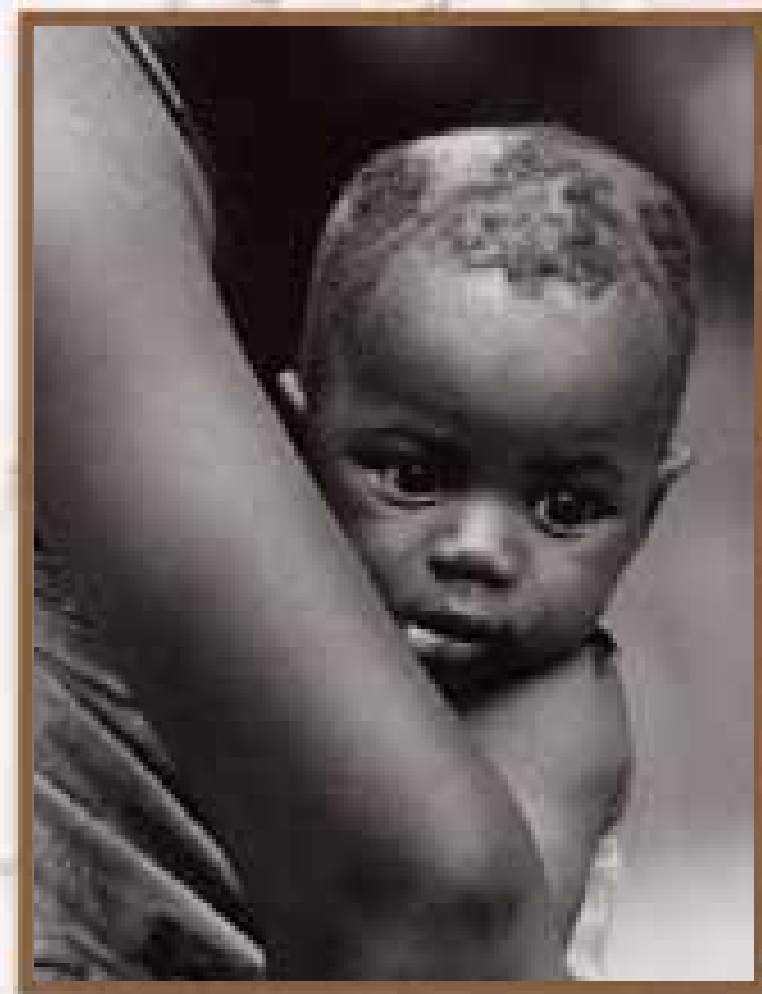
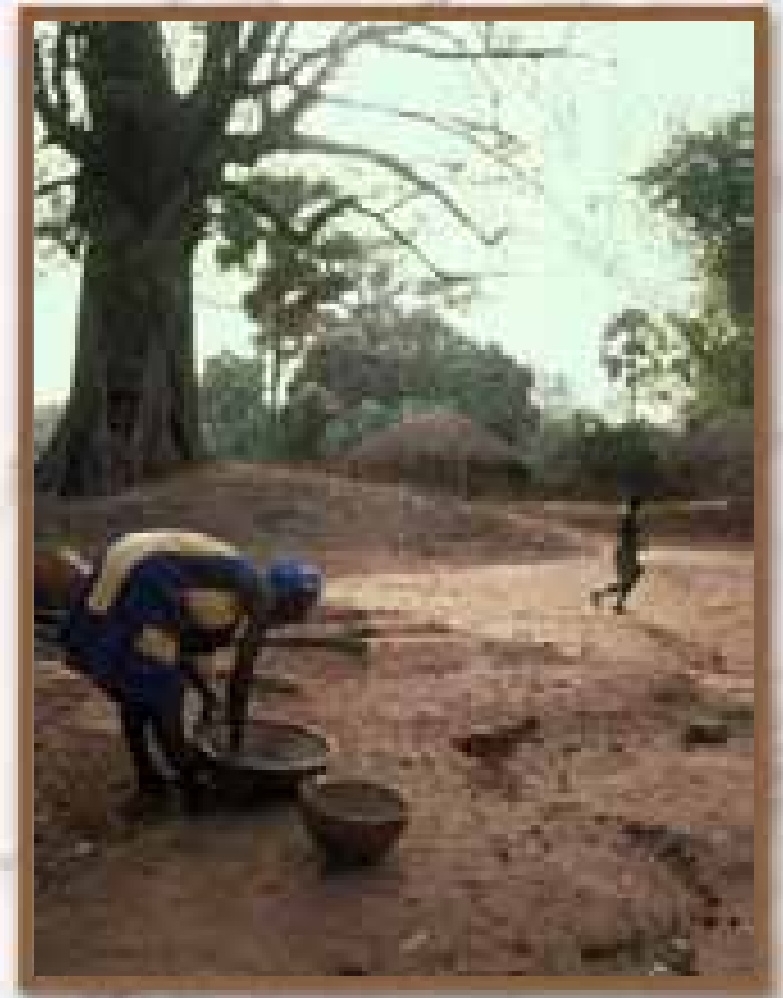


UNICEF in Guinea-Bissau



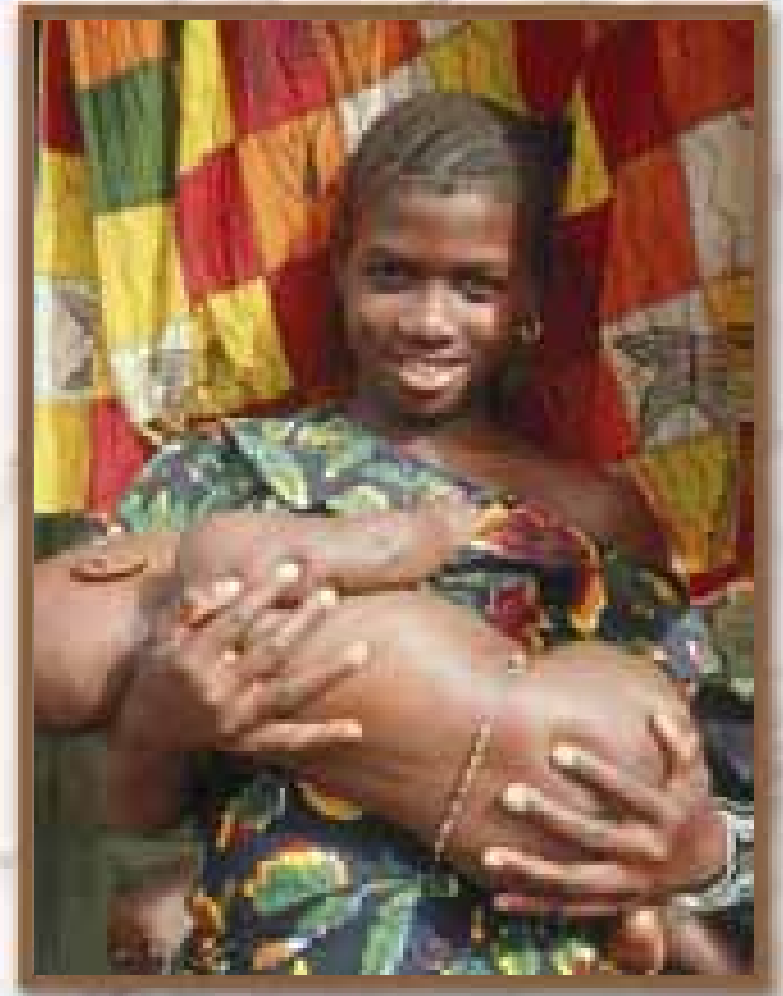
- Guinea-Bissau, situated in West Africa, is the sixth poorest country in the world.



- Guinea-Bissau, situated in West Africa, is the sixth poorest country in the world.
- About 88 per cent of the country's 1.2 million people live on one dollar per day.



- 124 children die out of 1,000 live births before their first birthday;



- 124 children die out of 1,000 live births before their first birthday;
- 203 children die out of 1,000 live births before their fifth birthday.
They die mostly from preventable or curable diseases;



- 124 children die out of 1,000 live births before their first birthday;
- 203 children die out of 1,000 live births before their fifth birthday. They die mostly from preventable or curable diseases;
- the maternal mortality ratio is probably under-estimated at 349 per 100,000 live births. Most of these deaths could be prevented.





Major Gains during the Country Programme of Cooperation 1998-2002

- Despite a 11-month civil war during 1998-9, important strides have been made to uplift the status of children and women in the country.



Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- Infant mortality has reduced from 142 per 1,000 live births to 124 per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years.



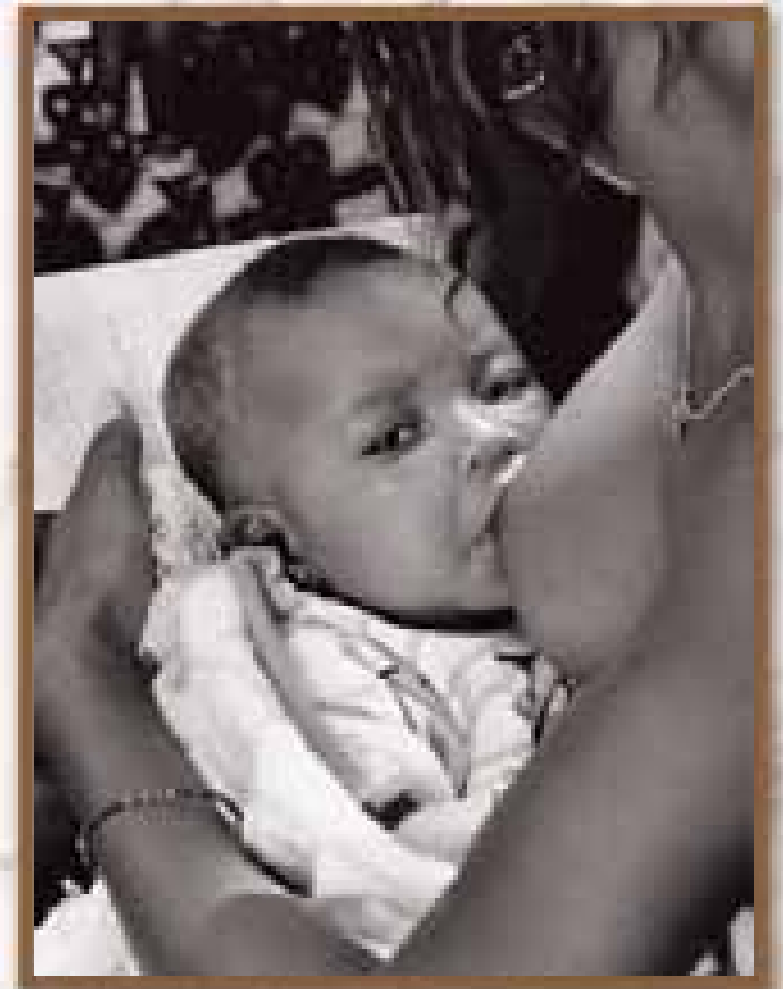
Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- Infant mortality has reduced from 142 per 1,000 live births to 124 per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years.
- Under-five mortality has reduced from 239 per 1,000 live births to 203 per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years.



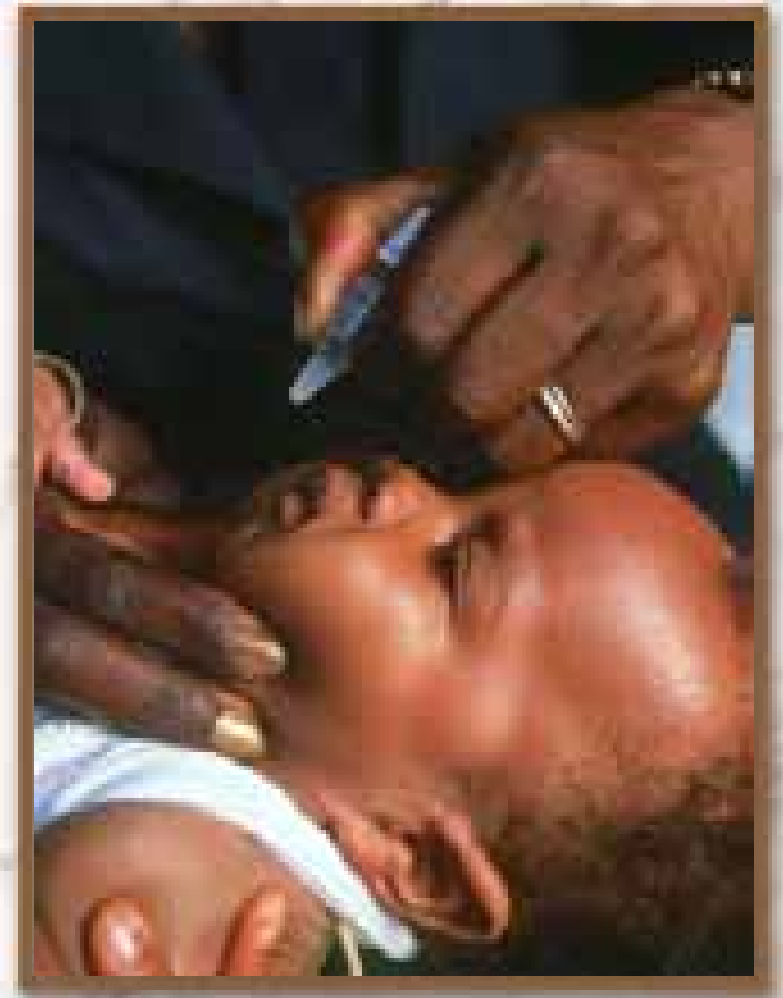
Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- Infant mortality has reduced from 142 per 1,000 live births to 124 per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years.
- Under-five mortality has reduced from 239 per 1,000 live births to 203 per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years.
- About 41.5 per cent of children under four months of age are exclusively breastfed, a level that is considered good.



Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- Despite logistical and access difficulties, the National Immunisation Days (NIDs), which took place twice a year, were successful, surpassing the initial coverage targets. Coverage was over 100 per cent for polio and vitamin A supplementation.



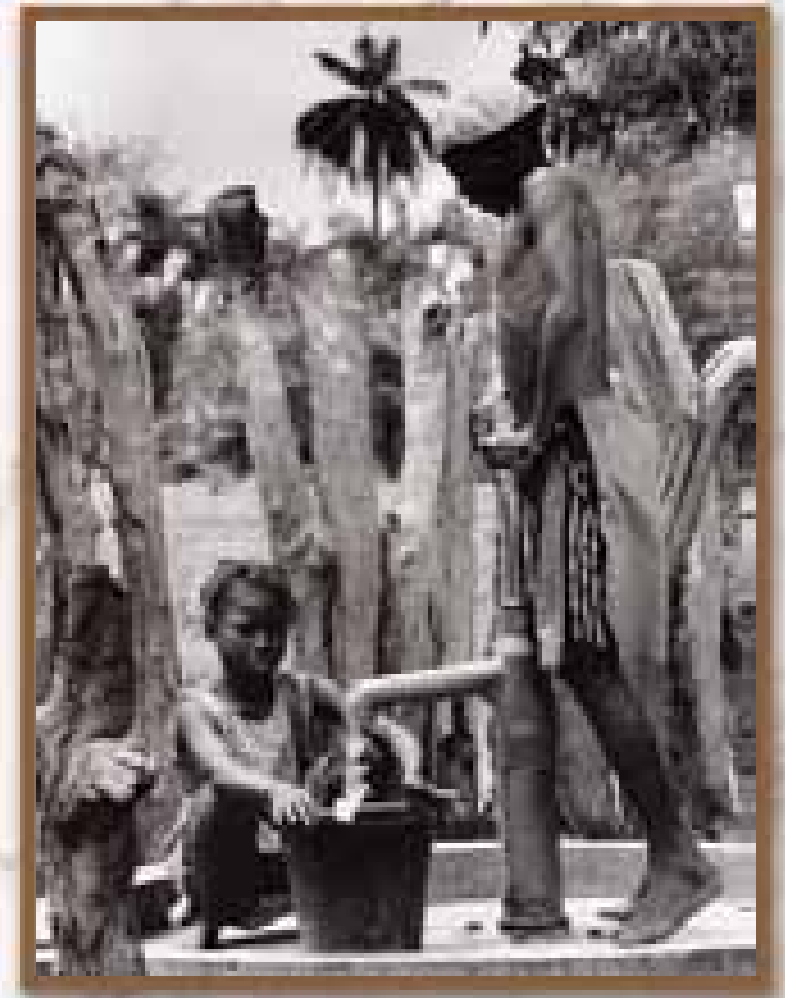
Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of 52 health posts out of 114
- UNICEF supported the provision of safe water to 36 health centres.



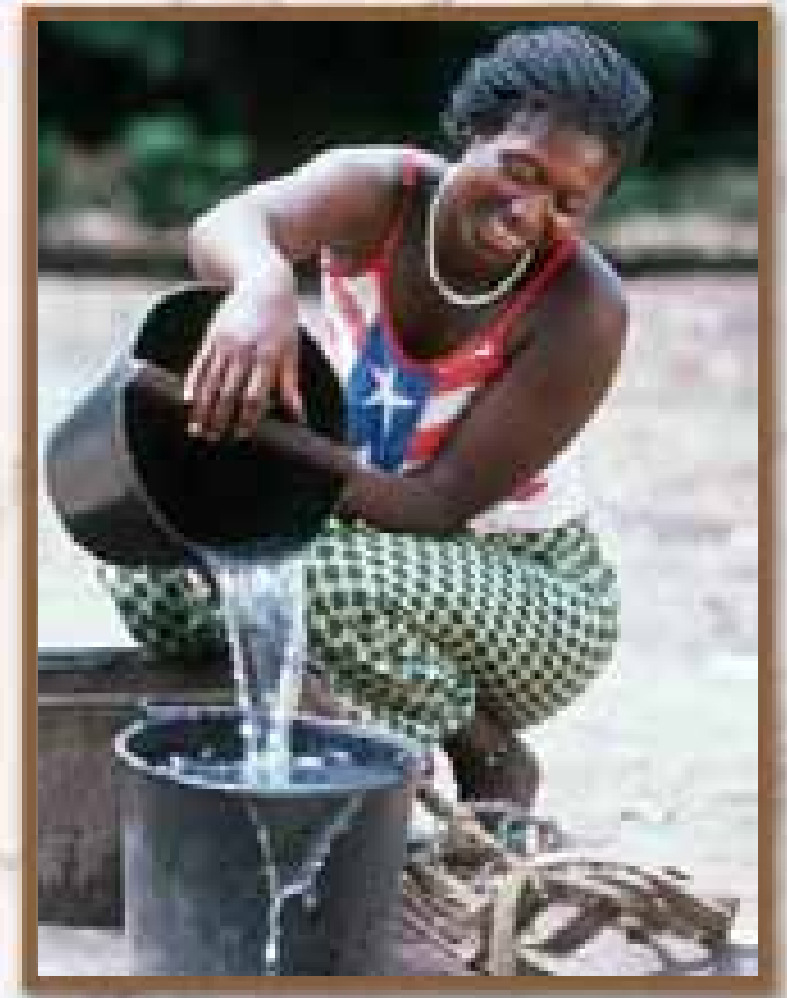
Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of 52 health posts out of 114
- UNICEF supported the provision of safe water to 36 health centres.
- UNICEF supported the construction or rehabilitation of 26 boreholes, 16 traditional wells and 386 latrines for schools and communities.



Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- UNICEF provided nine water tanks for poor neighbourhoods in the capital city.



Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

- UNICEF provided nine water tanks for poor neighbourhoods in the capital city.
- In priority areas, communities have been trained in the management of water sources and in monitoring environmental hygiene.



Major Gains in Health and Nutrition:

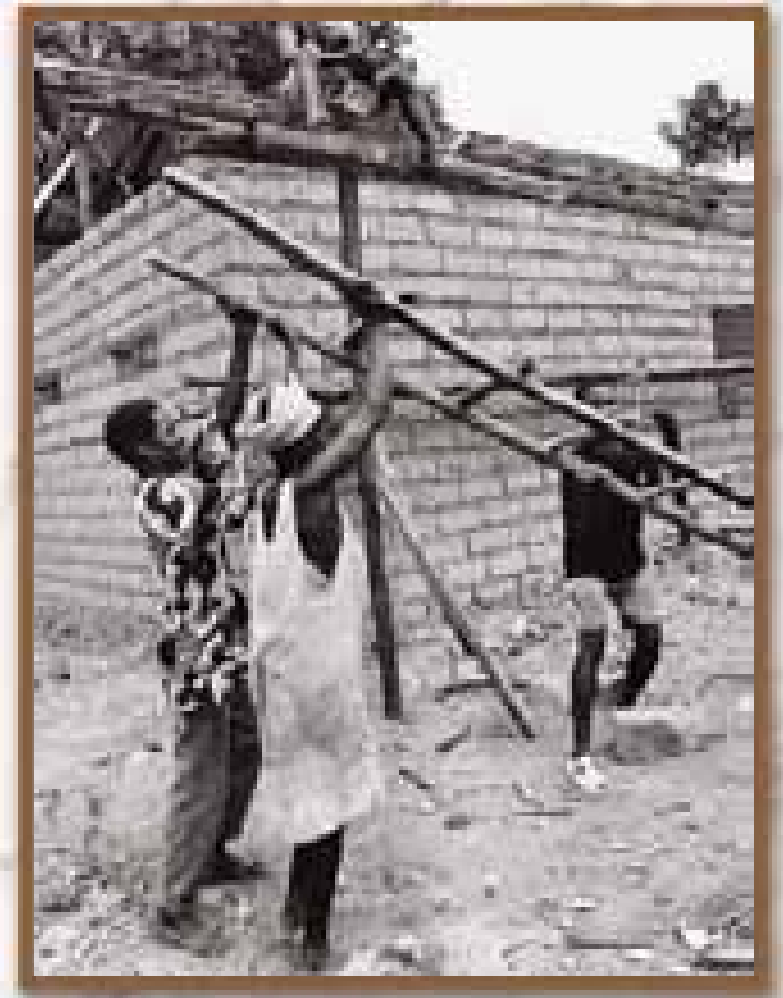
- UNICEF has supported women salt producers with functional literacy programmes, and putting iodising machines in place.





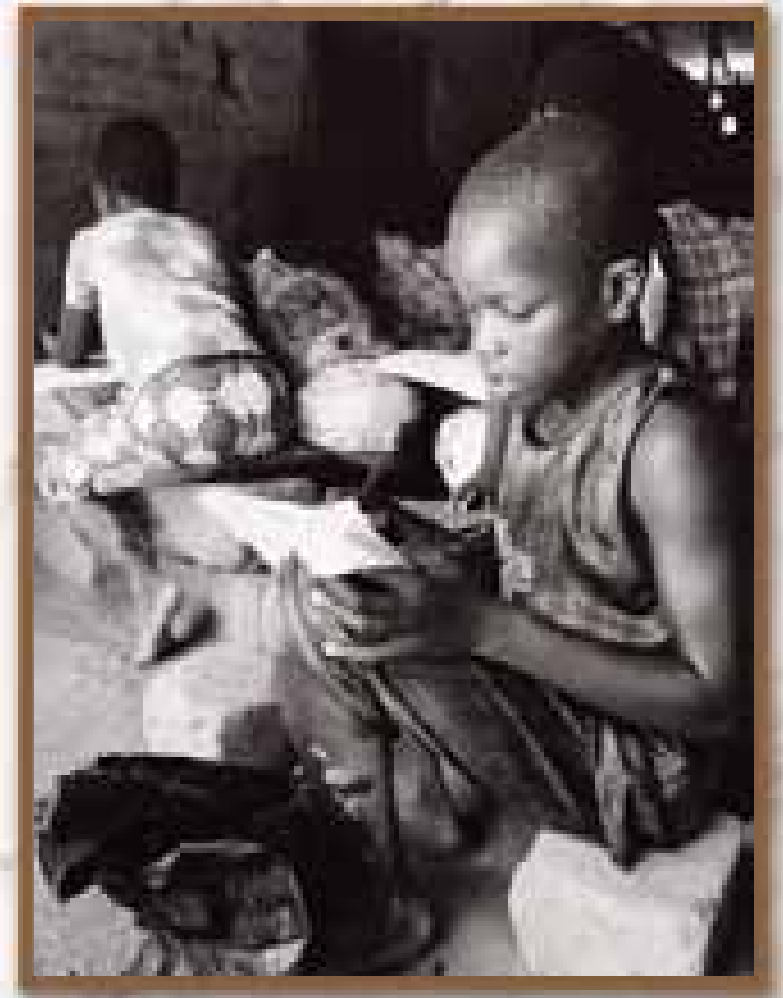
Major Gains in Basic Education

- UNICEF has adopted an integrated approach, which includes supporting communities to build their own schools with latrines and safe water.



Major Gains in Basic Education

- UNICEF has adopted an integrated approach, which includes supporting communities to build their own schools with latrines and safe water.
- This approach has contributed to a 6% increase in primary school enrollment annually.



