

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



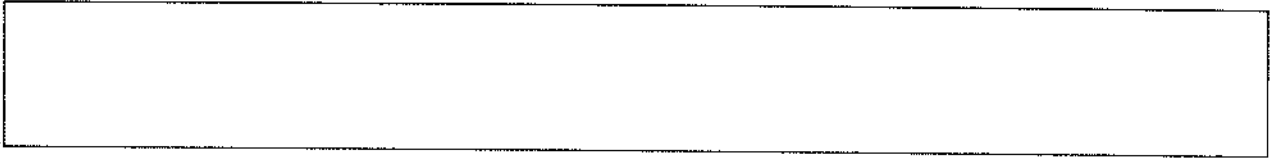
United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Guinea-Bissau
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Annual
DATE OF REPORT: 15.11.2018

<p>Project Title: Vers un nouvel équilibre en Guinée-Bissau : créer l'espace pour une réelle participation de la femme dans le règlement pacifique des conflits et la gouvernance</p> <p>Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway: 104809</p>	
<p>PBF project modality:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund:</p>
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): Interpeace, CSO</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Voz di Paz, Initiative for Peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau, CSO</p>	
<p>Project commencement date¹: 31.03.2017</p> <p>Project duration in months:² 18</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <p>Interpeace: \$ 534 184 USD</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>Total: 534 184 USD</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i></p> <p>How many tranches have been received so far: 2</p>	
<p>Report preparation:</p> <p>Project report prepared by: Interpeace</p> <p>Project report approved by: Interpeace</p> <p>Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:</p> <p>Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:</p> <p>Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes, the project undertook an evaluation/reflection exercise carried out by an external consultant. See draft report attached.</p>	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.



NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):
The project has come to an end as planned. The four implementation phases as initially designed and the activities for each have been completed and almost all of the project results achieved. The official end date of the project was the 31 August 2018. An evaluation and reflection exercise was carried out in September/October.

Earlier this year, Interpeace and Voz di Paz were encouraged by the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau to submit a cost-extension for the continuation of the project. A second phase of the project was then designed, based on insights gained through the implementation of the first phase. This second phase will be implemented as a continuation of the project, but with new activities, a new logframe and a distinct budget (as agreed upon with the PBF Secretariat). It will focus on creating tangible results concerning the increase in women's participation, on the basis of the results of the research and advocacy efforts carried out during the first phase of the project. The request for cost-extension for a duration of 18 months was submitted in August 2018 and is currently awaiting official confirmation and signature. However, as the extension is already informally secured, Interpeace was asked to submit this report as an annual report rather than a final report.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

The ongoing political impasse (since 2015) has further offset gains in women's participation in leadership and decision-making, which is at an all-time low. Women continue to be underrepresented in key positions or levels of decision-making across all societal sectors. In the current government (in place since April 2018) only five women feature in leadership positions (down from 6 in the previous government in 2015). The exclusion of women remains as a structural and cultural problem that inhibits inclusive and sustainable peacebuilding. Although progress has been made through the first phase of the project, it became clear that strong resistances to the promotion of women's participation remain and pose a threat to the gains already made for wider peacebuilding in the country. The second phase of this project will aim to contribute to diffusing these tensions while promoting a real transformation of the role of women in politics, civil society and the security and defence forces. Especially access of women to higher spheres of decision-making and leadership remains blocked by deeply engrained socio-cultural as well as structural hurdles. A further promotion of women's participation with an attention to wider peacebuilding goals therefore remains highly relevant in the context of Guinea-Bissau.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit),

The inclusive and participatory methodology applied in this project promoted real participation which allowed participants to become actors of change themselves to attain the commonly identified desired results, rather than imposing ideas. Participants are encouraged to play an active role in the problem-definition as well as in the design of action. This allows for appropriate contextualization in a way that is adapted to the lived experience of people on the ground, and at the same time fosters credibility, legitimacy, appropriation and ultimately sustainability. Moreover, the project involved a multitude of actors from all levels of society rather than just one type of actor, while also creating the necessary conditions for interaction. The public, civil society and national decision-makers were equally involved, with the aim of bringing the voices from the grassroots up to higher decision-making levels. This strategy of holistic engagement ensures collaboration between all sectors of society and allows for increased legitimacy and sustainability of project outcomes. Finally, the use of audio-visual tools (video, radio) has proven to be very important to reach a wider audience, especially in a context where practical considerations (e.g. geography, infrastructure) pose a challenge, but also where the culture of oral communication is still very strong. The use of these audio-visual tools allowed to stimulate a continued and wide-reaching dialogue.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

