

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



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Guinea-Bissau

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL:** Annual

**DATE OF REPORT:** 15 November 2019

|   |  |
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| <b>Project Title:</b> PBF/IRF-211: Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau  |  |
| <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 108258   |  |
| <b>PBF project modality:</b>  | <b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF   | <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PRF  | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund                           |
| <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>  |  |
| <b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b>   |  |
| UN recipient organizations: UNFPA, UN Women, WFP  |  |
| <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b>  |  |
| UNIOGBIS; Gorée Institute; Ministry of Education – Adult Literacy Section; INDE; National Statistics Institute; National Institute of Studies and Research INEP; National Election Commission; Voz di Paz |  |
| CSOs: <i>Associação das Mulheres de Atividade Económica (AMAE)</i> ; AD, COAJOC; ECAS-D; Guiarroz; KAFO; Tinguena; PPM (Women's Political Platform).  |  |
| <b>Project commencement date</b> <sup>1</sup> : 19 December 2017  |  |
| <b>Project duration in months</b> <sup>2</sup> : 27. (NCE submitted)  |  |
| <b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below?</b>  |  |

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

- Gender promotion initiative
- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

**Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**

UN Women: \$ 634,114

UNEPFA: \$ 687,955

WFP: \$ 453,413

Total: \$ 1,775,482

*\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSD's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*

**How many tranches have been received so far: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche received**

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Laura Turrini Brandão ( UNFPA) Albertine Gomes ( UNWOMEN) e Helder Baticã (WFP)

Project report approved by: Janet Murdock

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: YES

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: SEE COMMENTS BELOW

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:

## **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 stands at 79% of the implementation. The second tranche was received 2 weeks ago and the project was extended until 31 March 2020. The election-related work is nearly completed and the Civil Society Monitoring Methodology is broadly considered an international accomplishment. UNWOMEN, UNFPA and UNIOGBIS Gender Unit in partnership with EU have helped with the formation of Civil Society Electoral Monitoring Cell during 2019 Legislative and Presidential Elections, with an exercise that lasts three days with monitors spread across the country that helped identify the risks and threats to voting, including gender-based violence. The methodology was improved for the Presidential Elections based on the experience from the Legislative Elections last March and could become a replicable model of election oversight.

Also, building on the legislative elections experience, when the project organized a training for 96 women and youth candidates, this November UNFPA and UNIOGBIS carried out a second workshop for 62 political party leaders working on presidential campaigns, including youth and women's wings of the political parties to discuss ways to improve political campaigns. Furthermore, three debates were organized by the National Television for the Presidential elections mainly to promote greater interaction between the candidates and women and youth leaders. For these debates pre-debates sessions were held to help participants develop the questions that were asked to the presidential candidates during the live broadcasts.

In addition, the Civic and Political Literacy Handbook was finalized and validated by the Ministry of Education and training will commence in 2020. The renowned Ubuntu leadership academy is engaging 1,000 women and youth to take part in a 36 hours training under UNFPA guidance. The Small Grants quick impact initiatives are underway through December. UN WOMEN and Plan International organized an induction workshop for 14 selected NGOs.

All WFP activities of rural women's empowerment were completed. In June, advocacy training for selected women leaders was held and an inter-regional forum took place to enable discussion of issues of interest to rural women and enable engagement with national policy makers. The project empowered two thousand (2,000) rural women and gave extra advocacy training to 80 rural women leaders from forty (40) communities in Bafata, Oio, and Cacheu. The only activities pending to start are those in Output 2.1.

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

On track, with delays

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 success of Presidential elections in 24 November are broadly seen as an important benchmark for ending the political instability that has shaken the country for the last 5 years. The election related components of this PBF project are an important contribution to strengthening public confidence in the elections and enabling free, fair and transparent elections. The Civil Society Election Monitoring methodology developed through the two election this year has the potential for becoming a cost effective and beneficial model for election oversight and UNWomen is taking the model to Mozambique.

UNFPA and UNIOGBIS supported the Television of Guinea-Bissau and a consortium of radios to broadcast, live, the presidential debates that included the participation of a group of women and youth leaders. It was the first time in Guinea-Bissau that television debates were aired live and broadcasted on social networks. Project support for the inclusion of an audience in the studio was well accepted by journalists who mentioned taking this format for future debates in the country.