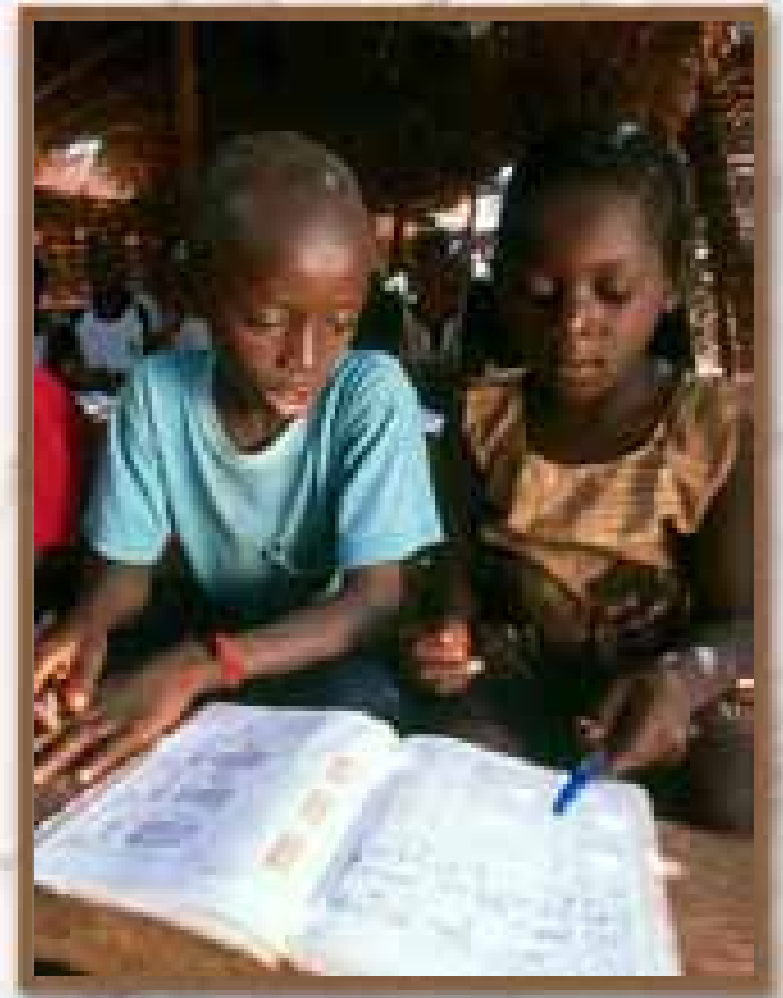
Major Gains in Basic Education

- With this same approach, UNICEF direct contribution accounted for 12% of the total 500 schools constructed



Major Gains in Basic Education

- With this same approach, UNICEF direct contribution accounted for 12% of the total 500 schools constructed
- Proportion of girls in school in the UNICEF priority areas increased from 33 per cent to 42 per cent.



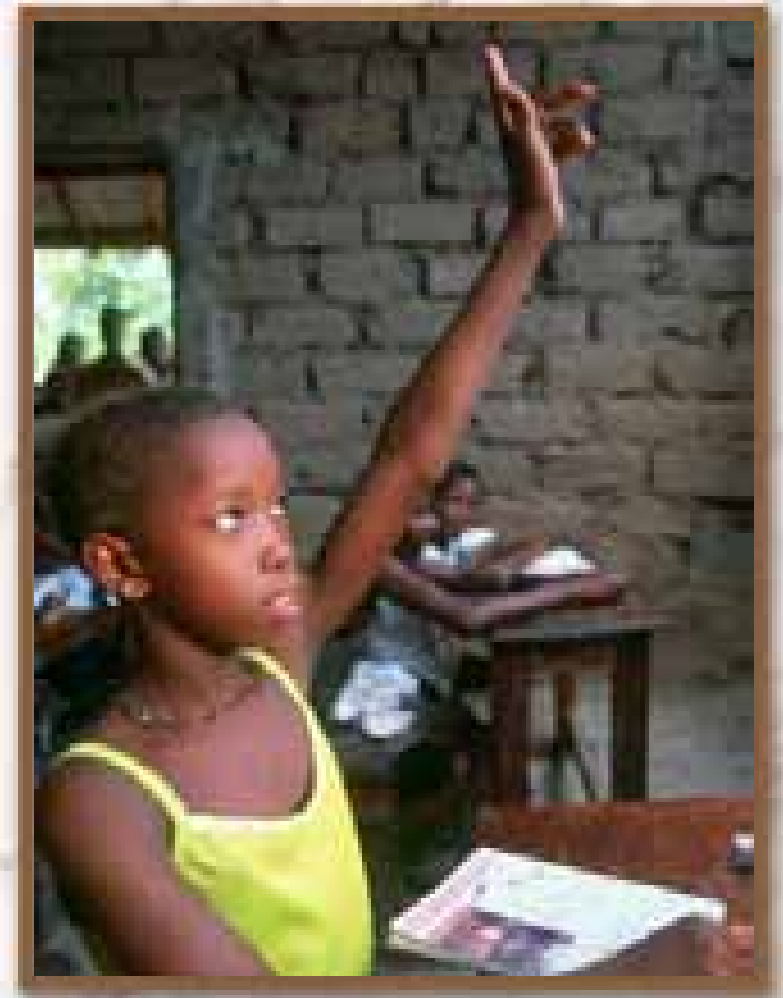
Major Gains in Basic Education

- Female literacy contributes to keeping girls in school and improved childcare. UNICEF supported 97 female literacy classes.



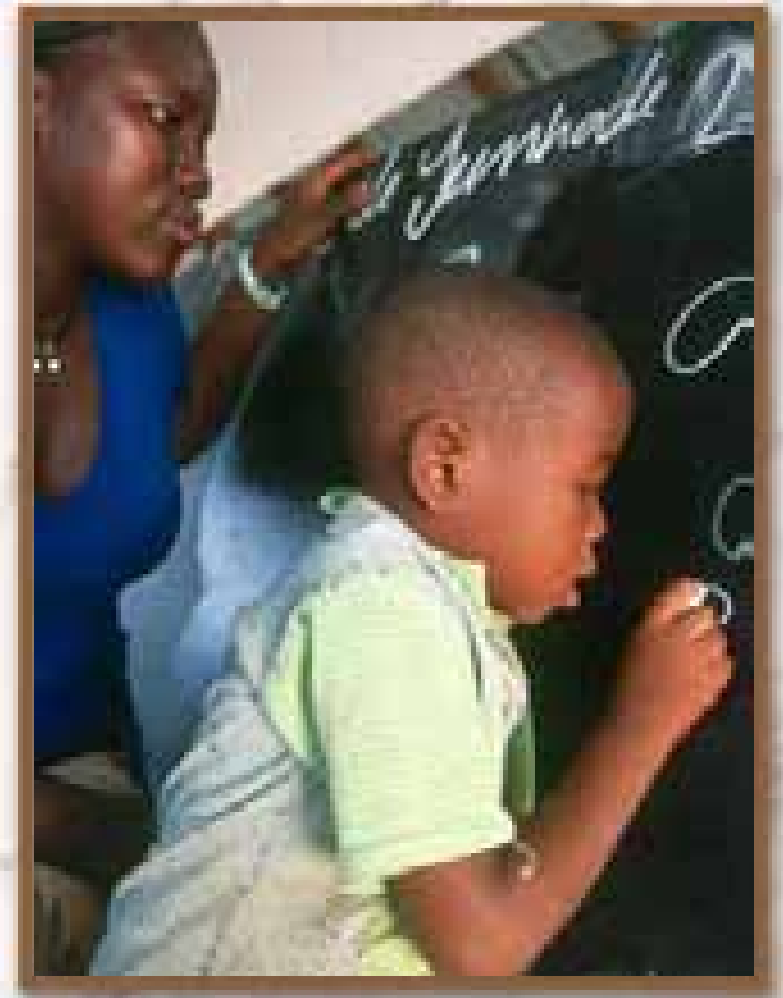
Major Gains in Basic Education

- Female literacy contributes to keeping girls in school and improved childcare. UNICEF supported 97 female literacy classes.
- UNICEF produced and distributed 14,000 literacy manuals in four national languages, Fula, Mandinga, Balanta and Creole.



Major Gains in Basic Education

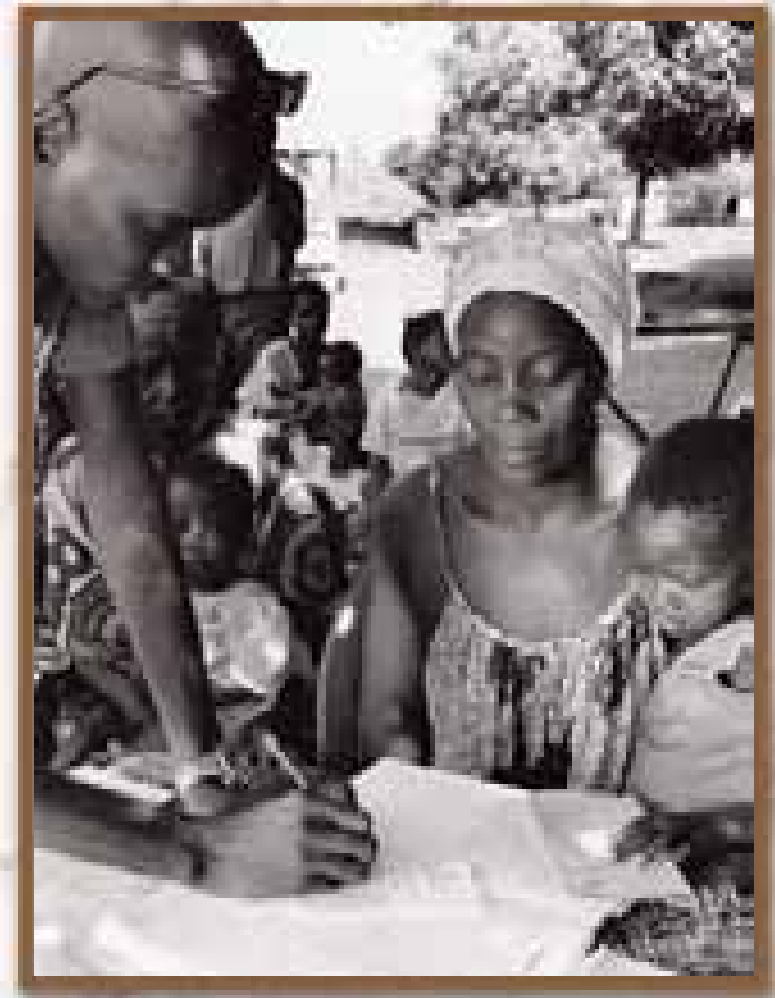
- UNICEF supported the training of 144 facilitators on how to run the classes.





Major Gains in Protection and Participation

- UNICEF supported a successful birth registration campaign to reach the 58 per cent of children under-five years not registered.



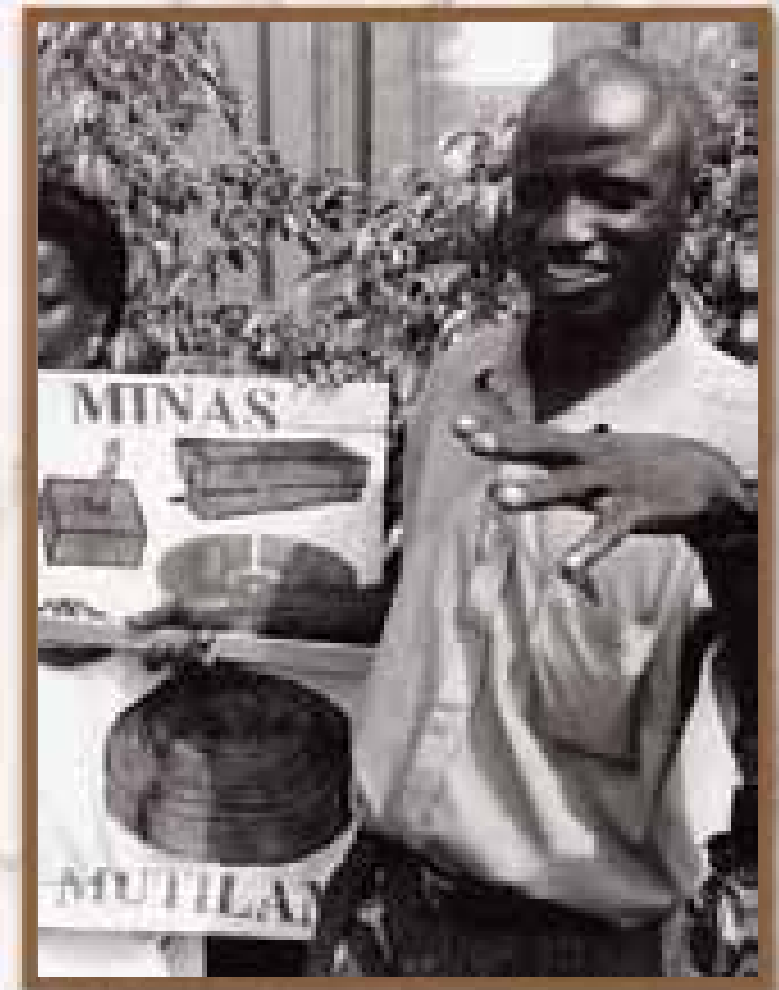
Major Gains in Protection and Participation

- There is an increased awareness about mines.
- Accidents reduced over time from:
 - 53 in 1999/2000
 - 8 in 2001
 - 8 in 2002.



Major Gains in Protection and Participation

- Guinea-Bissau has ratified the Ottawa Convention and the two optional protocols to the CRC.