on track with significant peacebuilding results

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): The project has contributed to the advancement of gender equity through promoting the inclusion of women in governance, while at the same time building the foundations for a more peaceful society through strengthening the role of women in conflict resolution. New women mediators were integrated in Voz di Paz's Regional Spaces for Dialogue (local infrastructures for peace across Guinea-Bissau). The percentage of female members in these spaces increased from 23.5% to 46%. At a National Gathering of the Regional Spaces of Dialogue in June 2018, the importance of women in conflict resolution was discussed and affirmed by male and female participants. On a wider, societal scale, the project fostered a national dialogue and debate around the role of women in decision-making. The project gave voice to actors that would not typically be given the chance to express their opinions and concerns, while at the same time raising awareness on the issue of gender. Interpeace and Voz di Paz published a report to highlight the barriers to women in decision making. Radio spots and TV programs were broadcast more than 3000 times and debates with more than 180 participants were held. The capacities of key actors to advocate for gender in peacebuilding was strengthened through trainings held in Guinea-Bissau's eight regions with more than 250 women and men leaders, as well as journalists and Defence and Security Forces. As a result, advocacy initiatives were launched locally and in Bissau.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project had a strong impact on the individual level: raising consciousness for gender issues among participants, providing a new vision on the topic, increasing confidence of women, and fostering a feeling of "we are in this together". Many interviewed in the context of the evaluation of the project mentioned that the training they had received shaped their attitudes and behaviours in their social, political and professional environments. In addition to changing attitudes and behaviours, the project provided participants with tools – such as

networks and personal/professional skills – to act within their own spheres of influence. Thus, not only raising participants' self-confidence, but also furthering their ability to be proactive. Two participants in the trainings specifically mentioned that it empowered them to assume a leadership role that they would not have accepted previously. These changes on an individual level are matched by an expansive territorial reach across Guinea-Bissau through the use of the participatory methodology described above, but also the use of radio as a means to expand discussions across geographical and societal spheres, which has influenced everyday conversations and practices. The project was an important vehicle to spark an important debate and through its methodology enabled it to be continued beyond the project duration, preparing the ground for wider sociocultural change: "Voz di Paz sounded an alarm; it has awakened a consciousness".

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

The project did not encounter any major external challenges that would have impacted its smooth progression. Logistical challenges due to infrastructure were encountered but resolved without creating major impact.

The project implementation period was marked by institutional changes within the partner organization, Voz di Paz. The former Director transitioned out of her role (to pursue another career opportunity as Ambassador of Guinea-Bissau to France). The Director post was assumed by a long-time member. Additional team members were recruited to fill other vacant positions and further consolidate the team. These measures and close accompaniment of Interpeace ensured the institutional continuity of Voz di Paz.

In programmatic terms, limited time for the development and follow-up on advocacy activities, coupled with a lower level of advocacy skills among beneficiaries than expected, lead to limited outcomes in this area. Capacity needs of key actors in term of advocacy and the follow-up of advocacy actions is one of the elements that has been included in the considerations for the second phase of the project. Moreover, the project highlighted a certain level of resistance to the inclusion of women in decision-making spheres that can be observed among men and society in general.

Considerations of how to tackle this resistance with a peacebuilding approach formed the basis for the design of the second phase of the project.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

n/a

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Draft evaluation report (prepared by external consultant Jared Ordway)

English translation of "Fala di Mindjer" report.

Documentary film (Vimeo link)

Examples of success stories on the important role of women collected

Video clips on success stories (links)

Analysis of RSD conflict reports

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Women participate more actively in the peaceful resolution of local conflicts, and their contribution is recognized by society.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

From January to November 2018 significant progress has been made towards achieving Outcome 1.

Project activities have enhanced women's engagement in the resolution of local conflicts (output 1.1) through Voz di Paz's Regional Spaces of Dialogue (RSD) which act as a network of Voz di Paz in the eight regions of Guinea-Bissau in charge of mediating and documenting the occurrence and resolution of local conflict. Conflicts resolved by the RSD have seen a steady increase in the active contribution from female members, even if the final target of 60% was not reached yet (at the time of reporting the rate is at 31,8% still a notable increase from only 7,4% in 2012).

