



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) / Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Project Title:</p> <p>Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations:</p> <p>UN Women UNFPA WFP</p>
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<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project aims at empowering women and youth to engage in the political life of the country to consolidate peace and socioeconomic development. It provides a conduit to political power for social change makers.</p>	<p>Total Project Costs: US 1,775,482 *Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNWOMEN: \$ 443,880; UNFPA: \$ 481,568 ; WFP: \$ 317,389</p> <p>Conditional second tranche: UNWOMEN: \$190,234; UNFPA: \$ 206,387; WFP: \$ 136,024</p> <p>Government contribution:</p>

	<p>Other:</p> <p>*The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO's evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: June 2019 Total duration: 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score: 3 Gender equality is the principal objective of this project. 70% of budget goes to women and young women's empowerment.</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Women and youth effectively participate, accompany and ensure fair and equitable electoral processes. 	
<p>PBF Focus Areas which best summarize the focus of the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue: 2.2 (democratic governance) and 2.3 (conflict prevention/management)</i> 	

Recipient UN Organizations

Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion.



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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding context and rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context

The United Nations Strategic Assessment Mission (SAM) of November 2014, the 2010 conflict assessment done by *Voz di Paz*, a local NGO, and the analysis conducted for the development of *Terra Ranka* all attempt to identify root causes of the vicious cycle of instability and poverty that plagues Guinea-Bissau. These studies suggest that vast inequality gaps between women and men and a disempowered youth contribute to that instability, and that recurrent political crises disproportionately impact these vulnerable groups. In the face of this vicious cycle, inclusion of youth and women in decision-making can contribute to stability.

The Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) for 2015 – 2017 for Guinea-Bissau noted that 67.1 percent of men and only 40.7 percent of women over 15 years of age are literate. Similarly, women and youth are disproportionately deprived of work and access to economic opportunities – even though, together, these groups constitute most of the population. Broadly speaking, young people express an attitude of despair and victimization toward the seemingly insurmountable gap between their current life and what they perceive as their unfulfilled needs and desires. Gender-based violence remains a serious threat to the development and participation of women and girls, yet only 10 percent of women avail themselves of the justice system.¹ This situation indicates a serious lack of trust in state institutions and services.

Women and young people have remained under-represented in the parliament under the current and previous governments, as well as in political parties, defence and security forces, and overall leadership positions. Since the 2000 elections, women have held, on average, only 10 to 15 percent of National Assembly seats (UNIOGBIS 2013). In the current government, there are no women ministers, only four women secretaries of state, and just 14 women parliamentarians out of 102. The number of women in political positions has steadily decreased over the last two decades and the number of young people is negligible – even though the country was founded by a group of young revolutionaries.

In the political parties of today, women party members are often relegated to subservient roles such as food preparation. It is also not uncommon for parties to disproportionately place women candidates in difficult or unwinnable seats, making the frequency of these nominations a false measure of participation. Voices from the youth wings of the parties are disempowered, actively silenced, marginalized, or instrumentalized for violence in the service of personalized political interests.

Where small initiatives are observed to pass power from one generation to the next, these are mainly efforts to transfer leadership roles from party elite fathers to their sons – as if party leadership were an inherited mantle. Young party militants note that there seems to be an increasing insistence among the party elites to treat their progeny with an unusual deference. To youth leaders at the forefront of social change efforts who have gained social prominence and recognition through hard work and mobilization capacity, such manoeuvring gives preference to the undeserving and does not accord merit to whom it is due. These youths disagree with the way the political parties are being run – especially one built on revolutionary principles. During the more than forty years that have passed since the war of independence, participation of women and youth in political decision-making has progressively weakened, exacerbating exclusion and marginalization.

This project aims at a contribution to reverse that trend by enabling the political engagement of Bissau-Guinean women and youth leaders in national decision-making. It seeks to afford these women and youth greater ability to play leading roles in reducing the barriers to political power and thereby contribute to creating more stable and professional party systems from the bottom-up.

