

Global SOC programme; Quarterly Report for partners

Overview

Quarterly results reporting, along with Change Stories, are the central pillar of the Global SOC programme approach to Monitoring and Evaluation. It provides a formal structure to ensure accountability, better decision making and to refine SOC activity. Further guidance and support can be provided by the programme team.

Report Type	Reporting From	Reporting to	Submission deadline
Q1 Report	1 April	30 June	14 July
Q2/Mid-year Report	1 July	30 September	14 October
Q3 Report	1 October	31 December	14 January
Q4/ Full-year Report	1 January	31 March	14 April

Quarterly Report Template

Basic information			
Team/Project:	Civil Society Observatory of Illicit Economies in Guinea-Bissau	Name and contact details	Andreia Teixeira Andreia.teixeira@undp.org Lucia Bird Lucia.bird@globalinitiative.net
FY and quarter	FY 2022, Q1	Spend in quarter (£):	170.000 GBP spent 239.453 GBP committed

1. Contextual changes, risks and opportunities

Context update

Contextual changes are things that are generally outside the project's ability to influence but that affected or will affect delivery and results. They might include political, economic and social changes, such as a shift in public opinion on CSEA, a change in diplomatic relations as a result of BREXIT or covid restrictions preventing travel. Maximum 300 words

The global Covid-19 pandemic continues posing an ongoing challenge to activities implementation, and to the coordination of meetings, dialogues and events in Guinea-Bissau with more than 25 participants. Virtual engagement is not feasible given the lack of technology infrastructure and capacity, and the sensitivity of topics.

The attempted coup d'Etat in February also posed a temporary obstacle to delivery because many CSOs suspended their work given that it was mandatory to maintain a low profile in the volatile period consisting of around 3 weeks following the incident. This was particularly key in engagements with the government. During this period, a travel ban was imposed on consultants coming from abroad, the engagement with national stakeholders was suspended, and some of the project partners were unreachable.

The administration in power has exerted significant and growing pressure on civil society and displayed growing intolerance of dissent or criticism. The assault of political activists, members of the opposition and media were particularly brazen in the wake of the February incident and have escalated concerns among civil society in Guinea-Bissau.

Cumulatively, these trends have fostered a more cautious environment among stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau, dampening information sharing. This been taken into account in engagement with civil society and state stakeholders.

Finally, the death of a key member of staff working on the Observatory at UNDP at the beginning of the year also caused damage since she was deeply involved in the project. This also had significant negative impact on team morale and good spirit. An interim head of cluster within UNDP was appointed, and has been supporting the project implementation, however this caused some delays in UNDP processes.

Risks and opportunities update

This section is to describe any new risks, changes to risk or new opportunities that the programme might be able to influence. Try to include a suggested action for mitigation or capitalisation and a suggestion for who should make the decisions (project level, programme, MISOC, ISOC, etc.). Maximum 300 words.

The Covid-19 pandemic poses a health risk to staff. Programme staff have taken appropriate mitigating steps, including changing the setting of in person meetings (often meeting outside) to decrease risk of infection, conducting testing at regular and appropriate intervals, wearing face masks, and meeting virtually where in person meetings are not advisable. Community dialogues have been co-ordinated outdoors to reduce contagion risks and postponed where it has not been feasible to conduct them safely within the proposed timelines.

As outlined above, civil society figures, including the media, together with critical voices that were grouped and seen as perpetrators of the coup, face significant risks, since their homes were invaded during the night by unidentified militaries searching for evidence of participation in the coup, and as part of ongoing intimidation of political opponents. The growing volatility in the political establishment, including the violent event of the attempted coup d'Etat has increased tensions between the military, the President and the Executive, pointing to heightened risks of instability and conflict in the country.

The team have used secure communications technology to ensure any virtual engagement remains confidential, and monitor the situation on the ground closely to ensure that no programme staff, or any other civil society partner or stakeholder, is put at increased risk. The team has carefully assessed all stakeholder engagement, to ensure that it is appropriately co-ordinated to maximise impact and minimise any risk to participants. A number of the proposed Phase III activities are designed to further mitigate risk to civil society actors in Guinea-Bissau, including the proposal to support the activities of a civil society platform which could decrease the visibility (and consequently risk) of individual civil society organisations, while enshrining the pivotal role of civil society in policy discourses, and as a check on executive power.