The small grants initiative, lead by UNWOMEN, is a very potent methodology for empowering women and youth and enabling them to quickly become agents of change. The initiative gives funds to people facing peacebuilding challenges; who live with these problems daily and are motivated to find a solution. This participatory democracy model is enabling citizens to take the initiative and engage with national, regional and local authorities to find collective solutions to complex social problems. Though these kinds of efforts, citizen begin to understand that the conditions of their lives are a result of public policies or the lack of them and how, if unsatisfied, they can, themselves engender positive change.

Activities supporting rural women's empowerment seek to build women's individual autonomy while leveraging their demonstrated capacity for collective political and social participation to achieve positive influences on government policies impacting rural community life.

Accessible data is of paramount importance to assure good governance and one key to policy transformation is by reliable sex/youth disaggregated data. The KAP survey developed by the INEP applied 1500 questionnaires across the country and will serve as a baseline for measuring the participation of women and youth political engagement and will be an important reference for future gender-focused projects in Guinea-Bissau.

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):

Women and Youth inclusion in political decision-making remains critical in Guinea-Bissau as only 13 women (out of 102) and no youth were elected to parliament during legislative elections on March 2019. In light of this, the project continues to mobilize women and youth groups to engage in the actions that are in the nexus of politics and peacebuilding.

Through the small grants in particular we are witnessing many important transformations. For example, the youth network RENAJ is developing a youth parity law to enable reserved seats for youth in Parliament. The young womens Club, RENAJELF conducted a survey to determining the precieved level

of sexual harassment in schools and is engaging authorities and working on legislation to better protect girls. AMAI is working with honey marketers to ensure they know their rights do not overpay the required tax levies. The project built the skills of the youth and women's groups to design and implementation projects that focus on engagement, collaborative advocacy, dialogue and participatory decision-making. The small grant initiative is bang for buck the most effective tool for peacebuilding because it enable local actors to protagonize strategic actions on key issue and obtain results in very little time. These projects enable State response on really critical issues that would otherwise be ignored and allowed to fester.

The WFP led advocacy engagements the rural women leaders, after receiving appropriate training are enabling redress of grievances and are influencing public policies and government responsiveness to key issues of concern to rural women. As a result, community dynamics are changing and the status of women in targeted communities has improved. The local authorities involved in the project activities have been sensitized to become women's allies and more willing to work for greater women empowerment. Training sessions and the regional rural women forums held in Bafata, Oio, and Cacheu and the inter-regional forum with rural women leaders contributed to prepare rural women to increase their participation in dialogue and decision-making, especially around issues of access to justice and human rights such as inheritance rights.

The workshop for the presidential campaign managers organized by UNFPA and UNIOGBIS for representatives of candidates, youth and women wings and communication officers offered an auspicious environment to discuss ways to improve the conduct of campaigns and campaign messaging for elections as well as advised candidates reps on how to present an issue-based campaign (vs a personality based campaign) in a clear and articulate manner.

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):

All of the 2,000 empowered rural women and 80 rural women leaders, trained by WFP, have their stories of personal transformation. Most never imagined that they would one day advocate for attention to their issues with local Administrators, Governors and MPs, but they did. With increased knowledge and experiences from training and discussions with other rural women, they will increasingly be able to engage in evidence-based advocacy for their rights, propose solution to issues around access to land and markets, inheritance rights or small business management. Rural women are now enabled to participate in political and economic decision-making in their communities overcoming social barriers that have long affected their opportunities and rights.

The small grants program is a learning by doing training effort that is allowing people to learn in real time under real circumstances how to make change. The approach strengthens participatory democracy by enabling citizens to engage with national, regional and local authorities to find collective solutions to complex social problems. 14 selected projects is allowing a multitude of micro transformations. For example a group of albinos is sensitize communities through theater about their their rights and educating people about how to treat albino citizens. For someone who has been mistreated their entire life to be able to do something constructive to stop their vitimization is very empowering .

Candidates and their representatives who have received electoral training, are becoming agents of change within their own political parties, especially on the monitoring and improvement the Parity Law. The 420 monitors who worked during the legislative elections and 422 during presidential elections were not trained for a temporary function only; they will continue to share the knowledge acquired on human rights, the voting rights and gender-based violence in their communities.