¹ UNDP. Access to Justice Assessment in Guinea-Bissau: Regions of Cacheu and Oio and Bissau Autonomous Sector. April 2011. Pp 51 – 54. In addition, only 21% of women used the CAJ, where they exist – so access to formal justice system is much, much less.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Access of vulnerable groups to social services and civic participation increased through improvement of Civil registration and vital statistics.	PBF	Promote Access to Protection and Civic Participation through Civil Registration UNICEF/ UNFPA	On-going with a no-cost extension to December 2018	1,000,000	There is no overlap or complementarity with the birth registration project.
Justice Sector Coordination and Governance Enhanced	PBF	Improve the delivery of justice services to strengthen the rule of law	On-going with a no-cost extension to November 2018	687,850	
Women participate more actively in the peaceful resolution of local conflicts. The population and political actors better understand the obstacles and added-value of women's participation in decision-making. 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.	PBF to Voz di Paz/Interpeace	The Voz di Paz/Interpeace project does not focus on youth. Voz di Paz project is a multidimensional advocacy strategy to enable women's engagement. This project will enable change on other issues while adding strength to changes efforts in favour of women's inclusion.	18 months from 31 March 2017	534,184	The Voz di Paz effort will aid the interventions in this project because as it will help create an enabling environment for women's inclusion in decision-making by helping address the cultural and structural barriers to women's participation. The data collected from the regions will help with the baseline for this project as well, but using a very different methodology. The projects will reinforce each other without creating duplication.
<i>In development</i>	UNDP and UNICEF	Youth Leadership Development	18 months January 2018 to June 2019		New Project on Youth Leadership Development focuses on youth in Rural Areas. This project targeted urban youth and rural and urban women.

c) Rationale for this IRF

In the current efforts to bring an end to the political and institutional crisis, women and youth groups have been playing only a marginal role. Although the number of public protests increased in early 2017, efforts have not led to more inclusive dialogue. A prominent group of women recently led an important effort toward political stabilization, but it did not break the deadlock, yet. Considering the country's upcoming elections and its volatile socioeconomic environment, and the larger context of the West African sub-region's security challenges, an expanded role for women and youth is essential for nation-building, peacebuilding and to the political and institutional stabilization process.

When it comes to promoting positive social change both youth and women's groups have always been formidable agents; advocating for human rights and gender equality and playing critical roles in peacebuilding throughout Guinea-Bissau's history. The role of women in the country's independence struggle is well documented. As in many parts of Africa, the contributions of women to peace-making stem from traditional roles that enabled them to keep communication open across divides to manage conflicts and insist on peaceful solutions to violence and bloodshed (Temudo, 2008).

Close examination of Guinea-Bissau's history shows that in the past when more women engaged in high-level decision-making their influence yielded positive social results. For example, in the early 1990s women politicians played a critical role in institutionalizing democratic rule by moving the country from a single-party to a multi-party system. Women who entered politics at that time did so to legislate an end to the death sentence. Once in political office they found that to redress the social issues they were fighting for, they had to first break down the political barriers to change. This case demonstrates that if women and youth are involved in political processes in greater numbers and with noble purpose they will have greater opportunity to break down the obstacles within the political system that impede social change.

Today, both youth and women make important positive contributions to social change. They have formed coalitions and created influential advocacy campaigns on voter education, against gender-based violence, against female genital mutilation, early marriage and illegal logging. Youth organizations have led many successful community-level peace initiatives. For example, the *Bairro Militar* neighborhood in Bissau, a hotspot of violence and criminality after the 1998/99 war, was "pacified" through youth-led initiatives against violence (Embaló, 2011). Youth networks like Gabu's *Badim Kafo*, are actively engaged in conflict prevention in resource-based and ethnic conflict. Thus, there is good evidence to show that lasting stability in Guinea-Bissau depends on empowering women and youth as agents of positive social change. A key challenge these leaders face is how to successfully transition from being social change agents to becoming political actors.

In this light, it is necessary to provide women and youth with the right incentives and opportunities that empower them with skills and resources to tackle the obstacles that prevent their full participation in formal political, peacebuilding and development processes. The current context provides an opportunity to build this kind of resilience by building on local historical precedents to empower women and youth groups to transition from social activism and development actors to higher-level and more formal decision-makers from where they can influence national policy-making as well as political peace and stability negotiations.