President Embaló is extremely sensitive to reputational concerns, and has rhetorically positioned his administration as key in addressing drug trafficking. Proposed Phase II and III activities – including the finalisation of the drug use baseline study and dissemination planning – seek to leverage such sensitivities to effect change within Guinea-Bissau, position drug use more as a public health concern, and underscore the domestic impacts of the trade.

2. Events

Events from last quarter

List any significant events from the last quarter, stating the date, location and significance. This should include delivery events (training, conferences, etc.) and important contextual events that have/will affect delivery (for example elections, personality changes in partner governments, etc.). Maximum 200 words

- On the 1st February a group of armed men attacked the Government Palace in the capital Bissau, when the Government was meeting in the Council of Ministers in the presence of the President of the Republic, Umaro Sissoco Embaló. The attempted coup d'Etat was thwarted by the authorities after five hours of confrontation, resulting in the death of 11 people according to official data. After these violent events in the country, the security situation, namely that of defenders and human rights organizations, deteriorated considerably.

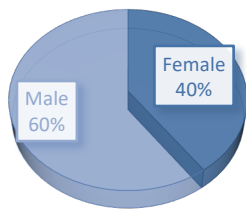
- The CSO Rede de Defensores dos Direitos Humanos (Human Rights Defenders) organized two community resilience dialogues in the border areas of São Domingos and Cacine in the first quarter of 2022.

- Human Rights Defenders also delivered three training sessions with community dialogues were delivered to CSOs from the border regions on illicit markets and on how civil society can intervene and support the prevention of the infiltration of illicit economy in the communities. These border regions are very poor and isolated, key contributing factors to the significant vulnerability of these communities to involvement in organized crime, and to the outbreak of conflicts. Discussion, sharing knowledge and promoting awareness are key mechanisms leveraged to divert community involvement in illicit markets, including cocaine trafficking.

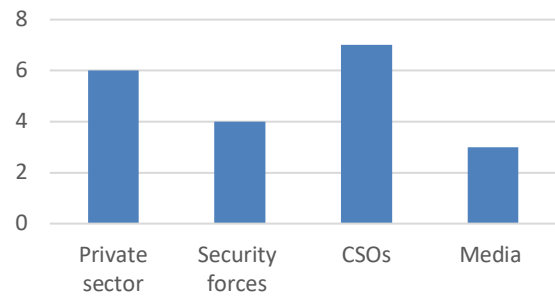
7-8 January 2022, 20 participants in Canchungo:



PARTICIPANTS TRAINING AND COMMUNITY DIALOGUE CANCHUNGO 7-8 JANUARY



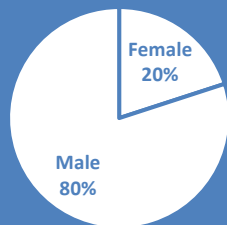
SECTORS REPRESENTED



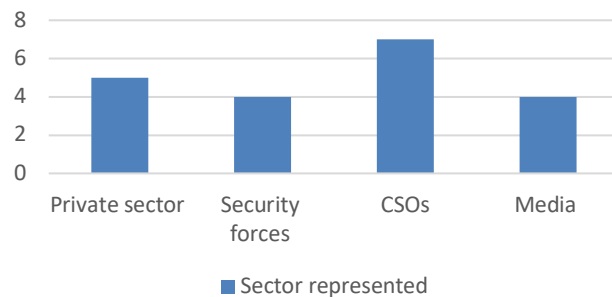
14-15 January 20 participants in Bolama:



TRAINING AND COMMUNITY DIALOGUE IN BOLAMA 14-15 JANUARY



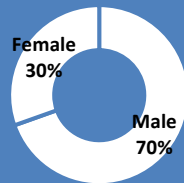
SECTORS REPRESENTED



22 January 23 participants in São Domingos:



COMMUNITY DIALOGUE IN SÃO DOMINGOS 22 JANUARY



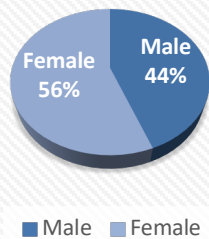
SECTORS REPRESENTED



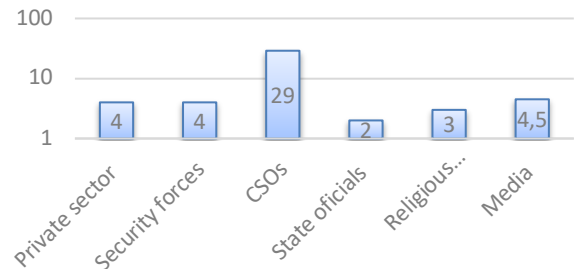
12 February 43 participants in Cacine:



Participants

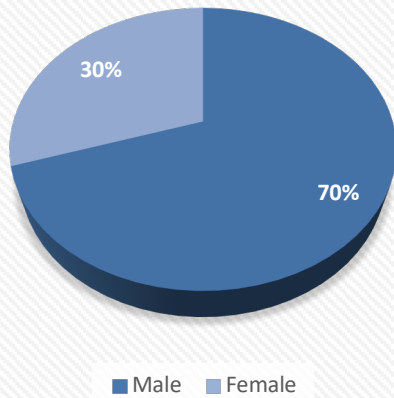


SECTORS REPRESENTED



- On the 28th March 2022, CMICS (a Bissau-Guinean civil society organisation working with media stakeholders) established a network of 30 Bissau-Guinean journalists who work on illicit markets and illicit economy (REJOMIE-GB). CMICS also launched and delivered the first three sessions of a training programme on illicit markets in Bissau,. The coordinator of this network is a woman, a further achievement in mainstreaming womens' voices as part of the programme.

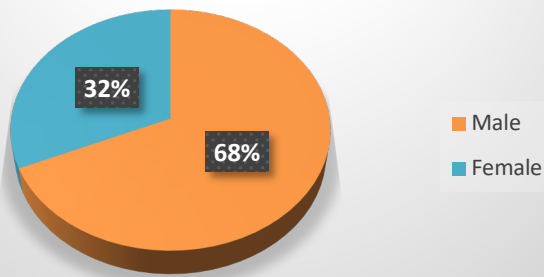
30 participants



- On March 30, 2022, in Gabú, ADIC NAFAIA organized a theatre play, attended by 30 participants, to raise the population's awareness about the dangers of corruption. The play, whose title is Forodo, which in Fulani language means fraud and smuggling, was preceded by traditional dances and performed by a group of amateur actors. In attendance were local government members, security forces, and local communities. The play was presented outdoors, under the mango trees, for several reasons: to attract more people, the lack of appropriate facilities for the performance, and the lack of habit and purchasing power to see a play. With this play, ADIC NAFAIA found another way to disseminate and raise awareness among the population about the consequences of illicit economy and, at the same time, portray the local socializing behaviors that lead to bad practices concerning the licit economy. Furthermore, it shows how those practices are eroding the relationship and undermining the population's confidence in the State.



Participants



Events in upcoming quarter

List any significant events for the next quarter, stating the date, location and significance. Think particularly how you'd like SOC decision makers to react; do you need support from the programme or other parts of HMG?
Maximum 200 words

The following community resilience dialogues will be held:

- 1) in Cacheu region with Associação Amigos da Guiné-Bissau/Bula in April titled "Djumbai na no Tabanca – Threats to biodiversity, Culture Economy and Local Development for the promotion of the Blue Economy. This includes a discussion of a survey administered across the community to assess priorities regarding illicit markets, which is envisaged to feed into alternative livelihoods programming in the coming months.
- 2) Coordinated by APRODEL in Bafatá in April, titled "Crime and empowerment of young rural girls", follow up from first round.
- 3) Coordinated by ADIC-NAFAIA in Gabú in April, titled "RuralWomen, women with voice" - Crime and the empowerment of young girls in rural areas, follow up from first round.
- 4) Coordinated by ProBolama in Bolama in April, titled "Collection and application of public resources in the satisfaction of public needs", follow up from first round.

These meetings seek to capitalize on the momentum built in previous dialogues, assess the degree to which the awareness built during the primary engagement was long-lasting, and also check in on commitments made to strengthen responses to illicit markets.

The objective of these community resilience dialogues is to promote reflection and analysis of the illicit economy in the respective regions by facilitating access to information with State authorities and strengthening links between traditional leaders, representatives of the devolved services of the State and the local communities.

Bringing these community agents together facilitates the identification of common areas of work, analyse difficulties to sustain the community's efforts to create resilience to illicit activities, provide tools for their development, and, in general, created exchange and community support network.