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

The project has faced several challenges affecting its progress, which were identified in the Risk Matrix of the original proposal. Firstly, the legislative elections on 10<sup>th</sup> March, did not bring the expected political stability, and instead refueled the long-standing dispute between President Jose Mário Vaz, and president of PAIGC, Domingos Simões Pereira. As a consequence, President Vaz refused to appoint Pereira as Prime Minister, delaying the formation of the government. In the last six month of the project much progress has been obtained. The project caught up to where it should be at this stage. Most all activities have been or are being implemented. As soon as the presidential elections are over all the election-related task will be accomplished. Only Output 2.1 ( Top members of political parties, governors, (especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills) is on hold pending a more favorable political environment. The activities required a working parliament and the project has not been able to engage with the Women Caucus, which is key partner for this activity. In mid-2018, UN Women agreed to take on this activity, but in the intervening months the leadership of UNWomen in Guinea-Bissau changed and commitment to deliver this activity reverted to UNFPA. Discussions with the Political Affair Unit as UNIOGBIS and UNDP are underway to strategize a way forward on this exercise as there is an important synergy between this activity and the Political Dialogue project that needs to be explored.

Another activity that requires more effective monitoring is related to functional literacy. The groundwork is done. The Ministry of Education completed a new literacy manual from scratch. Delays related to the delivery of manuals and training of trainers will impact the implementation of the 4 months of field literacy training. This means that this activity will continue for 2 months beyond the expected expiration of the NCE.

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):

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.

Attachment:

Output 1.1: Relatório de Diagnóstico – Alfabetização

Output 1.1: Relatório de Retiro- Alfabetização

Output 1.1: Literacy and Teacher's Manual

Output 1.2: Literacy Manual

Output 1.3: Small Grants Initial Activity Report

Output 2.1: Relatório da atividade

Output 2.3: Fact Sheet- Civil Society Electoral Monitoring Cell

Facebook pages for small grants: [web.facebook.com/NoBarsaPaz](http://web.facebook.com/NoBarsaPaz)

Facebook page for Civil Society Electoral Monitoring Cell [web.facebook.com/Monitorizacao-do-Processo-Eleitoral-2019-Guiné-Bissau](http://web.facebook.com/Monitorizacao-do-Processo-Eleitoral-2019-Guiné-Bissau)

## 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:** Leaders and members of women and youth organizations actively participate in democratic processes and contribute to peace and stability through implementing change/dialogue initiatives.

### Rate the current status of the outcome progress:

Status is mixed: UNFPA reports "on track with several delay" for Outputs 1.1. "on track" for output 1.2 due. UN Women reports "on track" for Output 1.3; and WFP reports "on track," for Output 1.4.

**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)?*

Guinea-Bissau's new Civic and Political Literacy Handbook has been corroborated by the Ministry of Education. The elaboration and validation of the manual had the participation of the education cluster. Replication with 1,000 women and youth is expected to start in January 2020, and communities have expressed a large interest in the programme during the search the 30 educational centers. Authorities have promised to raise awareness and monitor implementation to ensure sustainability of the programme. Ubuntu Leaders Academy will promote a dynamic political leadership and peacebuilding curriculum for 1,000 women and youth in urban centers nationwide. This training will be attended by literacy teachers and some members of the small grants activities to enable greater synergies. All WFP activities of rural women empowerment were completed by 30 June 2019. During June, training for community selected women leaders and inter-regional forum took place bringing 80 rural women leaders into one place in the capital city to debate four fundamental issues of interests together with Governors, Administrators and MPs: i) land rights; ii) human rights and access to justice; iii) economic

and social rights; and iv) negotiations and conflict mediation. The inter-regional forum provided an opportunity for rural women leaders to network and diagnose their problems and advocate for better solutions to key issues. The two thousand (2,000) rural women and 80 rural women leaders from forty (40) communities have been empowered in regions of Bafata, Oio, and Cacheu.

Under UNWOMEN, the announcement of the 14 small-grants recipient organizations have ushered a four months of active peacebuilding at multiple levels and across Guinea-Bissau. The launch of the small grants initiative in May 2019 was held in synergy with the PBF “Mobilizing Rural Youth and Adolescents Project” and was a great opportunity for increased collaboration amongst PBF projects and maximizes the impact of the interventions. 74 proposals were received and went through a 3 phased selection process. Following the announcement of the winners, all organizations attended a workshop aimed at finalizing the development of the implementation strategy and work plan, ensuring that everyone involved in the project has a common understanding of the success factors for the activities, including gender components. The use of innovative communication platforms including social media and WhatsApp are used to reach out and create a channel for the organizations to showcase the activities and express their visions for the future of the country.

**Outcome 2:** Women and youth effectively participate, accompany and ensure fair and equitable electoral processes.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

Status is mixed: UNFPA reports “off track” for Outputs 2.1 and “on track” for Output 2.2. UN Women reports “on track” for Output 2.3.