The project envisioned here will help reinforce both qualitative and quantitative engagement of women and youth leaders. It aims to foster a new generation of accountable and responsible leaders capable of building a peaceful, stable, safe and prosperous Guinea-Bissau. The strategy was designed in response to input derived from two national consultations conducted in October 2016 with a broad range of youth and women's organizations, who identified the need to leverage their capacities as successful change agents around important social issues into realms of formal political influence and power. In doing so, it will enable stabilizing change with the party system.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

This project will contribute to strengthening participatory democracy in Guinea-Bissau by promoting the exercise of equal citizenship rights between men and women in political and social development. The definition of youth in Guinea-Bissau includes people between 15 and 35 years. Studies show that gender equality and equity are fundamental aspects of more effective democratic governance, as including interests and perspectives of both women and men is vital to effective national and local decision-making. On completion of this project, Guinea-Bissau's youth and women leaders will be empowered to design and manage social change initiatives, and participate in greater numbers in electoral processes at national and regional levels.

The definition of youth leaders includes young men and women in the youth wings of the political parties as well as those involved in leadership of civil society social change-focused youth organizations. By women leaders we refer to those associated with the women's wings of the parties and members of civil society organizations, cooperatives and networks that defend women's equality politically and economically. In the longer term, these groups will become more prepared and capable to leverage the knowledge, skills and confidence gained in real-life change actions to transition into more active engagement in national policy making and peace processes. The project's outcomes will be achieved through a set of interrelated efforts that focus on addressing core obstacles to these target groups' empowerment and political engagement capacities, just as the country enters a pre-election period. With legislative and presidential elections planned for 2018 and 2019, respectively, these efforts are imperative, given Guinea-Bissau's history of manipulation of vulnerable groups for political gain during election time. The outcomes, outputs and activities are:

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.

Output 1.1: Women and youth leaders trained in functional and political literacy

To enable more capable people to access public decision-making fora, the project needs to start by addressing this fundamental barrier as a cornerstone of political empowerment of key sectors: literacy. To reach the intended outcome, the project will enable access to this new functional/political literacy training program to leaders at the grassroots level and enable one replication in fourteen of Guinea-Bissau's most populated cities and several replications in Bissau.² The project will work with the Ministry of Education to select women and young people with demonstrated leadership aptitude to participate in the undertaking. It will accompany the Ministry in its community scoping and sensitization effort to gain community buy-in.

The Ministry of Education, with the help of UNICEF, has already developed an excellent functional literacy curricula for adults in rural areas, has a finely tuned delivery system. Due to budget constraints, however, the Ministry has no funds to provide this needed service on its own. Instead it delivers its literacy program "by request" of donors. For 2017, donors have sponsored only 25 replications across the country. This project will enable an additional 20 replications while applying a new methodology that combines functional and political literacy. The Ministry's program has 65 units that are delivered over a four-month period. Two sessions are taught per day, generally five days a week (excluding holidays), reaching 50 people over the four months. Due to donor interests the one-hour functional literacy program is often augmented by another 60 minutes of discussion of thematic issues such as HIV and sanitation.

² Target areas: Bolama, Bubaque, Sao Domingos, Bissau, Buba, Catio, Bafala, Gabu, Bissorã, Quinhamel, Cachungo, Cacheu, Farim and Mansoa. Given Bissau's size the project would enable 7 replications.

Once the curriculum is completed, tested and revised, the Ministry will have gained a new educational and civic oriented methodology for teaching adults to read and write, as well as understand essentials of Guinea-Bissau's democracy. With this curriculum, the Ministry will have gained the permanent capability to simultaneously provide literacy training and educate citizens in their civic rights and duties at a cost of 33 USD per student.

Activities:

➤ 1.1.1. Produce curricula booklets

For this project, the Ministry stands prepared to revise the curricula to better link the functional literacy to political literacy, in a cross-cutting manner. The project will create an accompanying module of 65 units of civic education to be delivered together with the modified functional literacy component. To make these modifications and enhancements, the project team will work with the Ministry of Education and INDE, both whom have curriculum development capacity and expertise in civic education as required by Guinea-Bissau laws and constitution. UNFPA, UN Women, WFP and UNIOGBIS also have ample materials and expertise that can be used to design a contextualized program.