- A transborder event is being organized on 12 May with AFEX, Afrique Enjeux in Senegal (Kolda) with close involvement of local CSOs from Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry to contribute to the creation of a dynamic of collaboration between the population, the authorities and civil society to fight against banditry at the border of the three neighbouring countries.
- Workshops will be held with select members of the National People's Assembly to highlight growing bodies of evidence around cocaine trafficking in Guinea-Bissau, and its impact on communities. The date of the sessions, including with the National Assembly's specialized commission on drugs, is scheduled for May.
- It is envisaged that the "Second National Dialogue on CDTOC" will be held in the next quarter, likely for May. This event will include participation from some international organisations – an HMG

representative would be welcome to attend, although simultaneous interpretation is not envisaged for the event, requiring the participant to be lusophone.

3. Activity and outputs from the last quarter

A summary of the key activity delivered and output level results achieved during the last quarter. This can be very high level and written in bullet points. Please structure this by the outputs in your theory of change. Maximum 500 words.

Output 1: To achieve the disruption of trafficking flows the project empowered communities to operate as early warning cells and enhanced sub-regional coordination between civil society networks and state representatives through the increased number of elements of the early warning cells (EWC) from 8 to 12 and the inclusion of 4 women in the team (Output 1.1). Capacity building strengthened the skills of the 12 elements of EWC to collect data and report on it (Output 1.2).

- The Observatory designed a grant with the National Observatory on Drugs and Drug Addiction (OGDT), a Bissau Guinean civil society organization, to coordinate thematic presentations and interactive sessions with members of the National People's Assembly (ANP) and steer Members of Parliament's engagement process in the response to DTOC. The workshops will highlight growing bodies of evidence around cocaine trafficking in Guinea-Bissau, and its impact on communities. The date of the sessions is scheduled with the ANPs specialized commission on drugs for May. (In line with extension activities)
- The project selected and hired a team of consultants to support the planning and convening of a "Second National Dialogue on CDTOC", and the team started the consultations with national authorities, namely the interministerial committee on drugs. The feedback was positive, guaranteeing the engagement of state actors in the activity. (In line with extension activities)
- Three of five planned training sessions were held (in Bissau, Gabu and Bafatá) for civil society organisations working close to the borders with Senegal and Guinea, including human rights defenders who are part of the Civil Society Observatory of the Illicit Economy in Guinea-Bissau project network on transnational organised crime, illicit markets, drug trafficking, corruption, and money laundering. Each session was attended by 20 participants. The remaining two training sessions are going to take place during the upcoming weeks. The workshops bolster civil society awareness and build resilience within communities to prevent entry into cocaine markets. (Output 3.1)
- **Output 2:** In order to limit the harms of illicit economies, the project works with vulnerable populations to enhance awareness and mitigate the risks of increasing drug use. The project designed a study protocol with CSO ENDA Tiers Monde, which will implement the drug use baseline study. The contract with the main investigator Dr. Andrew Scheibe is ongoing. The protocol is scheduled for presentation to the Bissau Guinean Ethics Committee at their next meeting in April 2022. The study is ready for implementation following ethics approval (in line with Output 2.2). An additional grant was designed with the CSO National Observatory on Drugs and Drug Addiction to work with the project team to produce the communication and awareness products based on data collection and analysis of the baseline study, and to promote and disseminate the findings of the study. [ENDA Tiers Monde and OGDT are sensitized and being accompanied to work on drug prevention.](#) (Output 2.1)
- **Output 3:** To divert communities from becoming involved in illicit markets, in March the project activated a pilot alternative livelihoods programme with Associação Amigos da Guiné-Bissau in two local communities of Canchungo region to expand socio economic opportunities through the valorization of natural resources in the blue and green economy (Output 3.1). The resilience dialogue and workshop delivered in Cacheu was tailored to enhance the skills of the community to better valorise natural resources (Output 3.2). Results are expected to start being reported at the end of April.
- **Output 4:** To support media in the sub-region to better cover cocaine trafficking in a more transparent and freer way, the project strengthens media outlets to cover cocaine trafficking cases. As part of this,

the project established a partnership with CMICS (Consórcio, Média e Inovação da comunicação social), which in March created a network of twenty Bissau-Guinean journalists working on illicit markets and illicit economy (REJOMIE-GB), with an appointed national coordinator and regional focal points to bolster comprehensive coverage and critique of illicit markets. CMICS delivered the first three preliminary trainings to the network (doubling Output 4.2). This network will be encouraged to leverage opportunities to publish through the GI-TOC's regular outputs, as well as independently, and sensitized participants to the possibilities of syndication beyond the region. CMICS is also working to further opportunities for extra-regional syndication (Output 4.1).

Political access and influence

What broader political influence have you helped to secure? How did you work with governments, politicians or other statutory bodies? Max 100 words.