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Building from positive experience of the legislative elections, where a training for 96 women and youth candidates, a replica was then carried out for the presidential elections. This involved a workshop for 62 candidate representatives from eight out of twelve candidates, youth and women wings of the parties, media and civil society. The workshop focused on elections conflicts, political communication, human rights, code of conduct, legal framework, gender and youth. In the context of output 2.1, in May, the project supported the attendance of 2 participants to attend a week-long workshop on gender, conflict analysis and mediation jointly organised by UNOWAS and ECOWAS in Accra, Ghana.. To further support the voice of women youth in the political debates organized by the National Television of Guinea-Bissau, UNFPA and UNIOGBIS Gender Unit carried out three pre-debates sessions. These sessions involved participants working through a participatory methodology in developing questions to be asked the presidential candidates. 10 participants were invited to enter the recording studio and ask questions to candidates. This was the first time in Guinea-Bissau television debates were live and broadcasted on social networks and a consortium of 20 radios across the country. The 2019 Legislative Elections Monitoring cell, that featured 420 monitors across the country, has been an international accomplishment, and is being replicated for the presidential elections and the run-off election. The exercise will last three days, from 23 to 25 November, with 422 monitors across the country. This will be an occasion for the CSOs to identify possible risks and early warning



signs and address issues/incidents which may disturb the elections, including gender-based violence and women's participation in the electoral process.

The ongoing technical support of the project has been able to provide to PPM and REMPSECAO, reliable data on the areas that experienced the most abstention from women during legislative elections. Teams were dispatched to those areas of the country to reverse the situation through focused awareness raising campaigns called 'Minjeres nô bai vota', women go vote.

### 1.3 Cross-cutting issues

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| <p><b>National ownership:</b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>   | <p>The Small Grants Initiative has the full engagement of the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion and the Ministry of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of activities. The City Council also has the active participation in activities concerning civic mobilization and garbage treatment.</p> <p>The Government has also shown commitment in the implementation of two key activities. The first being the KAP survey research through INEP (National Institute of Studies and Research), and the second being the Functional Literacy activity implemented by Directorate-General for the Development of Education (INDE) and the Directorate-General for Literacy (Alfabetização). The literacy curriculum will be implemented into the education curricular reform of in Guinea-Bissau. Civil Society Monitoring Cell had the support of the Election authorities and demonstrated full cooperation with the security institutions.</p> |
| <p><b>Monitoring:</b> Is the project M&amp;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>WFP completed M&amp;E missions for the rural women's empowerment component. WFP and Tiniguena developed indicators to underpin the more macro indicators provided in the project document for Output 1.4.</p> <p>UNWOMEN developed an evaluation plan adapted to the needs of each small grants projects with tailored indicators. A guide was recently approved with the indicative dates of field supervisions. The project M&amp;E plan has been revised in coordination with the PBF Secretariat and is updated periodically.</p>   |

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| <p><b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>  | <p>A terms of reference for the final evaluation will be developed among the agencies and approved by UNWOMEN regional office by December.</p>  |
| <p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> 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 innovative nature of the rural women's empowerment component and PBF's support were included in the five-year WFP Country Strategic Plan that approved by the WFP Executive Board on 14 June 2019</p> <p>During the elaboration process of Guinea-Bissau's new Civic and Political Literacy Handbook two workshops were organized: one of auscultation and one of validation. NGOs working with literacy in the country showed interest in replicating the manual at their own expense.</p> <p>The collaboration among various actors of the civil society organization and the European Union, mobilized 420 monitors during legislative elections and 422 during presidential elections to verify the occurrences that could affect the proper conduct of the voting process. The innovation noted in this activity was seen for the first time in Guinea-Bissau, bringing CS to work in synergy to set up a single situation room during the legislative elections on 10 March 2019 and presidential elections on 24 November 2019. At least double the \$100,000 allocated for UN Women to the activity would be spent to conduct the Civil Society Election Monitoring strategy envisioned.</p> |
| <p><b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>   | <p>Candidates and candidates representatives who have gone through political training tend to make a better contribution to the advancement of the gender equality and peacebuilding agenda within their political parties.</p> <p>UNWOMEN in partnership with UNFPA and UNIOGBIS Gender Unit have contributed to the creation of Civil Society Monitoring Room during 2019 Legislative Elections which has been an international accomplishment, and the working model served as the basis for the conception of "casa da paz" peace house, during October Presidential elections in Mozambique.</p> <p>Silvina Tavares, president of the Women's Political Platform in Guinea Bissau, was invited to participate in the monitoring situation room in Mozambique for the presidential elections and mentions heard from colleagues that they "drank at the</p>   |