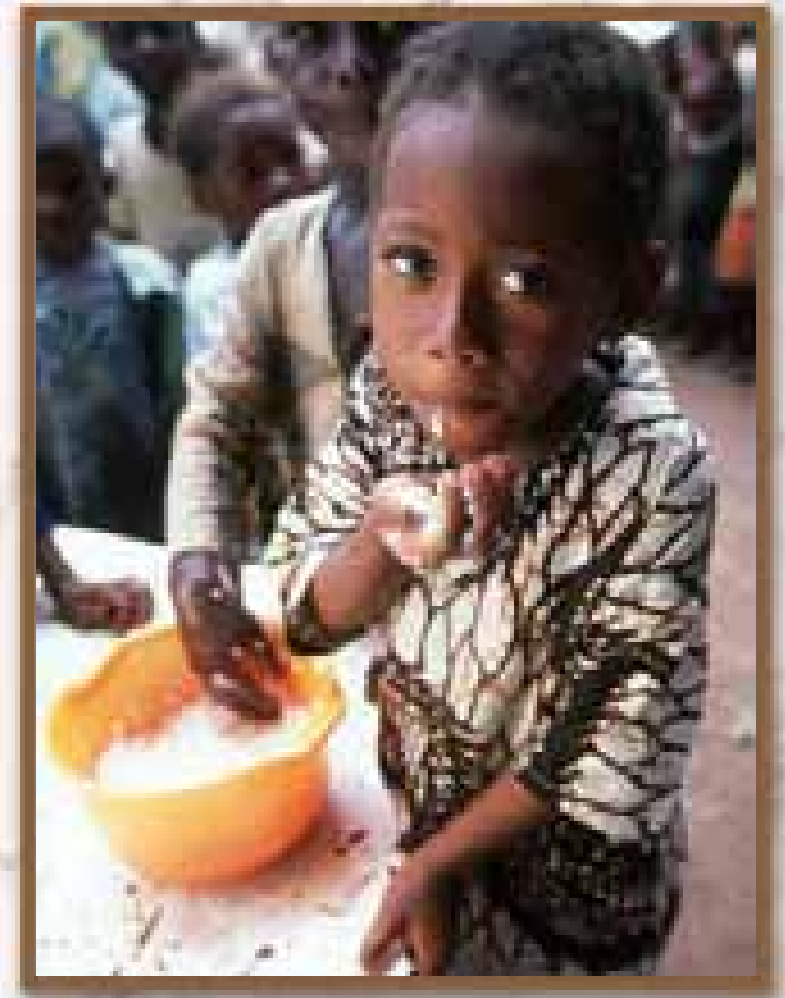




The Country Programme of Cooperation 2003-2007

Consists of four interrelated Programmes:

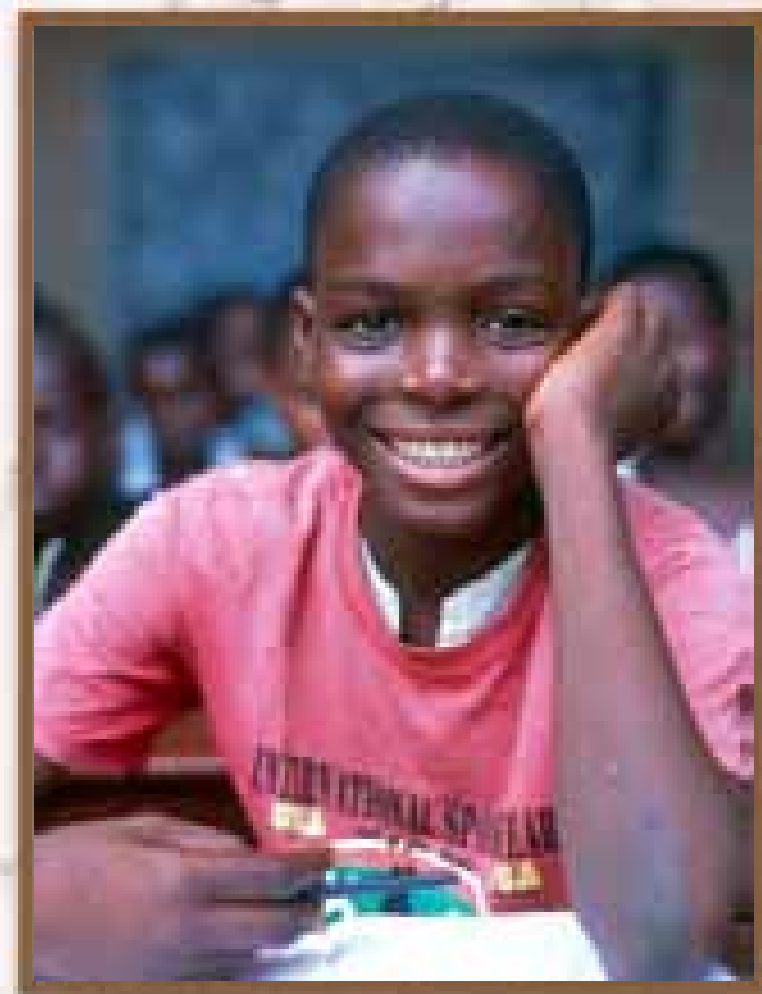
- Health and Nutrition



The Country Programme of Cooperation 2003-2007

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- Health and Nutrition
- Basic Education



The Country Programme of Cooperation 2003-2007

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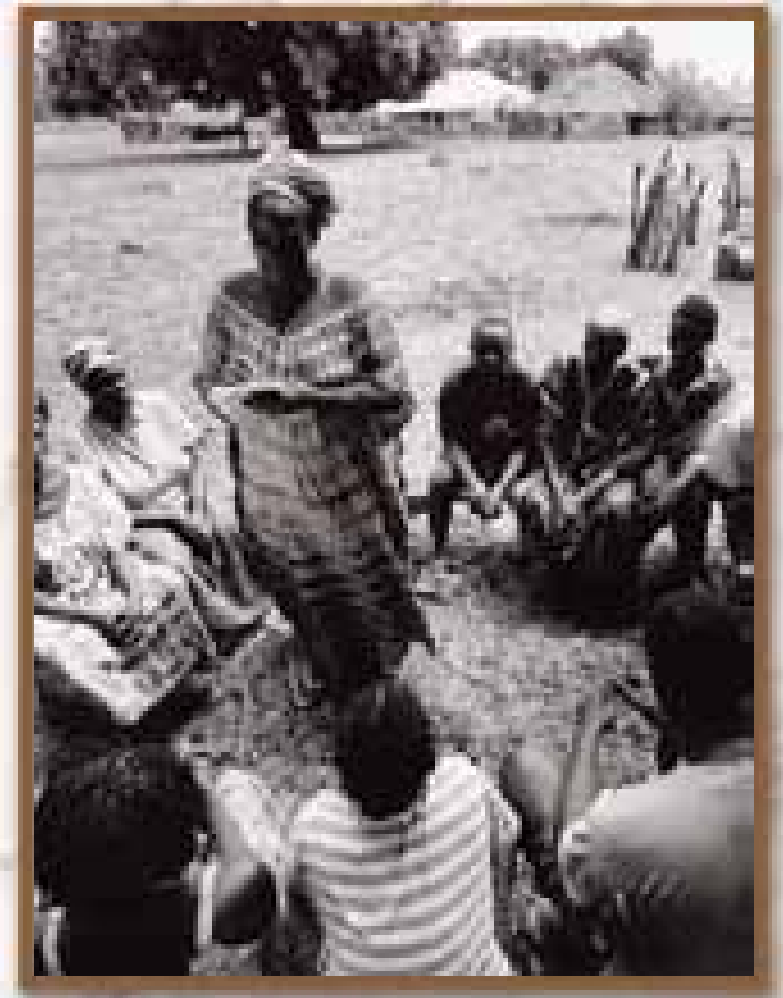
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The Country Programme of Cooperation 2003-2007

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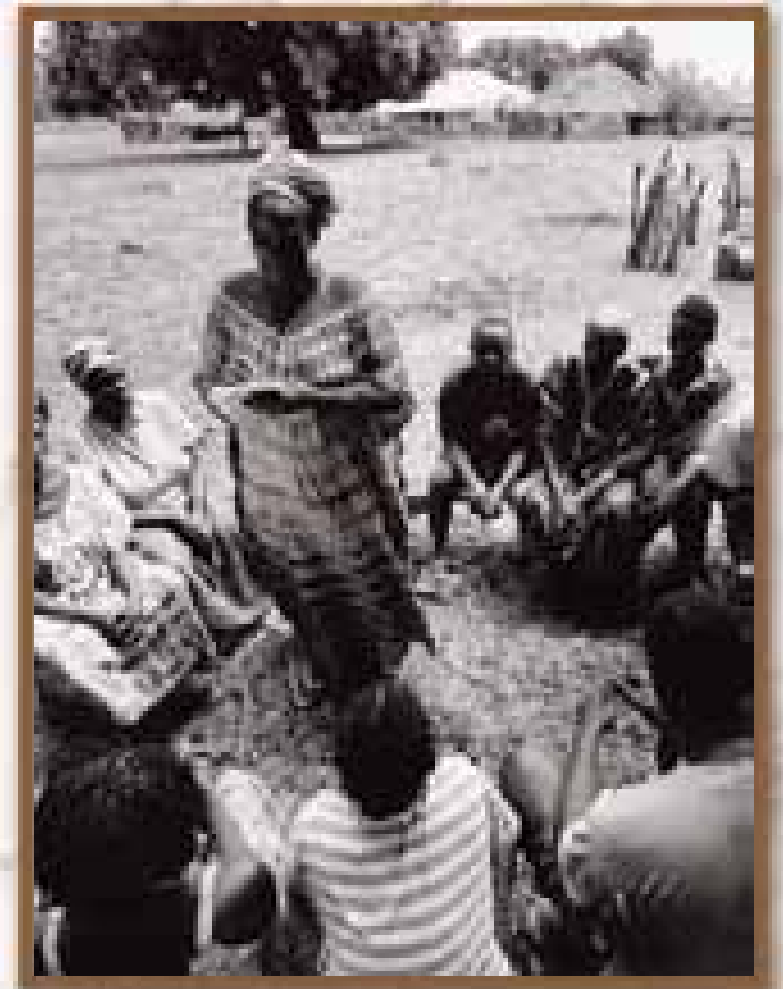
- Health and Nutrition
- Basic Education
- Protection and Participation
- Social Policy and Communication for Development



The Country Programme of Cooperation 2003-2007

Consists of four interrelated Programmes:

- Health and Nutrition
- Basic Education
- Protection and Participation
- Social Policy and Communication for Development
- Each programme has an emergency component.