Recognition of the role of women in conflict resolution is on the upswing. For example, a National Gathering of the RSDs was held in June 2018 to discuss the role of women in conflict resolution. After the gathering, male participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire on the importance of women in conflict resolution and 100% of respondents recognized the important role of women, with 92,1% classifying it as very important.

Beyond this national gathering, the important contribution of women to the resolution of conflict was also documented through the collection of 20 success stories (output 1.2). 9 video clips were then produced to illustrate these stories and transmit them to a wider audience. Moreover, 6 radio spots highlighting these success stories were broadcast 444 times on national and regional radios and continue to be broadcast to date. These activities shed light on the role of women in local conflict resolution and the added value of women for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

On the individual level, the project had a positive impact on more than 200 women across Guinea-Bissau. Capacity strengthening and accompaniment activities enhanced their abilities to resolve conflicts through mediation within their own spheres of influence. It is expected that these individual-level changes will translate into change at the communal level, where these women mediators can inspire and nurture change on a broader scale. Moreover, 29 of these more than 200 women were integrated into Voz di Paz's RSDs where they take an active role in mediating and documenting local conflict. The ratio of female members in these RSDs is now at 46% and in itself displays the important role of women in conflict resolution and mediating roles, which can act as a best practice example for peacebuilding on a wider, national scale. The changes described above not only illustrate the importance of women's participation in the peaceful resolution of local conflict, but also exhibit that women's

contribution and influence are an important added-value and a source of resilience for local communities and beyond.

Outcome 2: The population and political actors better understand the obstacles and added-value of women's participation in decision-making.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

The perspectives of women and men on the challenges to women's participation in governance and political decision-making, as well as recommendations on how to enhance women's participation, were collected through an extensive participatory research process, validated at a 2-day event, documented and disseminated through various means (audio-visual tools and written material) (output 2.1). All stakeholders engaged demonstrated a high interest in better understanding the role of women in decision-making.

The documentation process has not only allowed to gather and record information, but also to convey the perspectives of the people of Guinea-Bissau on the issue as well as generate a public, national debate on the issue (output 2.2). Dissemination activities and awareness raising efforts were continued throughout the reporting period (January to November 2018) and have proven relevant to sustain a continued reflection and interest among a broad range of stakeholders and a wide audience.

The pioneer report "Fala di Mindjer" published in March 2018 was distributed in a Portuguese and English version among stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau as well as beyond the national sphere to regional and international contacts in policy-making, practice and academia. The report was cited on multiple occasions by other organizations and activist as having guided their own efforts in advancing discussions on gender issues and the participation of women. Report findings have inspired collaboration of other stakeholders and civil society organizations on specific issues. Moreover, direct research transfer was observed through the evaluation of the project: "one example of relevant research transfer is the use of Fala di Mindjer in research design and new data generation expected to be published by RENLUV-GB in a November 2018 report on Gender Based Violence; the first of its kind after nearly a 10-year gap".

A number of radio spots and programmes were produced, debates held on radio and national TV, and a documentary film broadcast on national TV and in live showings. The use of radio in sensitization and dissemination efforts has contributed to fostering wider debate, discussion and the contestation of norms around the issues of gender. Almost all interviewees that were consulted as part of the project evaluation (25 in total) mentioned the positive impact of the radio programming.

Improved understanding of the challenges to the inclusion of women as well as the role of women in political decision-making allows for concepts to be better owned by people. Building greater understanding of this issue allowed for tackling a taboo issue and sparking open discussion and contestation of norms through a participatory approach. Outcome 2 therefore contributed to a culture of dialogue where women and gender issues play a greater role, in line with the principle of inclusion. Increased knowledge is a first step towards greater engagement for gender equity.

Outcome 3: Women and men leaders, politicians and Security and Defense Forces (SDF) recognize the importance of women's participation and allow for a strengthened role of women in decision-making.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Most women and men leaders, politicians and leaders among the SDF now recognize the importance of women's participation. Moreover, the capacities of women and men leaders to advocate more efficiently for gender have been reinforced (output 3.1). The project has provided actors with fundamental tools for advocacy, while raising a sense of consciousness on the challenges and benefits involved in women's participation.