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|  | <p>fountain” of the design and experience on the women component of Civil Society and Situation Room in Guinea Bissau to create the proposal in Mozambique.</p>   |
| <p><b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> 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? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p> | <p>Several of the small grants projects were designed with the aim of ensuring the continuity - by encourage active citizenry and foster stronger community bonds through neighbourhood committees. These committees aim to follow up and ensure that the continuity of activities carried out. In terms of the electoral process the capacities of civil society were strengthened by gaining more experience in terms of coordination and synergy, as well as in the mobilisation of resources.</p> <p>UNFPA has developed a strategy that is being used for the literacy activity, taking into account its appropriation and continuity by the government. Once the new curriculum has fully developed by the two Directorates will serve as a legacy and can be used by other organizations working with adult literacy in GB. The KAP study will provide a basis that can be updated periodically regarding the evolution of the political participation of women and youth in a national database</p> |
| <p><b>Risk taking:</b> 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. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>           | <p>The Government instability reflects in constant changes in the positions of officials, heads of technical departments and frequent strikes of public officials. The political crisis continues to be a risk factor for activities whose implementation is directly linked to the Government. In order to minimize potential impacts to this risk, UNFPA is working with direct payment procedures and close monitoring in Government Institutions through the provision of technical assistance and management.</p>  |
| <p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>                  | <p>The focus on gender issues is permanent and crosscutting to all activities, both in preparation and implementation. Smallholder farmers from 29 women’s associations engaged with WFP in the local production of food for school meals, who are the target group of this project, joined Tinguena-led participatory diagnostic sessions focused on issues around gender equality and the women’s problem and needs identification for the empowerment of themselves and their communities.</p> <p>One woman candidate trained by the project and first time elected parliamentarian, joined the Subregional platform of Women Youth Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel</p>  |

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|   | <p>and is now a member of the national Working Group WYPS in Guinea Bissau. The indicators used by the Monitoring Cell for the presidential election have all been revised to include gender as an integrated concern, and adapted to the country reality following the Lesson learned exercise after the legislative exercise in March. Similarly, the televised presidential debates have managed to bring gender equality concerns into the mainstream through direct participation of women as journalists and among the public. To give greater recognition and visibility to the gender parity government the project and the Gender Unit supported the Institute of Women and Children to conduct a cycle of public conferences discussing the gender impact of women's participation in government. The conferences held informal and participatory panel discussions, with female ministers and female advocates, discussing select topics, as well as opening up the discussion for audience questions, when many women and girls could share their lived experience, challenges, and expectations. As a result, the female ministers and undersecretaries are to sign a commitment for gender governance. The conferences, called the 'The Female Face of the Government, saw approximately 400 people, mainly women and students, in attendance. The debates were also recorded by the Bafata Women's radio and broadcasted throughout their community networks.</p> |
| <p><b>Other:</b> 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 functional literacy activity aimed at training 1,000 young people and women in the country and with the possibility of engaging other organizations working in the sector is aimed at completing the printing of handbooks and starting training in January.</p> <p>The teaching methodology requires 4 months of work. The ministry of education team is in line with expectations but the delay may be a risk factor as the NCE was extended until March 31, 2020.</p>  |

**1.4 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)  |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Outcome 1</b><br>Leaders and members of women and youth organizations actively participate in democratic processes and contribute to peace and stability through implementing change/dialogue initiatives. | <b>Indicator 1.a</b><br>Number of advocacy/change/dialogue strategies implemented that directly/indirectly contribute to peace consolidation in the country | 1-Literacy developed<br>2- Capacity of grassroots and civil society organizations strengthened<br>3- Grants awarded<br>4- Capacity of rural women strengthened | 4                               | 1 - 50%<br><br>2- 50%<br><br>3- 100%<br><br>4- 100% | 1.The literacy manual has been completed and is in the process of being printed and illustrated. The process has taken longer than expected due to the implementation capacity of the Ministry of Literacy and openness to NGO involvement in the manual design and validation process.<br><br>2. The training of 40 trainers was complete and replicated in the regions taking place in December 2019. |
|   | <b>Indicator 1.b</b>  | 0  | 5                               | In progress   |   |

