence of the financial and budgetary fragility) of these institutions have made the quality of their services scarce.

In this context, the personnel's capacity development assumes significant importance. A highly skilled and properly trained workforce in the police and military institutions of Guinea Bissau is a prerequisite for improved performance of these organizations that ultimately will support social and economic recovery, stability and the development of the country.

In 2007, Guinea Bissau launched a comprehensive Action Plan for the Restructuring and Modernization of the Security and Defense Sector. The Plan identifies seven strategic priorities, such as the restructuring of the sector to make it congruent with the country's needs and real economic capacity, and the involvement of civil society in the reform of the Security and Defense sector. The second strategic priority, i.e. the modernization of the Security and Defense sector on the basis of the mission assigned to it by the government, specifically refers to the need for improving training levels of the military and paramilitary personnel.

Earlier Security Sector Reforms focused on downsizing without redefining the strategic missions of the Security Sector, gave little clarification on the objectives of modernization, and lacked a proposal of realistic strategies for the reintegration of military personnel and led to a deepening of the crisis in the Sector. The civil war of 1998 – 1999 had the reverse effect and exacerbated the problem by increasing enrollments, creating an ethnic imbalance among the composition of troops, reversing the ratio between soldiers, sub-officers and officers, and breaking the chains of command thereby causing factions within the military. This background of armed conflict has left a substantial part of the economic and social infrastructure of Guinea Bissau in ruins and has contributed to intensifying the already widespread poverty.

Poverty, unemployment and underemployment are a widespread occurrence throughout Guinea Bissau and over 40% of the population live below the national poverty line of US\$ 0.55 per capita per day. Agriculture is the most important sector in the economy, providing well over half of the GDP. Food self-sufficiency has been the target of several governments, with the main products being rice, cassava, beans, potatoes, yams, sugar-cane and tropical fruits. Rice production covers 30 % of arable land. The agricultural sector employs more than 70% of the labor force and contributes to about 50% of the GDP. Only 12% of the total land area is under permanent or seasonal cultivation.

The combination of these political and socio-economic factors is drawing Guinea Bissau society into a vicious cycle of poverty and social exclusion that could further extend social tensions and create grounds for continued involvement in criminal activities by the unemployed, military and police personnel as well as the unemployed youth.

Capacity development in project initiation and creation of employment/income generating opportunities is a key strategy aimed at lowering the levels of social jealousy and tension. In this regard, a program needs to be designed in an all-encompassing way so as to ensure access, to both soldiers and other vulnerable groups in the community, to capacity development that will empower the beneficiaries to enhance their entrepreneurship and to directly apply it into quick impact income-generating activities.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

The overall goal of this project is to conduct a baseline survey to provide data for designing two country-wide projects in Guinea Bissau: 1) Training for Military and Police Personnel; and 2) study the Implementation of Pre-Reintegration Activities (DD&R).

The survey will focus on: 1) Existing Military and Police Training and national capacity needs; and 2) Ex-combatants and the national capacity for reintegration. This is a preliminary assessment to: (a) examine the feasibility of developing a training programme to enhance the capacities and competences of military and police personnel in Guinea Bissau; (b) examine the feasibility of various reintegration approaches valid for

the unique conditions in Guinea Bissau; and (c) lay the foundation for developing a training programme to strengthen the training structures and programmes in Guinea Bissau, and reintegration project planning.

The objectives of this project are to secure data, analyze, and publish a report focusing on:

- Social and political context for the modernization of the Security and Defence Sector of Guinea Bissau.
- Existing Training offer in Military and Police Training Institutions.
- Economic context for reintegration.
- Security factors.
- Social reintegration factors for ex-combatants and communities.
- Political reintegration factors.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

The following activities will constitute the major elements of the project.

Given the short time-frame available, the activities are centered, to the degree possible, on a limited set of data objectives.

1) Existing Military and Police Training and National Capacity Needs

Social and Political Context for the Modernization of the Security and Defence Sector of Guinea Bissau.

The methodology will consist mainly in organising meetings with strategic actors from the army, police, national authorities, and selected members of Civil Society on the one hand, and with International and National NGOs and the international actors involved in the Security Sector Reform for Guinea Bissau. The meetings will allow collection of qualitative and quantitative data that will facilitate understanding and determining how best (results-oriented) the projects can be carried out.

Data Collection

Data collection will take place over a period of seven days in Guinea Bissau. In addition, a literature survey will be taking place at UNITAR to bolster findings from the field with published data about Guinea Bissau and about processes of reintegration.

Data collection in the field will be based on two forms of interview: focus group interviews with Military and Police Training Institutions; and personal interviews with a selection of key persons from government ministries, the UN Country Team, and other sources.

Focus groups

The heads of the military and police training structures, together with the trainers in those centres, will be interviewed on the curricula currently being used in the country and abroad and that are being followed by the police and army. The interviews will also determine the envisaged training opportunities.

International actors and national leaders (Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior) will also be interviewed to complete the information collected from the training structures.