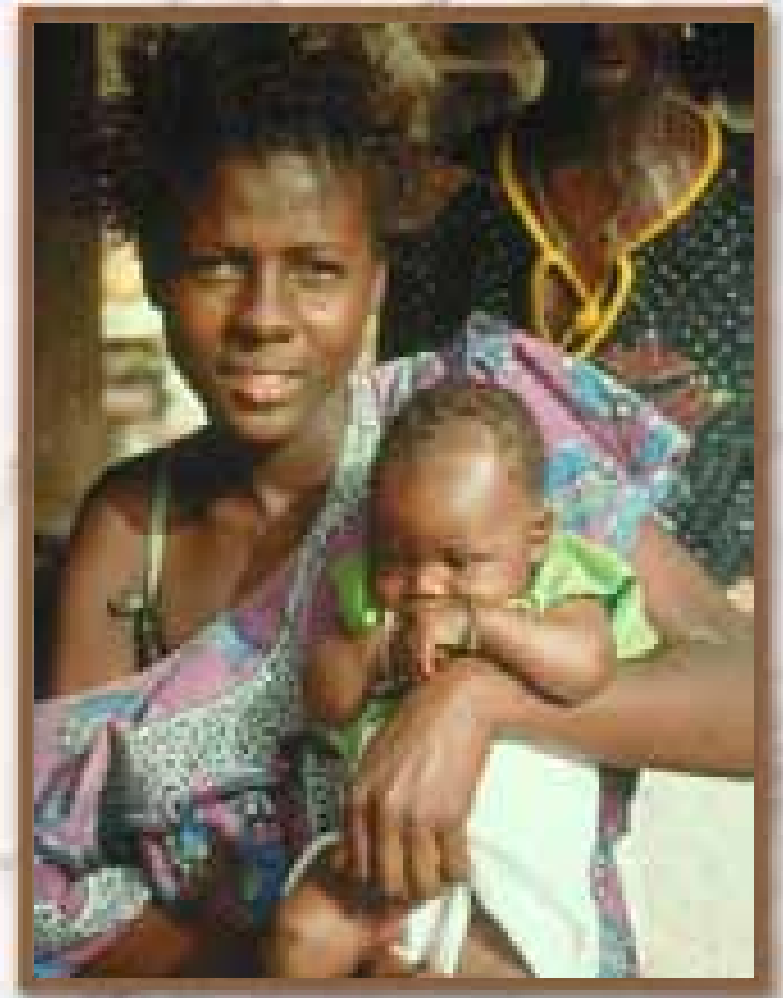




Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

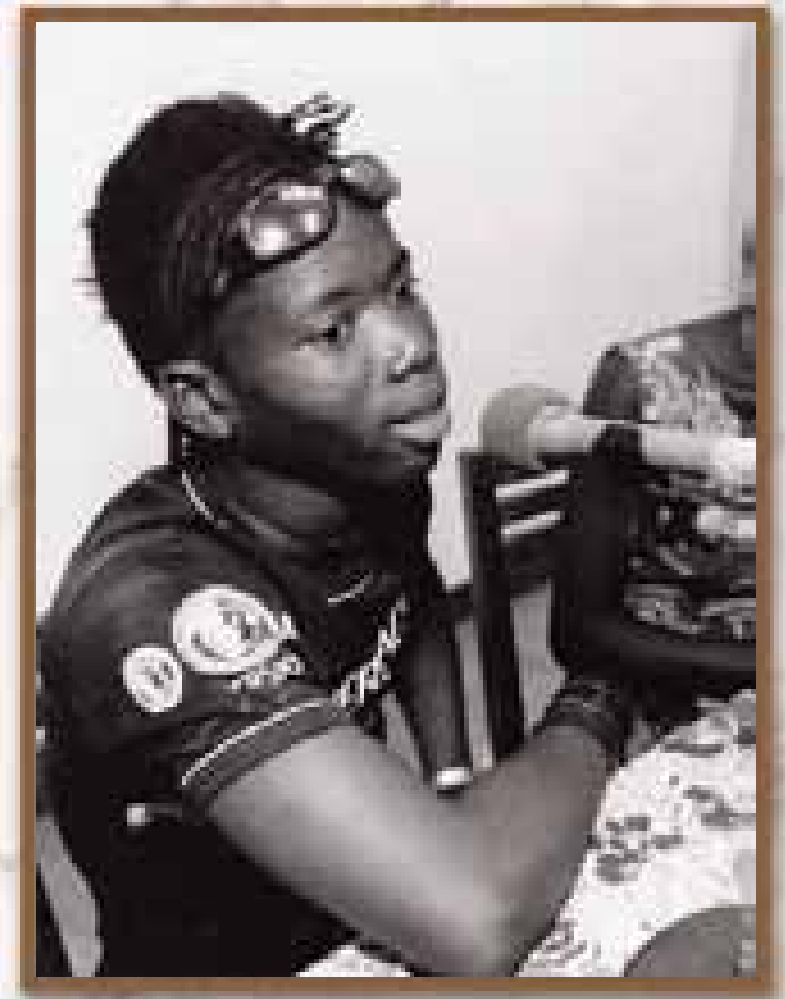
- to strengthen institutions which work towards respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of children and women;



Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

- to strengthen institutions which work towards respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of children and women;
- to strengthen adolescents' development and participation;



Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

- to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates;



Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

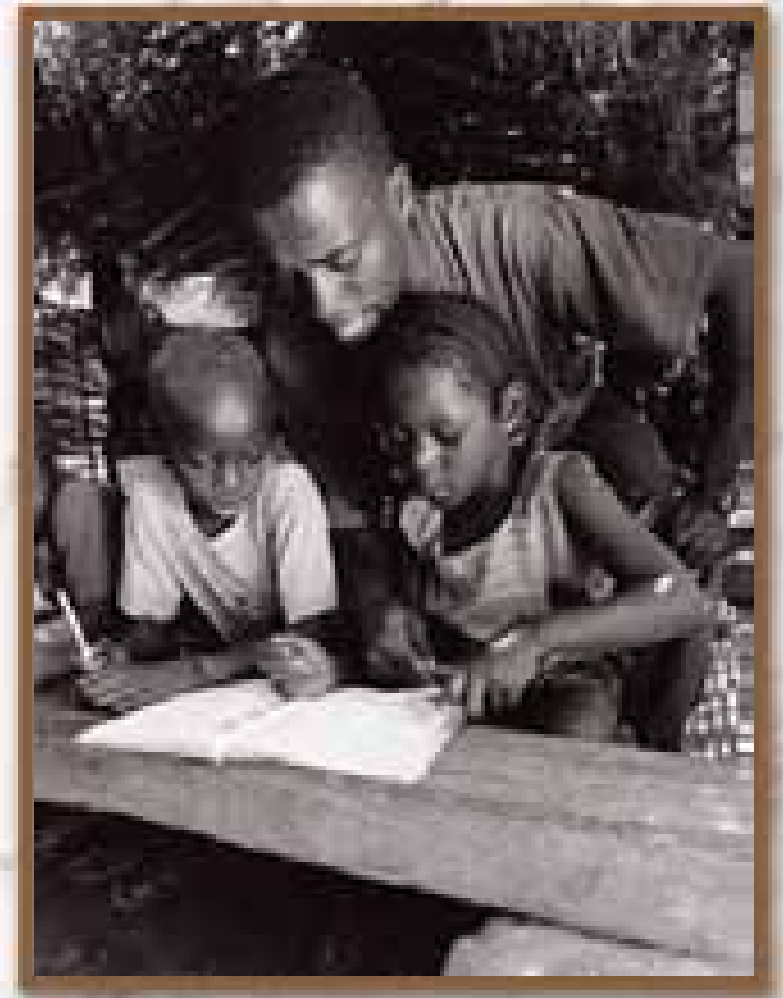
- to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates;
- to reduce maternal mortality rates;



Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

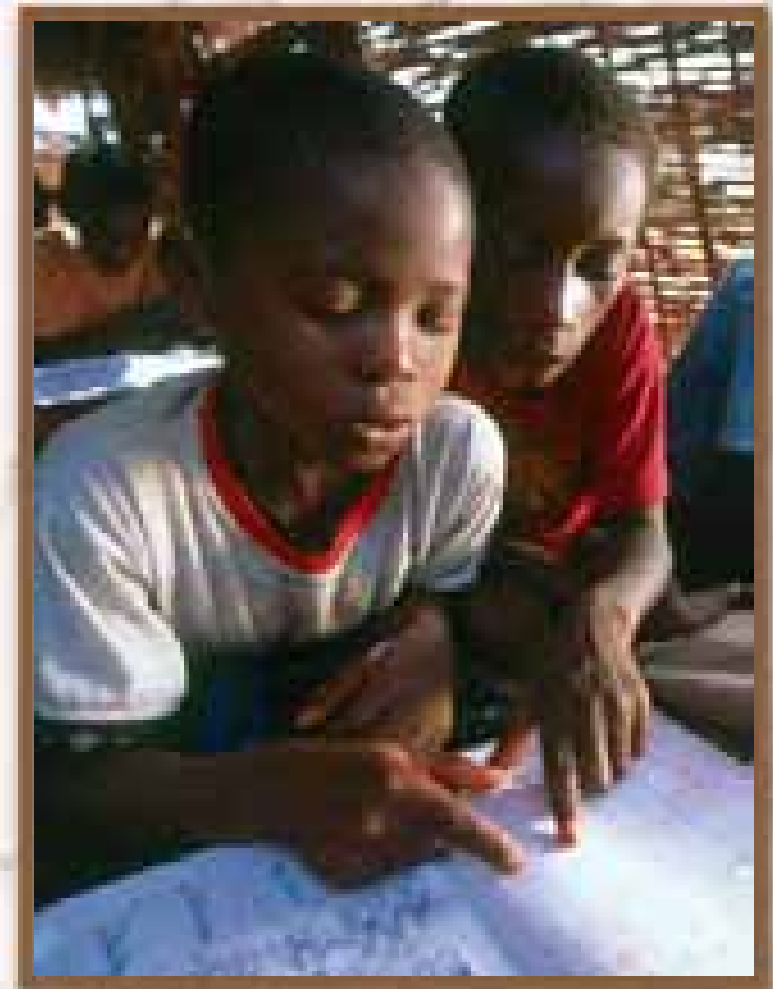
- to ensure access to basic education for all school age children and increase enrollment rate for girls;



Main Programme Goals 2003-2007

The programme aims:

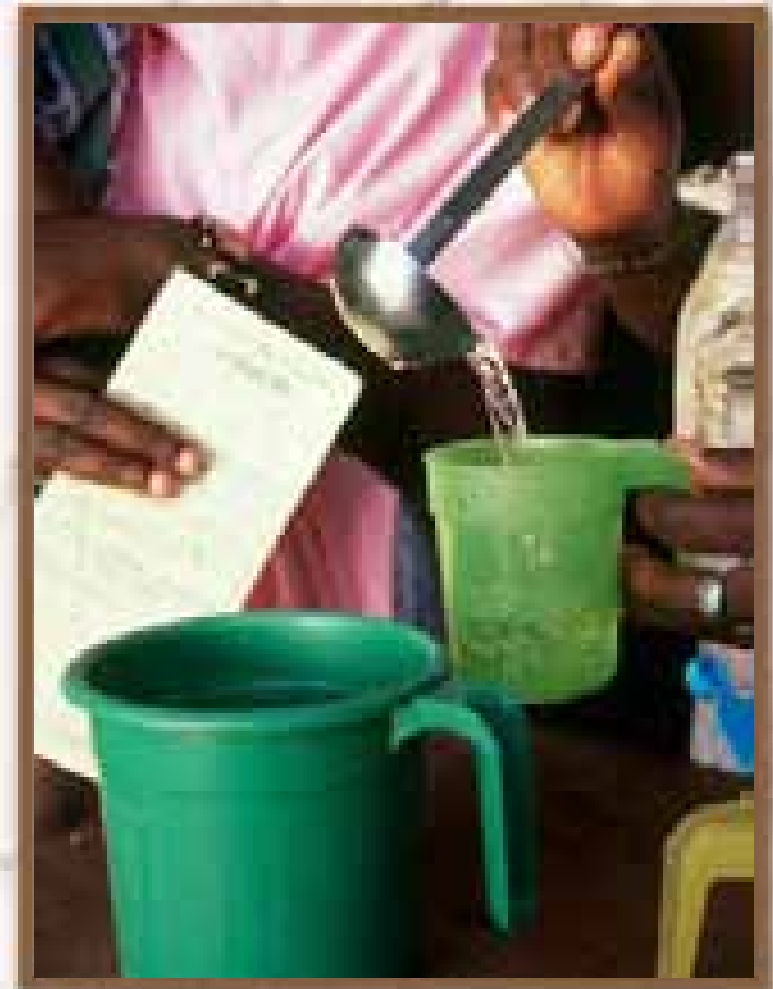
- to ensure access to basic education for all school age children and increase enrollment rate for girls;
- to ensure preparedness and rapid response to emergencies.





Health and Nutrition Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to improve the prevention and management of childhood diseases especially diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria;



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Health and Nutrition Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to reduce vulnerability of newborns and young people to STDs and HIV/AIDS;



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- to increase access to safe water and improve sanitation;



Health and Nutrition Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to reduce vulnerability of newborns and young people to STDs and HIV/AIDS;
- to increase access to safe water and improve sanitation;
- to iodise all salt.





Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

- It is estimated that about 1,000 children die each month.



Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

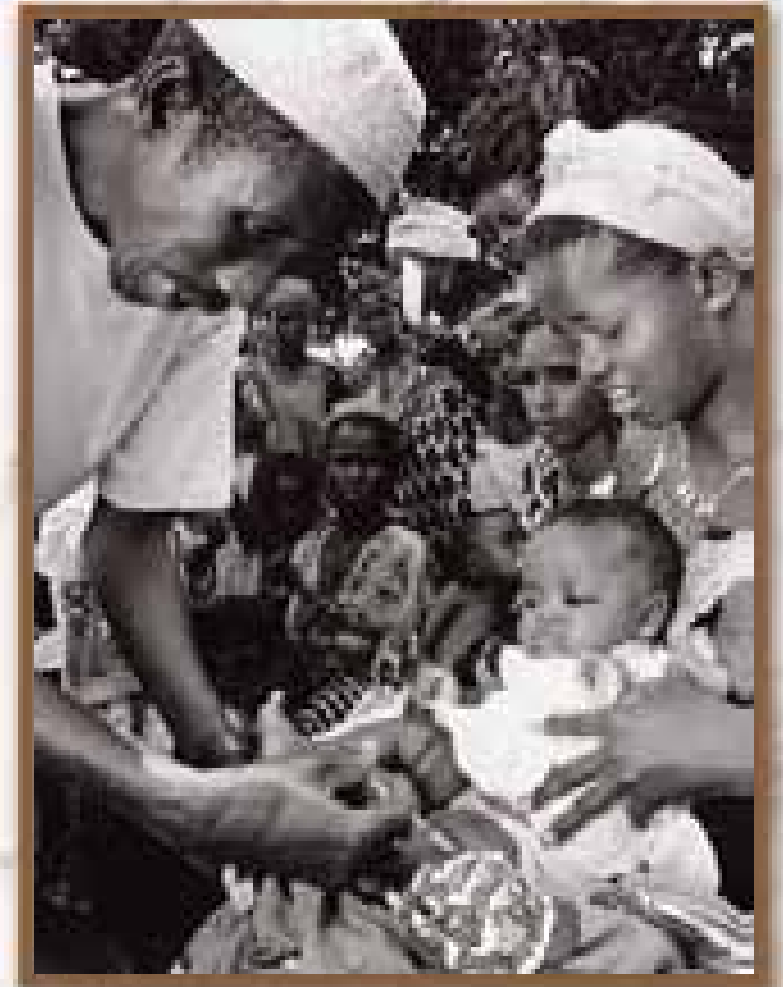
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- Too many women in Guinea-Bissau die during pregnancy and childbirth.



Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

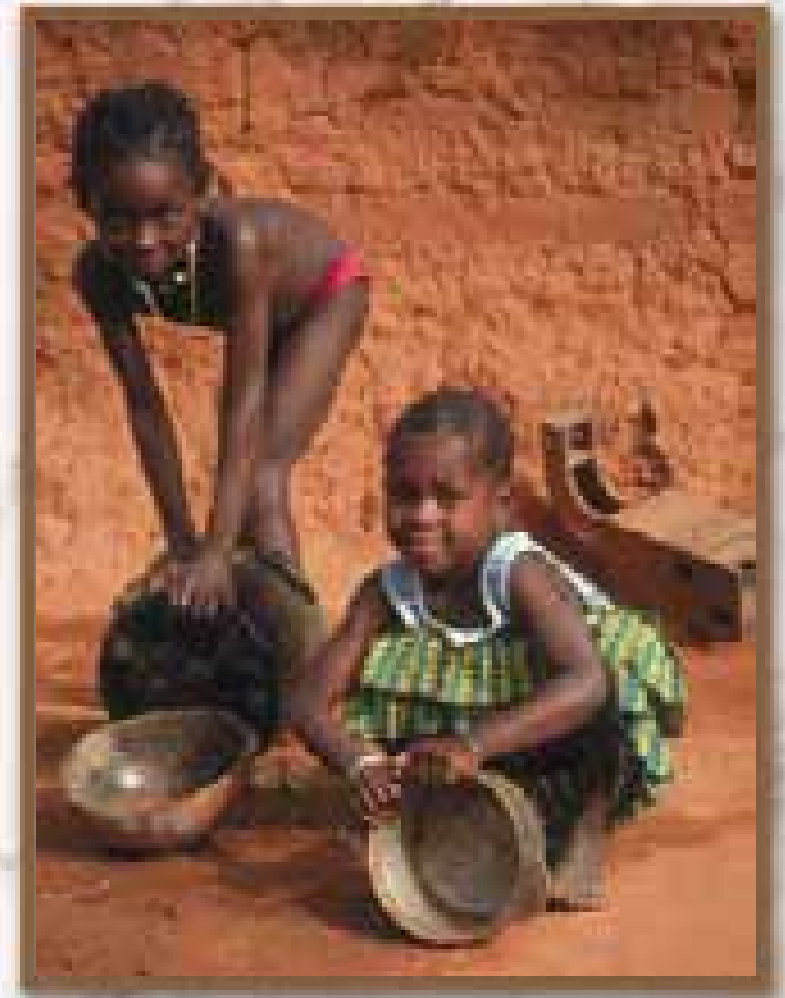
- It is estimated that about 1,000 children die each month.
- Too many women in Guinea-Bissau die during pregnancy and childbirth.
- Many children still don't complete the immunization schedule. In 2001, only 47% of under one year old children received the third dose of DPT.



Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

- 25 per cent of children under five are underweight or too thin for their age.



Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

- 25 per cent of children under five are underweight or too thin for their age.
- 30.4 per cent of children are stunted.



Health and Nutrition

Challenges:

- It only takes a teaspoonful of iodine over the course of a lifetime to prevent iodine deficiency disorders, including mental retardation. This can be taken easily in a grain of salt. But in Guinea-Bissau only 1.7 per cent of households consume iodised salt.

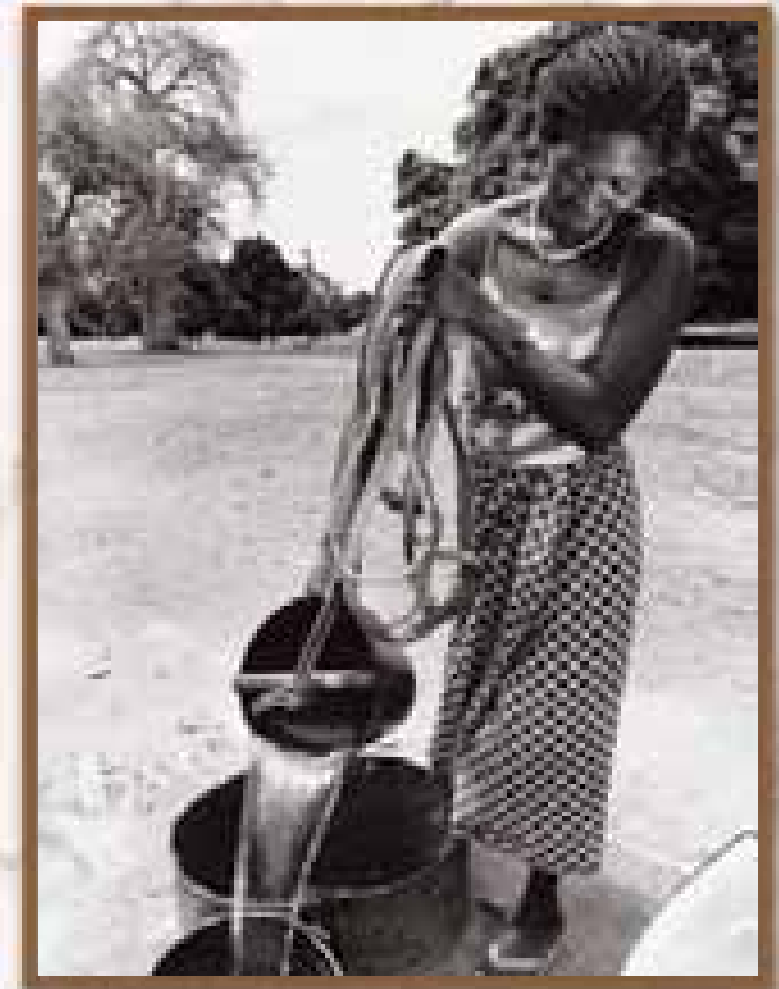




Water and Sanitation

Challenges:

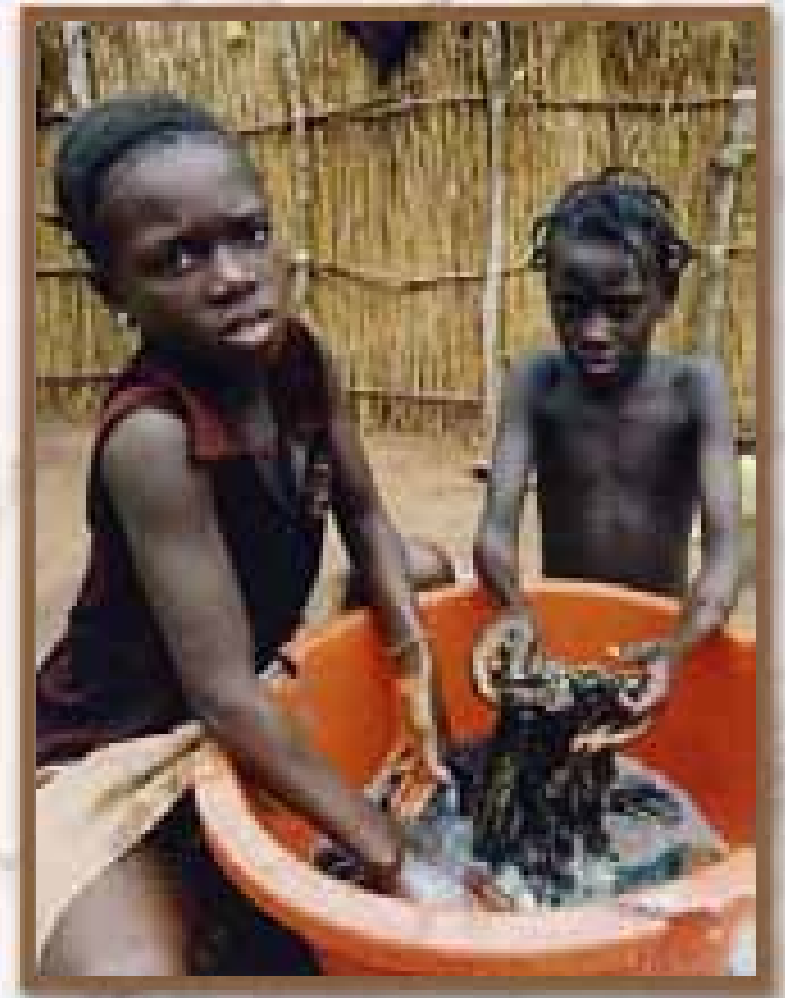
- Some 40 per cent of the population do not have access to safe water.

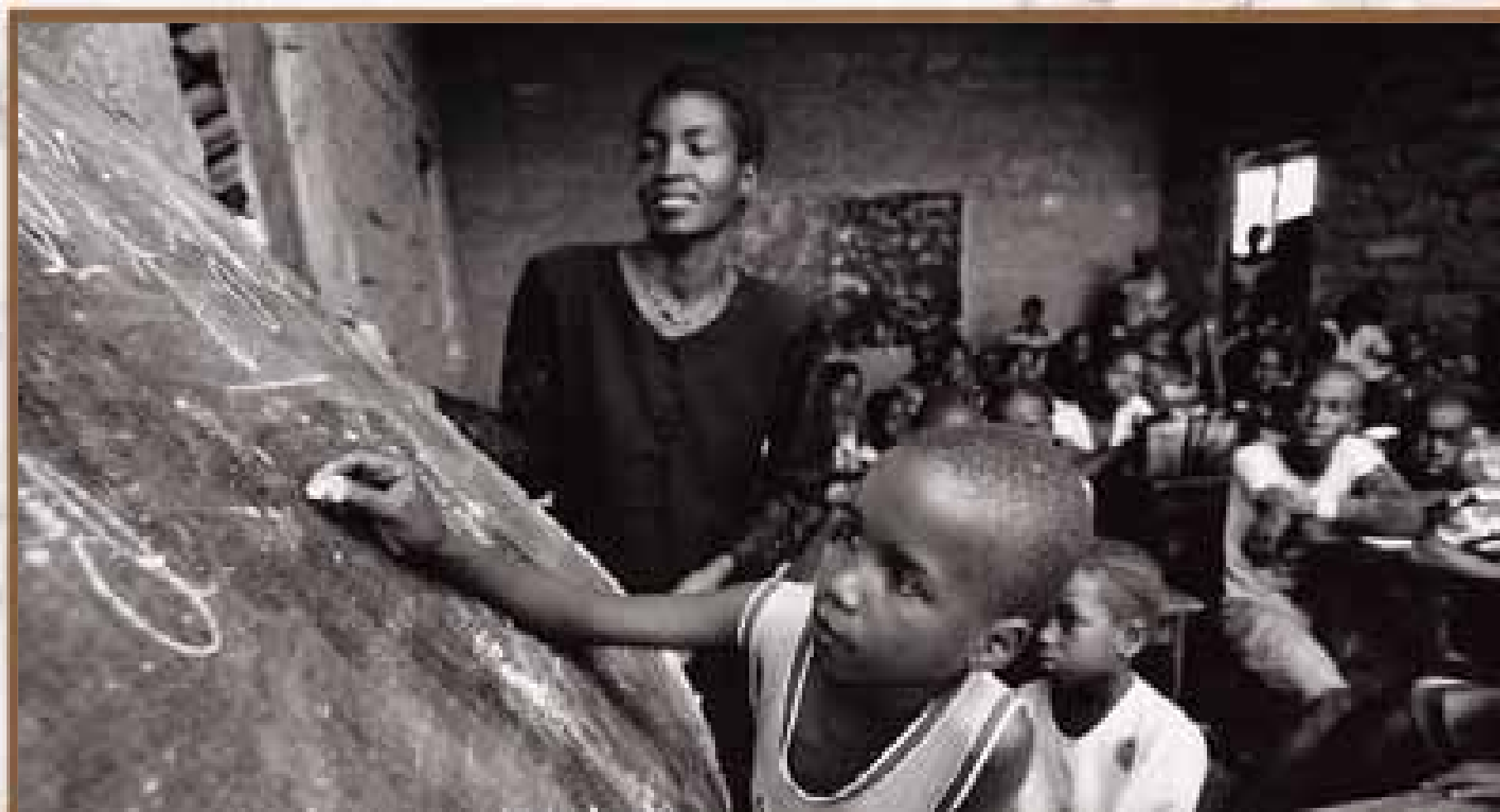


Water and Sanitation

Challenges:

- Some 40 per cent of the population do not have access to safe water.
- Almost 40 per cent of the population is living in households without sanitary means of excreta disposal.