|   | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress  | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)  |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
|   | Number of policy recommendations developed<br>Baseline: 0                                      |                    |                                 |   |   |
| <b>Output 1.1</b><br>Women and youth leaders trained in functional and political literacy | <b>Indicator 1.1.1</b><br>Number of youth and women leaders more knowledgeable about democracy | 0                  | 40                              | In progress.<br>Curricula developed and Participants selected and training announced. | 60 facilitators that are going to be working in 30 schools were selected. (M =55% and F= 45%) |
|   | <b>Indicator 1.1.2</b><br>Number of adults (women and youth) literate (UNPAF indicator 3.1)    | 0                  | 1000                            | In progress.<br>Curricula developed.  |   |
| <b>Output 1.2</b>   | <b>Indicator 1.2.1</b>   | No                 | Yes                             | 100%.   |   |

|   | Performance Indicators                              | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress   | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Youth and Women leaders at the grassroots level are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills  | Training curricula developed                        |                    |                                 | Desk review conducted, Draft Outline developed and validated. Final Draft curricula developed and validated. Training is ongoing.                |                                      |
| <b>Output 1.3</b><br>Grants facility for youth and women-led dialogue or change initiatives that promote peace and stability developed and implemented with training and on-going accompaniment | <b>Indicator 1.3.1</b><br>Grants facility set up    | No                 | Yes                             | 100%<br>Model grant agreement drafted<br>Call for Proposals developed and disseminated<br>Selection Committee and Evaluation Criteria determined |                                      |
|   | <b>Indicator 1.3.2</b><br>Number of grants provided | 0                  | 2                               | 14<br>Grant selection committee convened<br>Grant selection determined<br>Funds disbursed  | 14 out of 86 projects were selected  |

|   | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress  | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)   |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| for effective implementation of initiatives   | Indicator 1.3.3<br>Number of Youth and Women trained           | 0                  | 20                              | In progress. 28   | 2 participants from each of the 14 grantees were invited to a induction workshop |
| <b>Output 1.4</b><br>Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs | Indicator 1.4.1<br>Number of smallholder women farmers trained | 0                  | 2,000                           | The completed participatory diagnosis has identified women's socio-cultural and economic barriers to access decision-making fora, peacebuilding process, and public policy and to raise their voices.<br><br>More than (2,000) rural women in forty (40) communities in Bafata, Oio and Cacheu regions increased their knowledge on human rights, family economy and budget, small business management, land access, and peacebuilding. |  |



|                  | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress   | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
|                  | <b>Indicator 1.4.2</b><br>Number of women trained and enabled to conduct national level advocacy | 0                  | 80                              | 80 rural women leaders selected by communities have been trained and attended in the inter-regional women leaders forum and women are able to conduct advocacy with Government representatives. Rural women advocacy group established for sustainable community mobilization for women peacebuilding participation. |                                      |
|                  | <b>Indicator 1.4.3</b><br>Number of multi-media products   | 0                  | TBD                             | Videos and radio spots in local language broadcasted widely in project areas. Banners have been produced and visible in the main road and activities photographed to increase project visibility.  |                                      |
| <b>Outcome 2</b> | <b>Indicator 2.1</b>   |                    |                                 | Too soon to report on output   |                                      |

|  | Performance Indicators  | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress                                | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Women and youth effectively participate, accompany and ensure fair and equitable electoral processes.                                  | Political Leaders trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills  |                    |                                 |   |                                      |
|  | <b>Indicator 2.2</b><br>Proportion of women in Parliament and in government, including in party organs, defense and security (UNPAF indicator 1.1.) | 14                 | 25                              | In progress. 21. 13 women in parliament and 8 ministeres. |                                      |
| <b>Output 2.1</b><br>Top members of political parties, governors, (especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and | <b>Indicator 2.1.1</b><br>Political leaders trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills  | 0                  | 100                             | Too soon to report on outcomes.                           |                                      |
|  | <b>Indicator 2.1.2</b><br>Youth political platform developed  | 0                  | 1                               | Too soon to report on outcomes.                           |                                      |

|  | Performance Indicators  | Indicator Baseline   | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)  |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| peacebuilding skills   |   |  |                                 |                            |   |
| <b>Output 2.2</b><br>Women and youth's participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters. | <b>Indicator 2.2.1</b><br># of women and youth candidates trained | 0  | 100                             | 96%                        | One Political party did not send representatives even with the project's insistencies, reason why it was not possible to reach 100 candidates.            |
|  | <b>Indicator 2.2.2</b><br>Campaign messages developed             | 0  | 100                             | 96%                        | During the training, each participant developed his/her campaign message with the support of the UNIOGBIS Communication team. One PP did not participate. |
| <b>Output 2.3</b><br>Women and youth contributed to monitoring the   | <b>Indicator 2.3.1</b><br>Election Observatory reinstated         | 0 (one for legislative and one for presidential elections) | 2                               | 2                          |   |

|   | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress                                      | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)  |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory | Indicator 2.3.2<br>Number of women and youth at polling stations | 200 (2014)         | 400                             | 420 for legislative elections and 422 for presidential election | Collaboration among various actors of the civil society organization, European Union and UNIOGBIS, mobilized monitors all over the country to verify the occurrences that affect the proper conduct of the voting process |