More than 200 participants were implicated in trainings for women leaders on gender and peacebuilding. 86% of women trained reported to have gained an increased understanding and ownership over key messages around gender and peacebuilding. Capacity building workshops and trainings on advocacy for gender were offered in Bissau and in the regions for civil society, SDF and journalists to increase the engagement in and coherence of advocacy actions (output 3.2). Some advocacy actions of participants in project activities were recorded. One prominent example being a member of the army, who had participated in the training, advocating with her superior for increased access of women to higher echelons. This prompted the superior to allow female corps members to access training opportunities, for the first time.

In the political arena, a number of quality acts from political actors seeking to contribute to greater participation of women in decision-making were recorded throughout the reporting period. Most notably, Voz di Paz contributed to the process of advocacy for the Quota Law recently passed in Guinea-Bissau, through its involvement in the Group of Women Facilitators. Voz di Paz also provided advocacy training to the Women's Political Platform (PPM) and thus directly support those who played a central role in advancing the Quota Law. Many of the other stakeholders involved in the development and promotion of the Quota Law were also directly involved in project activities such as the National Consultation.

Significant progress has been made on the recognition of the importance of women's participation has been made and advocacy efforts for increased participation of women in decision-making have been undertaken. However, a true impact on the number of women in decision making circles remains to be seen, as the short timeframe of the project did not lead to tangible results in that realm. Much remains to be done to have gender equity become a true national priority especially on the political agenda and to allow for real access of women to decision-making spheres. The extension of this project will focus on creating tangible results concerning the increase in women's participation, to further the advocacy efforts initiated during this reporting period.

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

1.3

Cross-cutting issues

<p>National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project has sought to include government representatives at the local, regional and national levels in all activities to ensure buy-in and trigger ownership over the project results. Government's interest in integrating project results in relevant programmes has been demonstrated by their engagement in key project moments as exemplified by the speech of the representative of the Ministry for Women, Family and Social Cohesion at the public launch of the report (output 2.1) who openly committed to incorporating the report findings into the Ministry's workplan.</p> <p>Despite regular engagement and demonstrated commitment, political instability in Guinea-Bissau, resulting in the frequent replacement of ministry representatives, affected the overall government ownership. The April 2018 government formation and reshuffling of ministries, which consequently eliminated the Ministry for Women, Family and Social Cohesion supporting the project, further attests to this situation. Nonetheless, the governmental Institute of Women and Children actively participated in the advocacy campaign supporting the Quota Law discussion. This shows a certain level of ownership among the technical cadre at the governmental level.</p>
<p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>The project has been monitored according to the M&E plan and following internal monitoring methods. Monitoring tables for activities and indicators' progress have been developed and shared with all team members seeking to nurture horizontal collaboration and shared responsibility on project monitoring. Regular updates communicated by the local partner as well as meetings between Interpeace and the local partner helped to monitor the advancement of project activities, record and better understand the achievement of key results, record the state of project indicators, and discuss challenges met along the way as well as possible mitigation strategies.</p> <p>The evaluation of the project concluded that while data is being collected to monitor and record project progress, improvements could be made in the way data is utilized for strategic reflections or the assessment of longer-term impact beyond the project duration. This is a recommendation and lesson-learned that will be taken on board for the second phase of the project.</p>
<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report.</p>	<p>As agreed by the PBSO, the evaluation of the project was undertaken after the official project end date (31.09.2018). All contractual arrangements were finalized before the end date, while the evaluation itself was carried out in September and October 2018. After the publishing of a call</p>