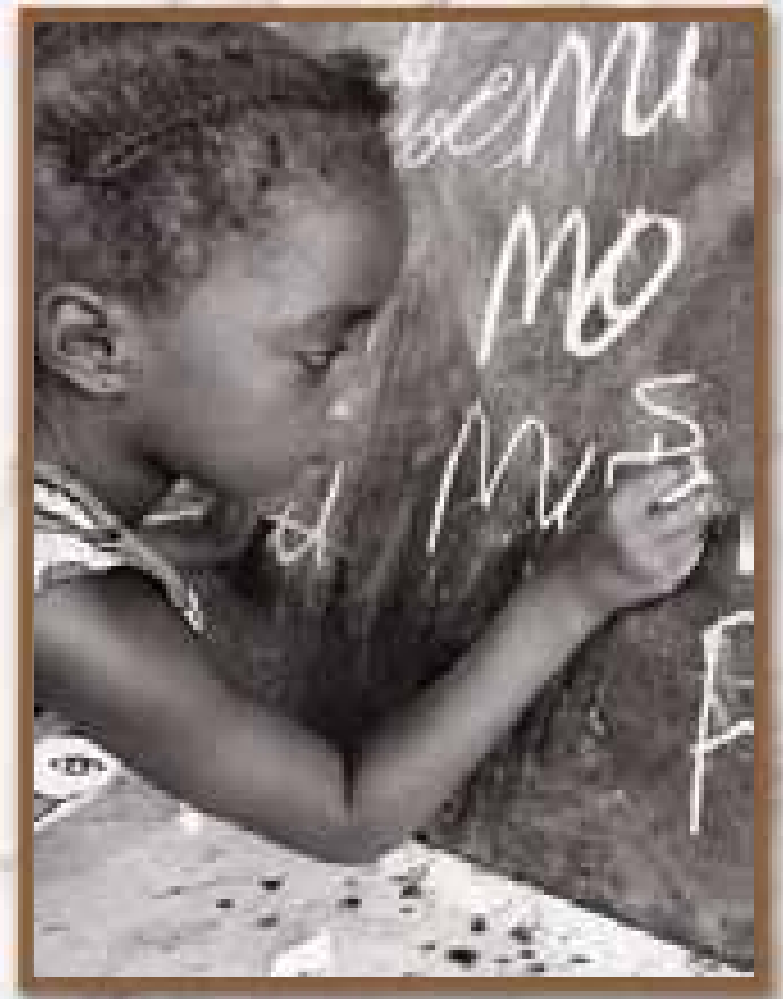




Basic Education

Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to support the mainstreaming of children's and women's rights and promote education for peace and "girl friendly" schools;



Basic Education

Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to support the mainstreaming of children's and women's rights and promote education for peace and "girl friendly" schools;
- to support communities in the rehabilitation of their schools, latrines and water sources;



Basic Education

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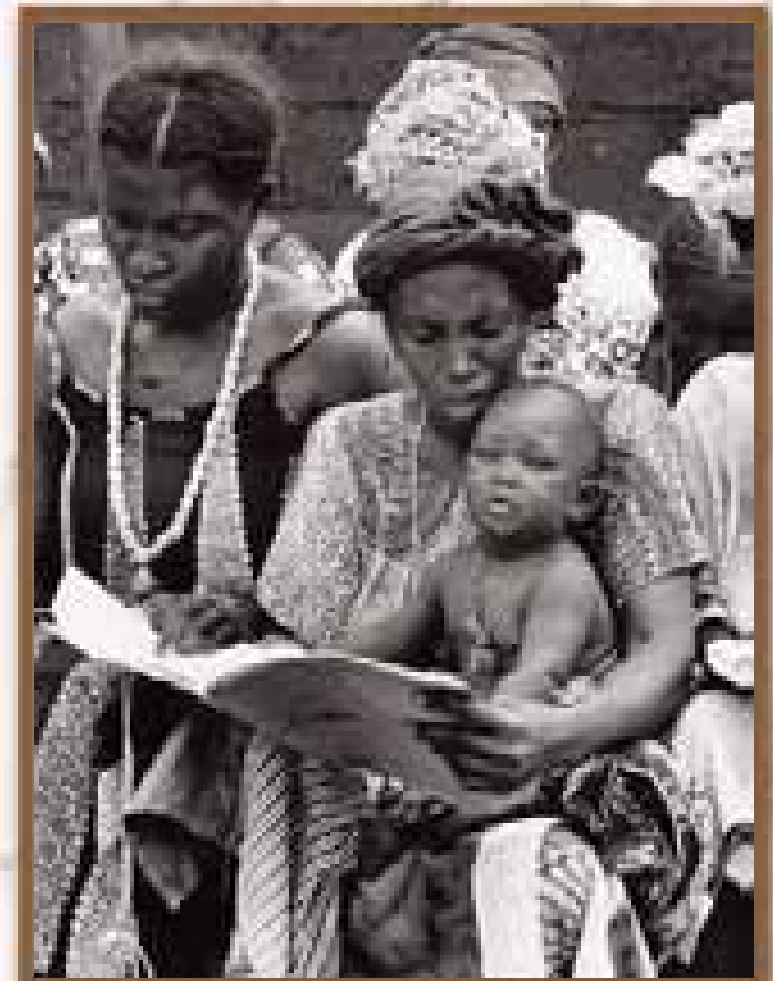
- to support the mainstreaming of children's and women's rights and promote education for peace and "girl friendly" schools;
- to support communities in the rehabilitation of their schools, latrines and water sources;
- to promote non-formal education and early childhood development (ECD) in selected communities;



Basic Education

Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to promote functional female literacy as approach to increase girls' attendance at school and to improve childcare;



Basic Education

Goals for 2003-2007 are:

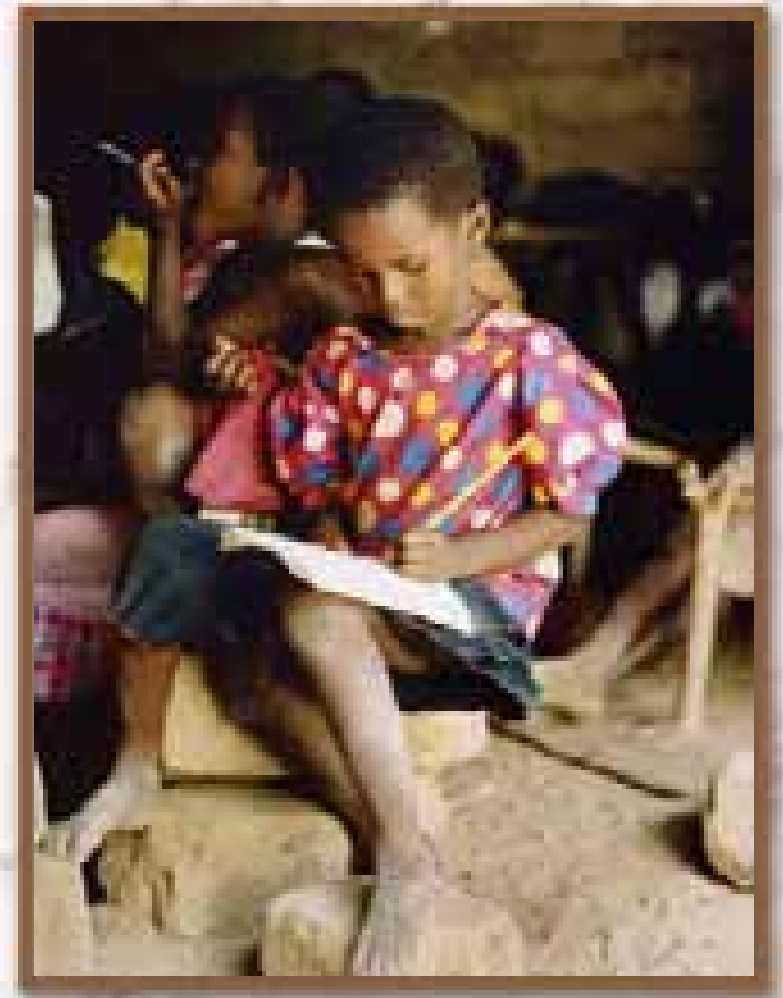
- to promote functional female literacy as approach to increase girls' attendance at school and to improve childcare;
- to empower students with life skills, particularly for protection against HIV/AIDS.





Education Challenges:

- About 59 per cent of girls and boys are not in school. It only takes about three dollars a month to keep a child in school. Some 440 schools need to be rehabilitated or built each year.



Education Challenges:

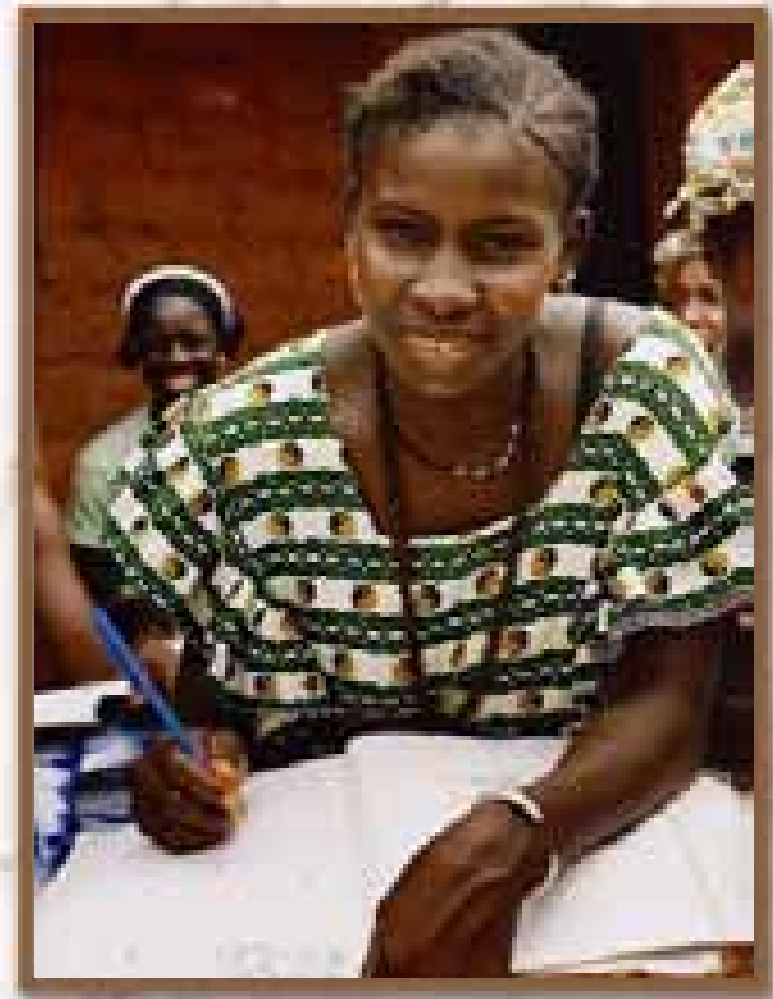
- About 59 per cent of girls and boys are not in school. It only takes about three dollars a month to keep a child in school. Some 440 schools need to be rehabilitated or built each year.
- About 66 per cent of the population cannot read and write.