The Observatory is working with Members of the Assembleia Nacional Popular (ANP) and its specialized commission to fight drugs to organise an interactive session for nation deputies on drug trafficking and transnational organised crime to create awareness and steer the engagement of the ANP on drugs trafficking. This includes promoting a space for dialogue among those who are responsible for the creation/approval of the legal and policy frameworks governing drug use and prevention of trafficking. Such engagement is designed to enhance dialogue between civil society and state actors, and encourage drug trafficking to be perceived by Bissau-Guinean policy-makers as a phenomenon impact domestic dynamics.

The Observatory team has regular engagement (both formal and informal) with the team of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Drugs and other key UN stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau, namely UNODC and UNCT members as well as with key elements of Guinea-Bissau Judicial Police, the most effective law enforcement agency, named and recognized as an island of trust in the country. This engagement re-inforces the activities of the Observatory and its partners, and enables multi-stakeholder coordination for milestone events, including the National Dialogue.

By operating in line with National processes regarding drug use baseline studies, the Observatory has successfully granted the study greater domestic ownership, creating entry points for dissemination of results once collected.

Gender, conflict sensitivity and sustainability

Please note any specific results, lessons or challenges around gender conflict sensitivity and/or sustainability not already captured above. Max 200 words

Approximately one third of participants in events were women - presenting a significant achievement in a heavily male dominated society. However, it remains a challenge to ensure significant engagement by women in such thematic discussions, and the team seeks to ensure that outreach to would-be-participants has a focus on women.

There are already clear signs of strong female inclusivity. For example, 100% of the most recently selected members of the early warning cells are women; 30% of the CSOs representatives of the CSOIE network attending the CDTOC training sessions are women; 90% of the beneficiaries are women under the Cacheu interventions with Associação Amigos da Guiné-Bissau to strengthening the licit economy expanding socioeconomic opportunities under 4 local projects are women; and finally, 40% of the journalists trained in illicit markets are women, as is the coordinator of the network.

The design of Phase II and Phase III of the project seeks to capitalise on momentum built in previous phases of programming, with activities layered to ensure progressive impact and deepening engagement with civil society and communities. Events are sensitive to ethnic diversity, ensuring appropriate representation and mitigate risk of tensions.

4. Output results forecast for the next quarter

What results do you expect to achieve against the agreed indicators for next quarter? Also use this space to report reasons for delays or issues achieving results, or any anticipated results that do not fit into the agreed indicators. Max 200 words

Output 1: The transborder event in Kolda is planned for May 12th, and will support participants to consolidate their knowledge regarding cross-border crime/business. Participants will work on drawing up an action plan and setup a commission to monitor implementation of a roadmap to diminish the impact of border banditry, including concrete initiatives designed in part to enhance exchange and sharing between administrative and local authorities, security and defence forces, civil society. The event was originally scheduled for Q1, but was postponed due to delays on payment to AFEX for events logistics, and due to Ramadan period.

The workshop with National Assembly National MPs, governors, policy makers, legislators and opinion leaders in May will enhance the awareness of these stakeholders, and feed into their discussions regarding responses to organised crime in Guinea-Bissau. The Observatory is liaising with the special commission on drugs to include the workshop in the next ANP ordinary session scheduled for May. Previous ANP sessions in Q4 of 2021, and Q1 of 2022, were postponed, most recently due to the attack on the governmental palace in February 2022, requiring postponement of this activity.

The second national dialogue on drug trafficking and organized crime is envisaged to take place in May. Ahead of, and following, the dialogue, the following deliverables will be finalised: 1) A concept note for the II CDTOC forum, in coordination with judicial and law enforcement agencies, the respective Ministries and CSOs; 2) One report with the list of key agencies with competence in combating TOC and the international partners, together with an action plan for engagement; 4) Interim and final reports regarding the dialogue, presenting key conclusions and recommendations of the event and specific elements of the necessary steps on the way forward regarding the strengthening of existing synergies on CDTOC as well as follow up actions on II National Dialogue on CDTOC.

Output 2: The baseline study on drugs, after the protocol approval from Bissau-Guinean Ethics Committee (envisaged to be granted in May 2022), will be implemented, starting with the training sessions for the field data collectors. Following data collection, the implementing team will analyse the data regarding drug abuse, develop key findings, and the consequent design of tailored awareness campaigns. The need to include inputs into the design of the protocol from four organizations, and progress the protocol through national approval processes, drove a prolonged design period which has delayed implementation of the study.