<p>Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>for proposals, and in consultation with the PBF-Secretariat for Guinea-Bissau, an international, Portuguese-speaking consultant with knowledge of the Bissau-Guinean context was chosen. Jared Ordway was subsequently contracted for the evaluation. As the extension of the project was informally approved around the same time, it was decided, in consultation with the PBF-Secretariat, to still go ahead with the evaluation and add a component of reflection to identify lessons learned and recommendations for the second phase of the project. Rather than a strict evaluation, it was thus framed as an evaluation and reflection exercise with a focus on learning. The consultant was present on-site in Bissau with travel to the regions from 19 September to 2 October 2018. Both the Voz di Paz team, as well as the Interpeace Programme Officer for Guinea-Bissau and the Interpeace Head of Programmes for West Africa prepared and accompanied the engagement of the consultant on-site. At the internal level, relevant files were collected and made available to facilitate the evaluation. A detailed report on the evaluation and reflection exercise has been prepared by the consultant and is currently being finalized.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project has helped to raise the visibility and recognition of Interpeace and Voz di Paz's work in Guinea-Bissau as the main credible and capable peacebuilding NGO in the country. This has led to three concrete funding commitments that were secured in parallel to the project implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aforementioned cost-extension of the current PBF-funded project for a second phase with an additional 18-month time frame and a budget of 427,714 USD. 2. A 24-month project of 494,754 EUR (approx. 563,656 USD), funded by the European Union, with Voz di Paz as the main applicant and Interpeace as the co-applicant. Project activities have commenced in September 2018. The project seeks to strengthen mechanisms and capacities for enhanced citizenry in the justice sector in Guinea-Bissau. 3. A 10-month collaboration with UNICEF/UNDP for the implementation of a PBF-funded project on supporting political and institutional stabilization of the Justice sector for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau. Interpeace and Voz di Paz will carry out the implementation of project activities related to qualitative research, awareness raising, advocacy and monitoring, for a total budget of 60,199,295 XOF (approx. 104,554 USD).
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>As highlighted in the evaluation of the project, the project has contributed to wider efforts around gender equity in a unique, timely, constructive and complementary fashion. Project results have been broadly shared with other organizations, donors and government members and</p>

	<p>bodies. Numerous initiatives for women empowerment have been launched by donors and the government as a result. Examples are the submission and approval of a Quota Law for parliament, but also the organization of events such as a Conference of Women and Girls for Peace with more than 1000 participants organized by the Council of Women and Girls for Peace. Moreover, the project took a unique approach in the context of Guinea-Bissau in framing gender issues around questions of “equity” rather than “equality”. Gender initiatives usually approach the question from a purely “women’s equality” perspective. The project, however, promoted a whole-of-society peacebuilding approach. The results of the participatory research of this project provided clear evidence in which way the promotion of women’s participation can generate important societal tensions not only between women and men but also between women. This further highlighted the need for a peacebuilding approach to the topic. This recognition prepared the ground to influence other actors to reorient both planned and ongoing interventions in the women’s empowerment field.</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Interpeace and Voz di Paz have taken anticipated steps to help ensure the sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support. Specific efforts have been undertaken to disseminate and raise awareness about project results, in a view to help sustain the relevance and use of all findings and materials produced beyond the project life by a wide range of actors such as university students and professors, community radios, political leaders from the regions and in the capital, and opinion leaders at the national level. To this end, written materials (qualitative report and cartoons) and audio-visual materials (radio programs and videos) have been broadly disseminated and made available online for future reference.</p> <p>Starting from lessons-learned and best practices from the project, Interpeace and Voz di Paz presented a proposal for a second phase of the project which has been informally approved (as aforementioned) aiming to further promote women leadership and participation in political life and in the Security and Defense Forces. The second phase of the project will focus on increasing women’s participation in decision making starting from the results achieved during the first phase of the project.</p>
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Legislative elections initially scheduled for May 2018 and then postponed to November 2018, therefore falling outside of the project timeframe, made the political situation and the interaction with Government’s members and political parties more delicate but fortunately did not lead to political manipulation risks as often experienced in pre-electoral periods. None of the potential risks identified</p>

	<p>at the beginning of the project materialized (as well as no new ones emerged) that could have threatened the achievement of the project results. The changes in the government due to political instability were well managed due to the solid relationship Voz di Paz has with its partners and due to Voz di Paz's recognized neutrality and reputation. Since January 2018, other projects by national and international organizations in the field of women's participation in political decision-making have emerged. Risks of duplication, overlap or conflation were averted through investment in specific efforts to demonstrate the unique added-value of Voz di Paz and complementarity with these emerging initiatives to project beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project in its entirety was focused on addressing issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. During the reporting period specifically, activities of capacity building (activities 1.1.2 and 3.1.1) and accompaniment (activities 1.1.3 and 3.1.3) in the field of conflict mediation and advocacy for gender and peacebuilding have contributed to enhancing women and men's knowledge on gender and advocacy strategies. In addition, activities of dissemination (activity 2.2.2) and public debate (activity 2.2.4) have enabled to build greater awareness about the role of women in decision making at the political, social and cultural levels. These activities proved essential in contributing to building a common understanding of perceptions around women's empowerment. In that framework, radio spots and programs disseminated at the national level on 2 private and 33 community radios (activity 2.2.4) were conducive in disseminating results and breaking taboos about gender. Finally, advocacy activities (activity 3.2.2) allowed to bring messages from the grassroots as captured during the national consultation (activity 2.1.2) to the attention of decision-makers and opinion leaders, in a view to better integrate project results and promote women's empowerment at political and policy levels.</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project relies strongly on Voz di Paz's collaboration with 2 national and 33 community radios throughout Guinea-Bissau. Community radios play a fundamental role in the sensitization activities as they reach communities that otherwise would be isolated due to the lack of infrastructure in the country. This helped to connect communities and spread messages, thus maximizing the impact of the project. There is a clear need for increased technical and financial assistance to community radios by specialized actors to ensure the sustainability of project activities of different interventions that rely on them for sensitization and communication activities. We are aware</p>