➤ 1.1.2. Provide T4T training course for Course Facilitators

For this effort, two training-of-trainers programs will be conducted using a modified version of the Ministry's training-of-trainers program. A train-the-trainer effort will enable swifter completion of this task. Given UN Women's previous literacy efforts there is an established nationwide pool of literacy trainers from whom the project can draw.

➤ 1.1.3. Provide training courses in functional and political literacy for Women and Youth leaders

The Literacy effort will be conducted by two local facilitators at each site who will be responsible for facilitating 65 sessions. The Ministry will also make available two technicians to travel and oversee implementation.

Output 1.2: Youth and Women leaders at the grassroots level are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills

The effort involves developing a 36-hour political leadership/peacebuilding training program for women and young leaders in 14 urban centres – the same locations identified for the literacy effort described in above. Beneficiaries will include select leaders who attended the literacy program and other recognized youth and women leaders in those same areas.

Activities:

➤ 1.2.1. Develop of 36 hours Curricula on Leadership for grassroots leaders in urban areas

➤ 1.2.2. Provide T4T training course for Course Facilitators

A train-the-trainer effort will be conducted to enable swifter dissemination and strengthen capacities through the network of trainers and mediators that UN Women and UNIOGBIS have previously established.

➤ 1.2.3. Deliver a 36-hour course in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for women and youth grassroots leaders in 14 urban centers

The curricula envisioned will rely heavily on arts-based methodologies, including theatre, poetry and music that of proven efficacy in Guinea-Bissau context.

Political actor formation in Guinea-Bissau tends to draw from the narrow space of party circles, rather

than social activism. "Leaders of merit" – those that win community-wide recognition through hard work, commitment to community and country, ethical conduct and noble character – are largely excluded from the parties. In the past, Bissau-Guinean women have demonstrated success in winning political power and removing barriers to desired social change. The activities under this outcome will help youth and women leaders to do that again by building a solid foundation in social change from which to better leverage political power.

Output 1.3: 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

UN Women will manage a grant fund of USD 300,000 to support dialogue for social/political change efforts. The fund will be accessible to youth and women's groups throughout the country through a competitive process. We envision several 2 - 4 grants of up to \$50,000 to \$100,000 range and 5 - 10 grants at the \$10,000 to \$20,000 range. Grant size will depend on the capacity/experience of organizations to manage funds, the proposed efforts and UN regulations. The number of grants is not as important as the identification of ideas that could become truly emblematic stories. We look for ideas with reverberation potential.

This approach recognizes that Bissau-Guinean civil society groups have received considerable amounts of training in advocacy from the European Union and others, while still lacking access to funding to implement good ideas. Through this grants facility, youth and women's groups will have the opportunity to exercise mobilization capacities to design and implement meaningful change on issues of national importance that matter to them, thereby building on previous efforts in a strategic and practical manner.

Issues supported by grants will emerge from youth and citizen groups through a competitive call for concept notes. Selection will be selected in line with pre-established criteria. While it is unwise to predetermine specific issues to be supported by these grants, possible issue areas include: strengthening citizen involvement in natural resource management, enabling public oversight of national budget expenditures, political party reform, access and delivery of basic services, advocacy for more inclusive politics – whatever issues Guinean citizens now deem critical to peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau.

As per the exit/sustainability strategy for the initiatives funded under the grant scheme, it is important that these are seen as quick-win initiatives. They are designed to enable good works and enable notoriety of the social actors that lead them for leverage to gain access to the political realm. The funds will help bring to the forefront of national attention serious social problems that affect peace and stability and support a multi-dimensional rapid response strategy. In many cases the advocacy/sensitization will bring new consciousness to a systemic issue and enable a more enduring response be it through policy development or by enabling response through government/civil society collaborations.