## 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:

UN Women and WFP: on track / UNFPA: on track with delays

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable:

first and second tranche have been received to date.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far:

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

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:

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

**Annex D - PBF project budget**

Project ID: 108258 : Woman and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development In Guinea-Bissau

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

| Outcome/<br>Output<br>number | Outcome/ output/ activity<br>formulation:   | Budget by<br>recipient<br>organization in<br>USD 481568,48 -<br>UNFPA | UNFPA<br>Expenditure<br>USD 267639,13 | Budget by<br>recipient<br>organization in<br>USD 443879,48 -<br>UN Women | UNWomen<br>Expenditure<br>USD 347788,84 | Budget by<br>recipient<br>organization in<br>USD 317388,76 -<br>WFP | WFP<br>Expenditure<br>USD 317788,84 | Level of<br>expenditure/<br>commitments<br>in USD<br>980590,46 | Any remarks<br>(e.g. on types of<br>inputs provided,<br>or budget<br>justification, for<br>example if high |
|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Output 1.1:</b>           | <b>Women and youth leaders trained in functional and political literacy</b>   | <b>130,622.00</b>   | <b>18,369.82</b>                      | -  | -                                       | -   | -                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.1:              | Produce curricula booklets  | 32,369.00   | 0.00                                  | 0.00   | 0.00                                    | 0.00  | 0.00                                |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.2:              | Provide T4T training course for Course Facilitators   | 35,544.00   | 0.00                                  | 0.00   | 0.00                                    | 0.00  | 0.00                                |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.3:              | Provide training courses in functional and political literacy for Women and Youth leaders   | 62,709.00   | 0.00                                  | 0.00   | 0.00                                    | 0.00  | 0.00                                |  |  |
| <b>Output 1.2:</b>           | <b>Youth and women leaders at the grassroots level are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills</b>   | <b>114,000.00</b>   | <b>59,427.03</b>                      | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.1:              | Develop of 36 hours Curricula on Leadership for grassroots leaders in urban areas   | 4,000   | 0                                     | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.2:              | Provide T4T training course for Course 28 Facilitators (2x14 urban centers)   | 10,000  | 0                                     | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.3:              | Deliver a 36 hours course in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for 500 women and youth grassroots leaders in 14 urban centers   | 100,000   | 0                                     | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| <b>Output 1.3:</b>           | <b>Grants Facility for Youth and Women-led Dialogue or Change Initiatives that promote peace and stability developed and implemented with training and on-going accompaniment for effective implementation of initiatives</b> | -   | -                                     | <b>306,000.00</b>  | <b>230,439.47</b>                       | -   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.1:              | Set up a grants facility for youth and women's groups   | 0   | 0                                     | 9,000.00   | -                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.2:              | Provide training and on-going   | 0   | 0                                     | 292,000.00   | -                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| Activity 1.3.3:              |   | 0   | 0                                     | 5,000.00   | -                                       | 0   | 0                                   |  |  |
| <b>Output 1.4:</b>           | <b>Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs</b>   | -   | -                                     | -  | -                                       | <b>423,750.00</b>   | 296,625                             |  |  |