	<p>that other interventions, also financed by the PBF, are focusing on the media sector as a key component for peacebuilding and welcome these initiatives. Interpeace and Voz di Paz would also like to take this opportunity to thank the local PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau for the excellent collaboration throughout this project. The positive and constructive relationship that was built and sustained with the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau has fundamentally contributed in many aspects to the project's success and has had catalytic effects beyond its scope. The collaboration could serve as an example for best practice in donor-recipient relationships.</p>
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1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: Using the *Project Results Framework* as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Women participate more actively in the peaceful resolution of local conflicts, and their contribution is recognized by society	Indicator 1.1 % of conflicts resolved by the Regional Spaces for Dialogue (RSD) with an active contribution from female members Indicator 1.2 % of male members of RSDs who recognize the important role of women in the resolution of conflicts	7.5% (in 2012, 2 out of 27 conflicts reported mentioned the contribution of women) baseline not established	60%	out of 170 conflicts resolved, 54 have seen women play an active role, corresponding to 31.8% of conflicts resolved out of 76 respondents (at a National Gathering of the RSDs), 100% recognized the important role of women in conflict resolution; of which 92.1% qualified it as very important, 6.6% as important and	Low reporting rate by women in RSDs; reports prepared by male RSDs may not specifically point out women's role even if there was a contribution n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				1.3% as reasonably important		
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Women engage themselves more actively in the resolution of local conflict	Indicator 1.1.1 % of the RSD members who are women	23.5%	48%	46%	Three women that had been shortlisted and offered to become members of a RSD declined for personal reasons. Voz di Paz looked for other potential candidates with similar levels of legitimacy and credibility, but was unable to identify suitable replacements by the time of this report.	46%
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of female RSD members and in Bissau trained in leadership and management of conflict (mediation)	16	48	45	Three women that had been shortlisted and offered to become members of a RSD declined for personal reasons. Voz di Paz looked for other potential candidates with similar levels of legitimacy and credibility, but was unable to identify suitable replacements by the time of this report.	45
Output 1.2 The contribution of women to	Indicator 1.2.1 # of cases/reports on the important role of women in	0	10	20 stories of success on the important role of women were	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
the resolution of local conflicts is documented	the resolution of conflicts, documented by the National Gathering of RSDs			gathered and 9 short videos produced to illustrate these stories		
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of radio programs/spots documenting the evolution of these women's role in conflict management	0	10 spots; 700 broadcastings	6 spots, broadcast 444 times	The team collected 20 stories of success. Due to technical problems, the amount of hours recorded to illustrate the evolution of the role of these women in conflict management was not enough to produce 10 spots. Therefore, only 6 spots were produced. Broadcasting is still ongoing.	6 spots
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
Outcome 2 The population and political actors better understand the obstacles and added-value of	Indicator 1.3.2					
	Indicator 2.1 % of people randomly interviewed on the street who have listened to the radio/television programs or have read the	n/a	30 (disaggregated by age/gender)	25 people of which 14 female and 11 male (from different sectors) interviewed as part of the evaluation in Sept/Oct 2018 clearly highlighted the radio	Considering that the audience of its written and audiovisual documentation was quite specific, and due to practical challenges of carrying out random interviews, information extracted for the evaluation was used to assess this indicator. Data was disaggregated by gender, but not by age.	25 (disaggregated by gender)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