Output 3: The investment in community livelihoods in green and blue economy in Cachue is expected to start yielding results by the end of April. Delays in commencement of programming activities were caused by delays in disbursement of payments to project partners.

Output 4: The network of journalists on illicit markets and illicit economy (REJOMIE-GB) established in March will operate with a national coordination and regional focal points and is expected to deliver an enhanced coverage of illicit activities in Guinea-Bissau. Following the suggestion of the journalists' representative, a partnership is being designed between this network of journalists and the newspaper "O Democrata" to ensure bi-weekly publication on this topic in the paper. Terms of reference for an investigative journalism competition on the subject of Illicit Economy is being designed, and it is expected that this network of journalists will present papers in partnership with peers from the subregion. The grant with CMICS started in March also due to delays in payment of first tranche, and the results of the majority of planned activities is expected by May.

5. Outcome/Impact reporting - Change Stories

Number of Change Stories this quarter:	1	Cumulative total of Change Stories:	3
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Change Stories this quarter

Use the space below to note the headline behavioural change (1 sentence) from each Change Story you have submitted and had accepted in this reporting period. Please include the full **Change Story(ies)** as an annex to this report.

The Human Rights League Regional Early Warning Cells were empowered to better collect data and share quality and reliable information, following international guidelines for intelligence gathering. As a result, they strengthen their credibility as an informal partner of the National Authorities.

Change Stories forecast

What outcome level change do you expect to achieve in the next quarter? Use the space below to note the expected behavioural change (who will do what differently). This is a prediction and you will not be held to account if these do not occur.

Feeding into the project outcome of leveraging existing mapping of the criminal ecosystem underpinning illicit markets in the sub-region to target key areas of vulnerability, project activities are focused on borderlands, identified to be of crucial importance to illicit ecosystems in the sub-region, together with key transit and entry points which underpin cocaine trafficking flows. The team expects that in the next quarter the Project would drive:

- More women from Cacheu region to have access to financial literacy, and commercial skills; they will be more sensitized regarding the impact of illicit markets on economy, peace and stability, and will be empowered to provide alternative sources of income for their families, diverting and preventing them and their families from becoming involved in illicit markets.
- Bissau-Guinean policy-makers and civil society will (for the first time) be able to rely on granular data and evidence regarding drug use in the country, and be empowered to shape priorities and public policies around this evidence.
- Media outlets will be able to syndicate news outside the sub-region, creating an early warning of any changes in the country and sub-region's vulnerabilities to cocaine trafficking.
- The CSO network focused on the fight against serious organized crime is expanded to the sub-region and new and deep partnerships between organizations are established for a more sustainable resolution of cross-border criminality.
- The established network of journalists will regularly public reporting of an enhanced quality regarding illicit markets in the sub-region within national media, and international publications.

6. Financial

Value for Money

What value for money has been achieved for HMG this quarter? This means making the best possible use of our resources to maximise our impact. Consider economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity. See guidance for more support. Max 200 words

The project drew on existing Guinea-Bissau Observatory staff. This meant the team were in place and implementing activities even four months before the funds were available.

Existing relationships of project staff and UNDP operational units with key stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau enabled spending and engagement to be accurately targeted, particularly regarding community engagement. This greatly enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of project operations. Longstanding experience of senior project staff in Guinea-Bissau enhanced the value and quality of the outputs, driving greater changes in public awareness, and meeting desired project outcomes.

Wider CSOIE financing sources, namely GI-TOC and UNDP funds, were used as a stopgap for pending UK funds which did not become available until mid-January 2022, shortening the gap between Phase II and 2.1 of the project, and maximising the impact of UK financing, as the project was able to continuously invest, ensuring that the momentum around community engagement and capacity building of CSOs was continued.

The baseline study was more expensive than initially foreseen, mainly due to sample size that was calculated in line with the most recent WHO formula for sample size calculation and recommendations, for three sites (Bissau, Bafatá and Gabu). The reduction of sites was a possibility but the team of study coordination (ENDA Tiers Monde, National Observatory on Drugs and Drug Addictions and Senior law enforcement advisor) decided to keep the three sites to guarantee that the results will be representative of the Bissau Guinean population.

Submit your ABB

Now submit this form to the programme team to complete the final section:

Programme Team Comments

1. Any actions required on risks and/or opportunities?	
2. Any central level support/actions for upcoming events?	
3. Are there any actions for the project team as a result of the lessons identified?	