The seven days of data collection planned in the field will be divided as follows (sequence may be changed according to circumstances):

Table 1: Field Activities Timetable

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Focus groups Military Training Institutions	x	x	x				
Focus groups Police Training Institutions				x			
Personal interviews Local Authorities					x	x	
Reserve and travel in-country							x

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2) Ex-Combatants and the National Capacity for Reintegration

Economic context

Two major elements are the foundation of all economic reintegration:

1. The expected development trajectory in the country concerned (essentially, to what degree is the area, country, or region's economy going to grow in order to accommodate the needs and expectations of ex-combatants who are to enter the workforce), and
2. Ex-combatant employment potential.

The assessment will examine these factors in urban and rural environments in Guinea Bissau, and attempt to establish both a current baseline of employment opportunities and of available and potential ex-combatant skills. The assessment will also secure data on possible economic development trajectories foreseen for Guinea Bissau and its regions. The development trajectory is essentially an assessment of the forecast economy. A growth economy is necessary for successful economic reintegration, notably in small states such as Guinea Bissau, and serves as a good indicator for the limits on absorption of ex-combatants in various economic sectors.

Security

Security is a crucial issue for all ex-combatants, as well as for the communities they are reintegrating to. The assessment will acquire:

- Objective security data, based on standard security assessment sources (police, hospitals, peacekeeper observers).
- Subjective security, in other words, perceptions of security to be elicited from (a) ex-combatants, and (b) the communities they are to be reintegrated into.

Social reintegration

Full reintegration implies that ex-combatants become a part of a community socially. That means they are able to associate, marry, and interact with other community members. This data is key to long term reintegration, and is the best indicator that the individual is not returning to living off the gun in the long term.

Political reintegration factors

These include

- Access to justice and a feeling of equity;
- Acceptance of democratic process and the subjective feeling that differential association and membership in peaceful assemblages and organizations is inalienable;
- Degree of participation in community, area, and national peaceful political processes as voter and candidate/office-holder.

Data Collection

Data collection will take place during seven days in Guinea Bissau. In addition, a literature survey will be taking place at BICC to bolster findings from the field with published data about Guinea Bissau and about processes of reintegration.

Data collection in the field will be based on two forms of interview: focus group interviews with ex-combatants and receiving community members; and personal interviews with a selection of key informants from government ministries, the UN mission, and other sources.

Focus groups

Six groups of eight ex-combatants each will be interviewed in focus group format. At least two of these groups will be urban, and two in rural or at least periphery areas. Two groups of eight residents of communities who have received or are due to receive ex-combatants will be interviewed in the same format. Key questions for the focus group interviews will be worked out by the researchers on the basis of the literature survey.

Following each focus group (which will last for about one hour), 1-3 individuals will be selected from the group for in-depth interviewing on core issues that have arisen during the focus group. This is intended to validate the findings as well as to provide additional information.

Key informants will be interviewed in Bissau and elsewhere from the government (economic office, DD&R office if existing, and police), Chamber of Commerce or equivalent, UN DD&R agency, reconciliation committee.

The seven days of data collection planned in the field will be divided as follows (sequence may be changed according to circumstances):

Table 2: Field Activities Timetable

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Focus groups ex-combatants	x	x	x				
Focus groups residents				x			
Personal interviews key informants					x	x	
Reserve and travel in-country							x

Upon completion of the feasibility survey, which is a joint initiative between UNITAR and BICC, a joint report will be submitted to the PBSO and subsequently the two project proposals will be revised, finalised and submitted for review and funding.

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The total budget for the project is set at USD 49,755 (forty nine thousand and seven hundred fifty five US dollars). Some slight variations from the estimate may occur depending on actual material costs (notably flights) at time of travel.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	4,500
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	8,000
3. Training of counterparts	0
4. Contracts	32,000
5. Other direct costs	2,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	46,500
Indirect Support Costs*	3,255
TOTAL	49,755

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

On operational side, UNDP Guinea-Bissau will act as the UN Recipient Agency for the project. On the technical side the project will be implemented by UNITAR and its sub-contracted implementing partner BICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion). UNITAR will be fully responsible for carrying out the activities concerning the Pre-Training for Military and Police Personnel Baseline Assessment, and BICC and UNITAR will be jointly responsible for carrying out the activities related to the Pre-Reintegration Baseline

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Assessment. UNDP will technically contribute to the activities implementation through the substantive contribution of a Programme Officer.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Baseline information and analysis of: 1) Capacity Development in Military and Police Training Centres; and 2) National Capacity for the Reintegration of ex-Combatants; are established.

The monitoring indicators, which are in line with the Security Sector Reform Plan for Guinea Bissau, will be 1) a Report that highlights the existing capacity development available in Military and Police Training Centre and determines the gap in capacity development; 2) a Report that highlights the reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants and the challenges for the implementation of sustainable reintegration opportunities.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The activities of this initiative include field work and travel across the country. Therefore, it is considered that the security situation remains calm and conducive to allow researchers to carry out all activities that have been determined for this initiative. In the case where the security situation deteriorates, it will have an effect on delivery of this feasibility survey.

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