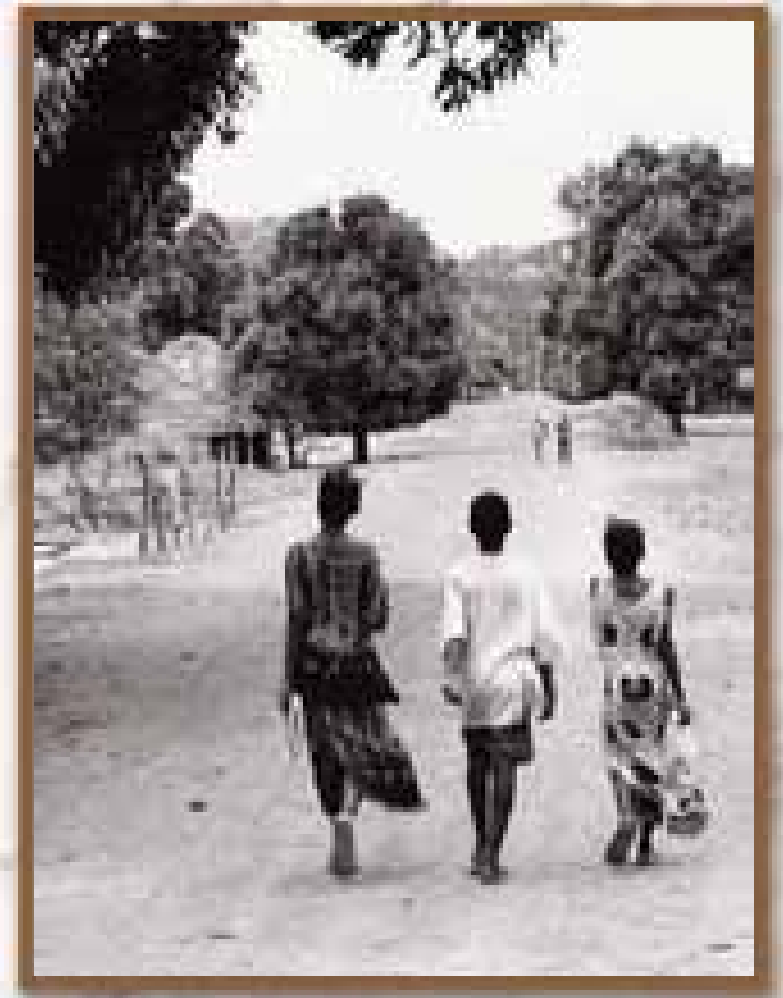
Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to harmonise national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to harmonise national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
- to strengthen the systems for child protection;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to promote community awareness on the CRC and CEDAW and all new legislation;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to promote community awareness on the CRC and CEDAW and all new legislation;
- to create a “youth friendly” environment;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to promote community awareness on the CRC and CEDAW and all new legislation;
- to create a “youth friendly” environment;
- to support life skills training for adolescents so that they can participate in their own development;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to improve the juvenile justice system;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

- to improve the juvenile justice system;
- to assess the scale of child abuse and harmful practices such as child trafficking, female genital mutilation, child prostitution and early marriages;



Protection and Participation Goals for 2003-2007 are:

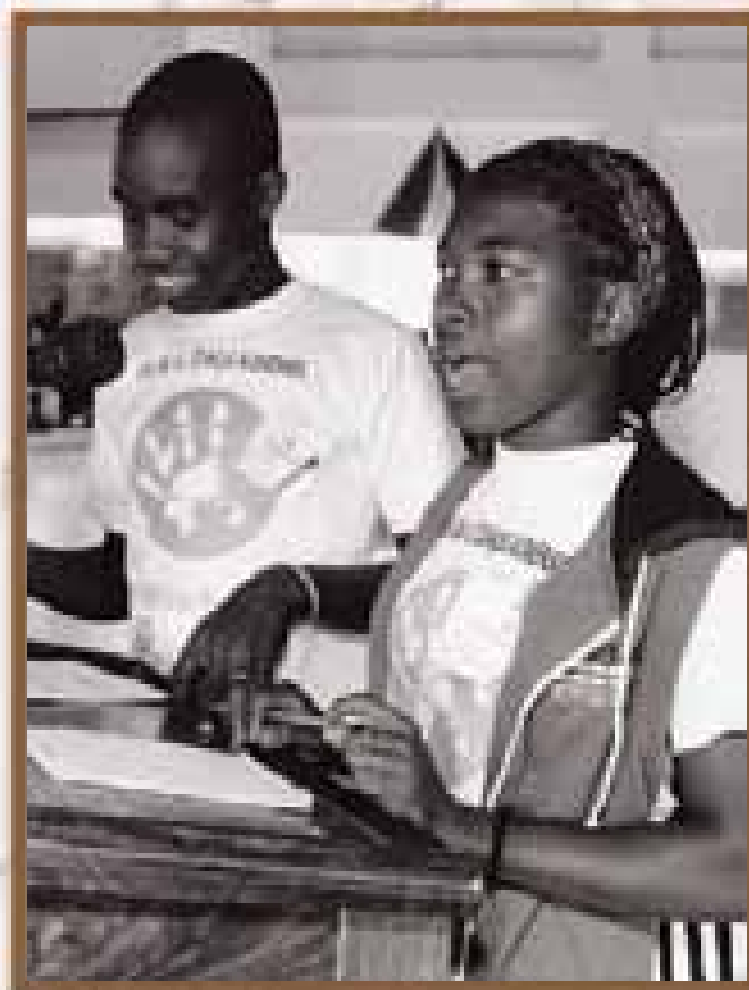
- to conduct additional birth registration campaigns so that 70 per cent of children are registered before their first birthday and 100 per cent before their fifth.





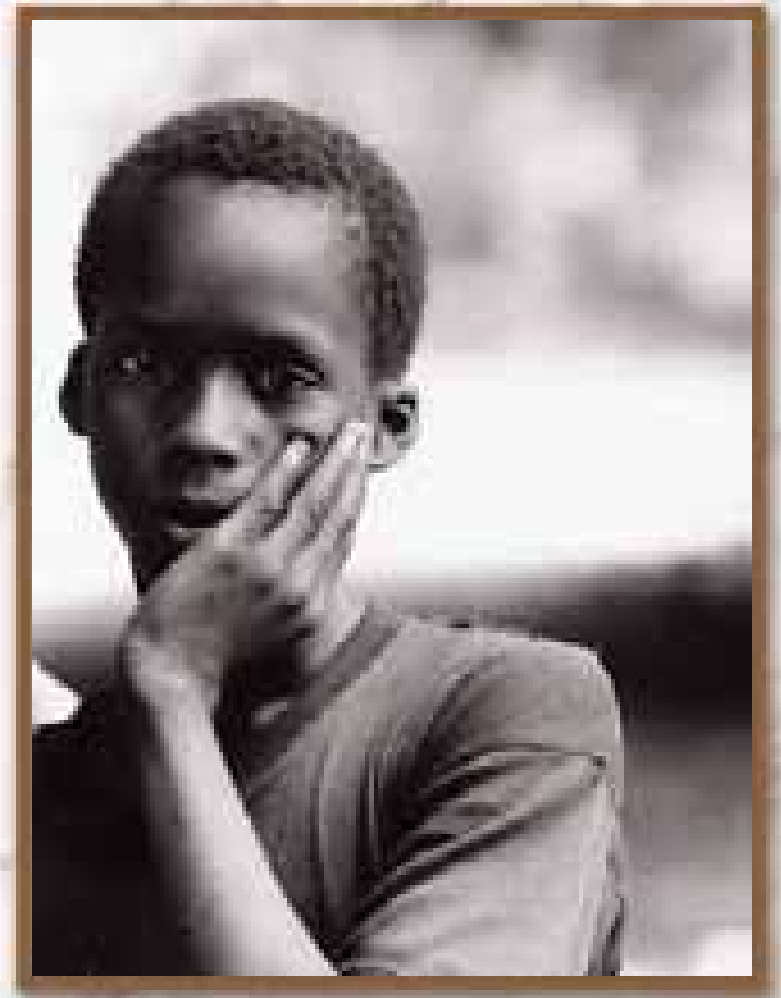
Protection and Participation Challenges:

- The legal frameworks for CRC/CEDAW need strengthening and child rights needs to be maintained first in the agenda.



Protection and Participation Challenges:

- The legal frameworks for CRC/CEDAW need strengthening and child rights needs to be maintained first in the agenda.
- The lack of a national policy for child protection and of clear monitoring indicators constitute a barrier to development of proper strategies





Social Policy and Communication for Development programme aims

- to support programmes through advocacy, social mobilisation, the media and fund-raising activities.



Multi-Sectoral activities:

HIV/AIDS:

- preventing mother to child transmission of HIV;



Multi-Sectoral activities:

HIV/AIDS:

- preventing mother to child transmission of HIV;
- screening and treating sexually transmitted infections;



Multi-Sectoral activities:

HIV/AIDS:

- preventing mother to child transmission of HIV;
- screening and treating sexually transmitted infections;
- providing information and counselling services that are attractive to the youth.



Multi-Sectoral activities:

Challenges:

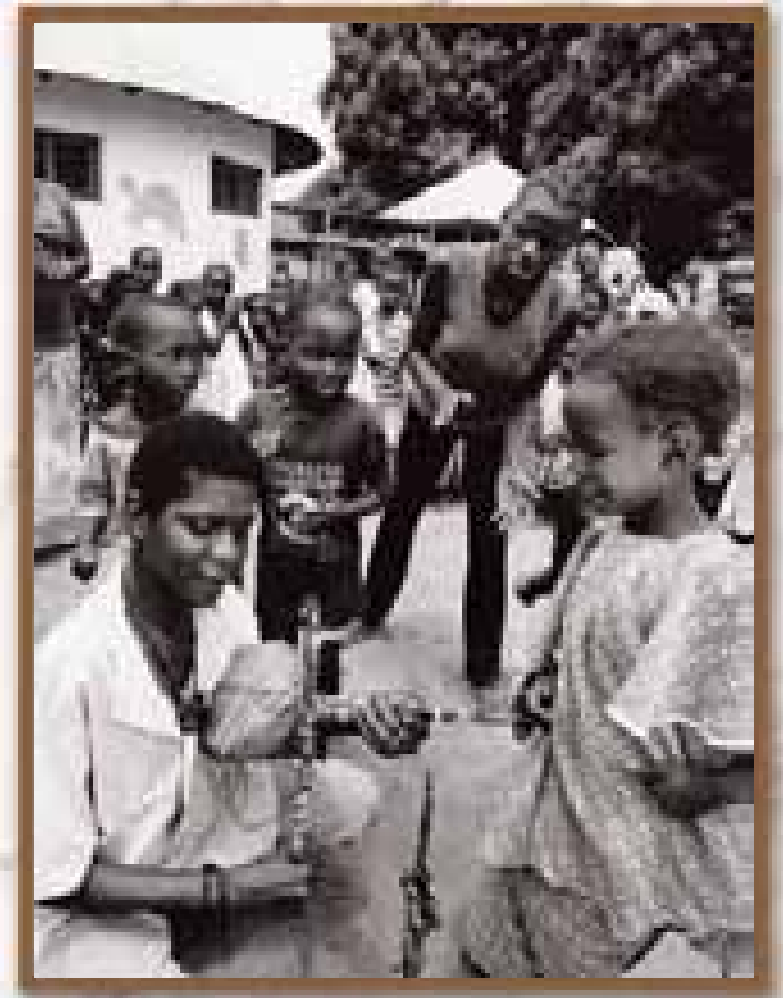
- Only 12 per cent of women aged 15-49 know all three of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission, i.e. having only one uninfected sex partner, using a condom every time and abstaining from sex.





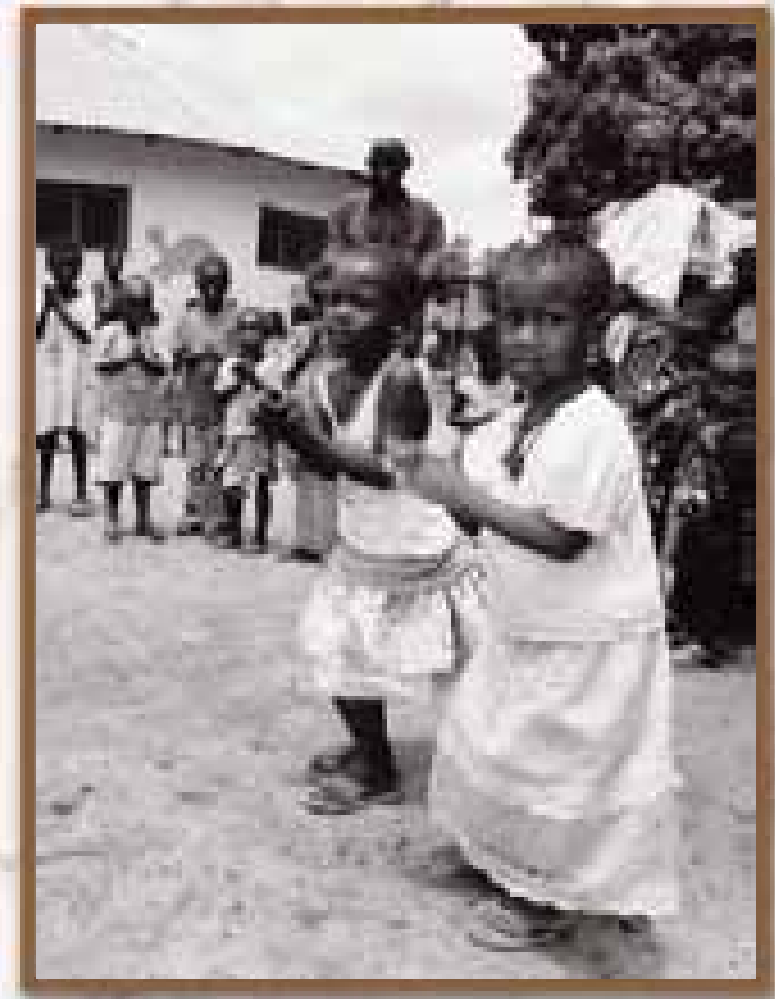
Integrated Early Child Development (IECD)

- promoting quality family care for 0-8 years children



Integrated Early Child Development (IECD)

- promoting quality family care for 0-8 years children
- making quality integrated basic services available to children and involving communities



Integrated Early Child Development (IECD)

- promoting quality family care for 0-8 years children
- making quality integrated basic services available to children and involving communities
- strengthening national policies for early childhood development, including birth registration



- The country's social indicators are some of the worst in the world. But given the small size of the population, with support from the international community, a huge difference can be made in Guinea-Bissau.



Text edited by
Ruth A. Ayisi

Photography
UNICEF Guinea-Bissau
\ Giacomo Pirozzi

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