women's participation in political decision-making	documentation (report, brochure, film) and have changed their understanding of the challenges and potential in the political participat Indicator 2.2 # of key actors (government, political parties, SDF, opinion leaders, etc.) who show that they take into account the results of the consultation for greater participation of women	0	10	programmes as an important tool that helped them and others change their understanding 15 key actors from all political parties and opinion leaders from civil society have demonstrated, on camera or through radio, their engagement to promote women's enhanced role in politics, after being exposed to the results from Interpeace and Voz di Paz's report.	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 2.1 The perspectives of men and women on the challenges and the value of the participation of women in political decision-making and the ways of strengthening it has been documented	Indicator 2.1.1 # of participants at the consultation	0	600 adjusted to 591 (disaggregated by gender (at least 50% women), age (at least 30% young people), place (8 regions + Bissau), ethnic group (all the major groups)	591 participants in the consultations, including 58% of women and 26% of youth (less than 35 years old), from all regions of Guinea-Bissau and the autonomous Sector of Bissau.	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.2 % of participants in the consultations who change their understanding of the challenges et the potential in the political	n/a	70 (disaggregated by age/gender); adjusted to 80% in June 2017 report (the consultations	88 % of the 183 participants interviewed reported a change in their understanding of the obstacles and the potential for women's	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	participation of women		led to more positive responses than expected).	participation in political decision-making, and reported that the consultation inspired them to influence their communities (out of the four survey questions, 88% responded "m		
Output 2.2 The population and political actors debate over the challenges and added-value of women's participation in political decision-	Indicator 2.2.1 # of copies of the report distributed	0	500 reports, 1000 comic books	370 printed copies of report distributed and 397 electronic copies distributed through the mailing list. The report was also made available on the Interpeace website and social media. 1000 copies of the comic books distributed.	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
making, and action plans to strengthen it.	Indicator 2.2.2 # of radio and TV programs, debates and broadcastings	0	40 spots, 4 debates, 3000 broadcastings (Radio); 1 spot, 1 debate, 2 broadcastings (TV)	3 radio spots have been broadcast 3141 times; 40 radio programs broadcast on radio 196 times; 4 debates held on radio and 2 on TV; 1 documentary film broadcast 3 times on the National Guinea-Bissau TV channel and 6 programmes on women stories broadcast 444 times.	n/a	n/a
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1 Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3 Women and men leaders, politicians and Security	Indicator 3.1 # and quality of acts from political actors who seek to contribute to a	n/a	4 acts of quality, for instance: changes in political	1-Approval of the Quota Law proposal for women participation in	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
<p>and Defense Forces (SDF) recognize the importance of women's participation and allow for a strengthened role of women in decision-making</p>	<p>greater participation of women in political decision-making</p>		<p>parties' programs, governmental roadmaps</p>	<p>Parliament 2- PAIGC introduced internal quotas for women 3- PRS introduced internal quotas for women 4-Reflection Day organized on the 8th of March by members of local government in Buba</p>		
	<p>Indicator 3.2 If elections take place during the project period, increase (in %) of the number of women who participated in the project, who present their candidacies on electoral lists for the first time, and</p>	<p>to be established</p>	<p>20 % of increase in electoral candidacies, 10 % of increase in the elections</p>	<p>Legislative elections scheduled for May 2018 have been postponed to November 2018. Therefore, no advancement can be monitored with this indicator.</p>	<p>Elections not taking place within project period.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	% of these women who are elected					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Women and men leaders' capacities in communication are strengthened and allow them to advocate more effectively.	Indicator 3.1.1 # of trainings for women leaders on gender and peacebuilding	0	12	12 trainings were held with more than 200 participants (10 in the RSDs and 2 in Bissau)	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 3.1.2 # of trainings on the use of radio for advocacy	0	2 (40% women)	2 trainings with journalists, with 14 and 20 participants (of which 50% women)	n/a	n/a
Output 3.2 Female and male leaders, politicians and SDF engage themselves actively in a more	Indicator 3.2.1 # sessions between women from different political parties and between them and their activist support base	0	4	3 sessions have been organized by women leaders in the regions of Quinará and Bafatá, bringing together women and men in a dialogue about	Due to logistical problem the last session foreseen for July 2018 has not been organized and follow up.	3