|   |   |                   |                  |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |
|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| Activity 1.4.1:   | Training of smallholder women farmers.  | 0                 | 0                | 0                 | 0                | 230,607.00     | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Activity 1.4.2:   | Women trained and enabled to conduct national level advocacy  | 0                 | 0                | 0                 | 0                | 37,322.00      | 0               | 0        | 0              |
| Activity 1.4.3:   | Production of multi-media products  | 0                 | 0                | 0                 | 0                | 155,821.00     | 0               | 0        | 296,635        |
| <b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>                                |   | <b>244,622</b>    | <b>77,797</b>    | <b>15,685.67</b>  | <b>4,246.00</b>  | <b>423,750</b> | <b>4,976.57</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>296,635</b> |
| <b>Output 2.1:</b>  | <b>Top members of political parties, governors, (especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills</b> | <b>122,000.00</b> | <b>15,685.67</b> | <b>4,246.00</b>   | <b>4,976.57</b>  | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>       |
| Activity 2.1.1:   | Develop curricula and train the trainers  | 12,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| Activity 2.1.2:   | Provide training in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for 30 top members of political parties and governmental leaders            | 35,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| Activity 2.1.3:   | Provide training to 30 Regional Heads of Parties  | 35,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| Activity 2.1.4:   | Implement a youth political platform  | 20,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| Activity 2.1.5:   | Train Women's Political Platform  | 20,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| <b>Output 2.2:</b>  | <b>Women and youth's participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters</b>                     | <b>86,000.00</b>  | <b>54,706.58</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>       |
| Activity 2.2.1:   | Provide training for women and youth candidates   | 86,000.00         | -                | -                 | -                | -              | -               | -        | -              |
| <b>Output 2.3:</b>  | <b>Women and youth contribute to monitoring the electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory</b>   | <b>-</b>          | <b>-</b>         | <b>208,500.00</b> | <b>97,215.80</b> | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>       |
| Activity 2.3.1:   | Reinstate the Elections Observatory   | -                 | -                | 208,500           | 0,00             | 0,00           | 0,00            | 0,00     | 0              |
| <b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:</b>                                |   | <b>416,000</b>    | <b>70,392</b>    | <b>208,500</b>    | <b>97,215.80</b> | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>       |
| Project personnel costs if not included in activities above   |   | 137,327.00        | 79,943.31        |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |
| Project operational costs if not included in activities above |   | 53,000.00         | 39,506.72        |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |
| Project M&E budget  |   |                   |                  | 73884             | 15157            |                |                 |          |                |
| Totals.   | gB  | 481,568.48        | 267,639.13       | 443879.87         | 347,788.84       | 317388.75      |                 |          | 296,635        |
| <b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>                              |   |                   |                  |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |
| Indirect support costs (7%):                                  |   |                   |                  |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |
| <b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>                                  |   |                   |                  |                   |                  |                |                 |          |                |

| Agency | Subtotal   | Indirect support costs (7%) | Total             |
|--------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| UNFPA  | 267,639.13 | 18,734.74                   | 286,373.87        |
| UNW    | 347,788.84 | 29,039.00                   | 376,827.84        |
| WFP    | 296,625.00 | 20,763.75                   | 317,388.75        |
|        |            |                             | <b>980,590.46</b> |



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 Agency UNEPA |                   | Amount Recipient Agency UN WOMEN |                   | Amount Recipient Agency WFP |                   | Total tranche 1 UN AGENCIES | Total tranche 1 EXPENDITURE |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Tranche 1 (70%)               | Expenditure       | Tranche 1 (70%)                  | Expenditure       | Tranche 1 (70%)             | Expenditure       |                             |                             |
| 1. Staff and other personnel                                   | 78,925.00                     | 63167.58          | 42,000.00                        | 15,157.34         | 23,625.00                   | 22,685.30         | 144,550.00                  | 101,010.22                  |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials                            | 238,643.00                    | 37320.93          | 80,298.00                        | 27,593.92         | 22,400.00                   | 3,116.22          | 341,341.00                  | 68,031.07                   |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 60,826.00                     | 28667.51          | 22,050.00                        | 11,068.45         | -                           | 481.66            | 82,876.00                   | 40,217.62                   |
| 4. Contractual services  | 44,021.00                     | 640.05            | 55,243.00                        | 77,307.26         | 217,000.00                  | 238,971.49        | 316,264.00                  | 316,918.80                  |
| 5. Travel  | 27,649.00                     | 21986.75          | 5,250.00                         | 6,598.62          | 33,600.00                   | 26,953.56         | 66,499.00                   | 55,538.93                   |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts                        | -                             | 115856.31         | 210,000.00                       | 210,063.00        | -                           | -                 | 210,000.00                  | 325,919.31                  |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs                    | -                             | -                 | -                                | -                 | -                           | 4,417.00          | -                           | 4,417.00                    |
| <b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>                                 | <b>450,064.00</b>             | <b>267,639.13</b> | <b>414,841</b>                   | <b>347,789</b>    | <b>296,625.00</b>           | <b>296,625.23</b> | <b>1,161,530.00</b>         | <b>912,052.95</b>           |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)                         | 31,504.48                     | 18,734.74         | 29,039                           | 29,039            | 20,764                      | 20,764            | 81,307.10                   | 68,537.05                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>481,568.48</b>             | <b>286,373.87</b> | <b>443,879.87</b>                | <b>376,827.59</b> | <b>317,388.75</b>           | <b>317,389.00</b> | <b>1,242,837.10</b>         | <b>980,590.46</b>           |