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
coordinated and coherent way in advocacy				their respective engagements towards greater women participation. Voz di Paz has documented these efforts.		
	Indicator 3.2.2 # of internal meetings and advocacy actions (e.g. formulation of implementation strategies, meetings with authorities) carried out by the Advocacy Group	0	4 internal meetings, 4 advocacy actions	1-Meeting with PPM 2-Meeting with the Insitute for Women and Children 3- Partnership agreement with PPM 4-Lobbying strategy for Quota Law; 1-Meeting with deputies and submission of QL 2-Conference of women and girls for peace 3- Projection of the documentary and	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				debate 4-Meeting with PRS women		
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): We have received 2 project budget tranches. Respectively usd 267092 and usd 213674

The overall level of expenditures (usd 534,184) against the total budget is 100%

The overall level of expenditures (usd 534,184) against the tranches received is 111%

The explanation for this being Interpeace has advanced the overspent which will be recovered through the payment of the outstanding final tranche.

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: Next few weeks

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): N/a

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: N/a

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

Annex - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - Please add a new column for each recipient organization	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)	Level of expenditure/commitment in % to date
OUTCOME 1:					
Output 1.1:	Les femmes s'engagent plus activement dans la résolution des conflits locaux	61,919			65,235 - (105%)
Activity 1.1.1:					
Activity 1.1.2:					
Activity 1.1.3:					
Output 1.2:	Les femmes sont reconnues comme acteurs actifs et incontournables dans la résolution des conflits locaux	62,399			65,360 - (105%)
Activity 1.2.1:					
Activity 1.2.2:					
Activity 1.2.3:					
Output 1.3:					
Activity 1.3.1:					
Activity 1.3.2:					
Activity 1.3.3:					
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:		124,318			130,595 - (105%)
OUTCOME 2:					

Output 2.1:	Les perspectives des hommes et des femmes sur les défis et le potentiel de la participation politique des femmes et les pistes d'action pour la renforcer sont documentées	99,375			89,977 (91%)
Activity 2.1.1:					
Activity 2.1.2:					
Activity 2.1.3:					
Output 2.2:	La population et les acteurs politiques débattent les défis et le potentiel de participation politique des femmes et les pistes d'action pour la renforcer	97435			96,248 (99%)
Activity 2.2.1:					
Activity 2.2.2:					
Activity 2.2.3:					
Output 2.3:					
Activity 2.3.1:					
Activity 2.3.2:					
Activity 2.3.3:					
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:		196,810			186,225 (95%)

OUTCOME 3:					
Output 3.1:	Les capacités de communication des femmes (et hommes) leaders sont renforcées et permettent de faire un plaidoyer plus efficace	78,955			79,912 (101%)
Activity 3.1.1:					
Activity 3.1.2:					
Activity 3.1.3:					
Output 3.2:	Les femmes (et hommes) leaders, politiques et des FDS s'engagent activement et d'une manière plus coordonnée et cohérente dans le plaidoyer	69,155			76,322 (110%)
Activity 3.2.1:					
Activity 3.2.2:					
Activity 3.2.3:					
Output 3.3:					
Activity 3.3.1:					
Activity 3.3.2:					
Activity 3.3.3:					
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 3:		148,110			156,235 (105%)
OUTCOME 4:					
Output 4.1:					
Activity 4.1.1:					
Activity 4.1.2:					
Activity 4.1.3:					
Output 4.2:					
Activity 4.2.1:					
Activity 4.2.2:					
Activity 4.2.3:					
Output 4.3:					
Activity 4.3.1:					
Activity 4.3.2:					
Activity 4.3.3:					
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 4:					
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above:					

Project operational costs if not included in activities above

Project M&E budget	External evaluation et Audit	30000			26,183 (-87%)
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:					
Indirect support costs (7%):		499,237			499,237 (-100%)
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		34,947			34947
		534,184			534,184

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Interpeace			Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	Total tranche 3	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (50%)	Tranche 2 (40%)	Tranche 3 (10%)				
1. Staff and other personnel	178,519	112,805		178,519	112,805		291,324
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	14,108	6,549		14,108	6,549		20,657
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	843	6,359		843	6,359		7,201
4. Contractual services	18,539	71,820		18,539	71,820		90,359
5. Travel	18,708	21,155		18,708	21,155		39,862
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts				-	-		-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	30,532	19,302		30,532	19,302		49,834
Sub-Total Project Costs	261,248	237,989	-	261,248	237,989	-	499,237
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	18,287	16,659	-	18,287	16,659	-	34,947
TOTAL	279,535	254,648	-	279,535	254,648	-	534,184