Activities:

➤ 1.3.1. Set up a grants facility for youth and women's groups

This action-based approach to training enables youth and women's groups to champion dialogue efforts, social change and stabilization initiatives of their own design, to contribute to peace consolidation. The grant process strongly encourages the formation of coalitions of civil society groups and promotes engagement between social sectors, with political elite, state institutions, the media, and the citizenry on issues of national interest critical to advancing peacebuilding priorities. Grants will foster stronger dialogue across the "more people/key people" line that seeks to forge critical links and foundations for peace by connecting these civil society groups.

➤ 1.3.2. Provide training and on-going accompaniment for effective implementation of initiatives for grant recipients

Once selected, leaders of the grant recipient organizations will have access to one induction and one exit training workshop. The induction training will help grantees finalize their project strategies, understand United Nations financial accounting expectations, and teach effective conflict

management skills, coalition building and political engagement strategies. The exit training offers an opportunity for participatory evaluation of the experience. In addition to these trainings, grant recipients will receive on-going tailored technical accompaniment from United Nations agencies during the execution of quick impact projects.

➤ 1.3.3. Selected youth and women's groups organize dialogue or change Initiatives to promote peace and stability

As a true capacity-strengthening initiative, youth and women leaders will have access to a learn-by-doing model incorporating both training and an opportunity to compete for grants that promote dialogue and social change.

➤ 1.3.4. Prepare and conduct a Knowledge Fair

An important part of the experience is giving the grantees an opportunity to share the lessons learned, the results and impacts of their work to with the larger society through a methodology called "knowledge fair" or marketplace of ideas.

Output 1.4.: Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs

In consultations leading to this project, Bissau-Guinean civil society representatives highlighted the especially vulnerable position of rural women alongside the corresponding importance of women's empowerment to prepare and facilitate their engagement as more effective advocates for the needs of rural communities. With few exceptions, rural communities in Guinea-Bissau are marginalized from critical discussions at regional and national levels that directly impact their living conditions.

In Guinea-Bissau's primarily agrarian-based society, it is essential for peace and institutional stability that voices representing rural communities are afforded greater representation and equipped with skills to advocate for food and nutrition security.³ This output addresses that imperative through a path linking "more people" with "key people" to create concrete returns. Managed by WFP, the initiative offers an alternate approach to achieving dialogue and change. Complementarities with civil society-led efforts supported under Output 3.1 will be examined to identify comparative advantages and assess lessons learned.

By offering rural women opportunities to enhance their knowledge, skills, and economic means, this output creates a model to amplify their voices in local, regional and national dialogues and platforms. With these expanded opportunities, rural women can become more effective community advocates for basic services and rights that if unmet will continue perpetuating adverse social conditions that could lead to conflict and violence.

Activities:

➤ 1.4.1. Provide training for rural women

Members of farmer organizations in Bafata, Cacheu, and Oio regions will learn and exercise skills to organize, engage and extend rural voices into formal representational mechanisms at regional and national level. They will be supported by a national NGO-delivered package comprising training in literacy, business, strategic planning, organizing, mobilizing, negotiation, advocacy, conflict resolution and communication skills. Training offered to vulnerable communities will reach 40 farmer organizations averaging 50 members each (2,000 people). It will support the organizations to identify and self-cultivate women leaders (including at least 40 percent under-35 youth of working age) to advocate with local, regional and national decision-makers on issues of

³ The significance of food insecurity as a leading trigger for conflict in Guinea-Bissau is a primary finding reported in the study *Roots of Conflicts in Guinea-Bissau: The voice of the people* (Voz di Paz and Interpeace, 2010). This important study drew its conclusions from discussions with 3,000 people in communities across the country.

direct concern to rural communities, including rights of access to communal land and water resources, and access to markets.

➤ 1.4.2. Enable engagement of rural women with political actors

The women leaders drawn from 40 farmer organizations will represent and advocate for economic interests identified and developed through the “more people” focused training. These women leaders will receive supplemental support to build on their grassroots experience and group-conferred legitimacy, amplify their voices, and ensure the necessary self-confidence to carry them into regional and national debates. WFP will leverage its access and influence with key individual political actors to broker opportunities for impactful engagement and dialogue. WFP will also enable participation of the women leaders in discussions on the Sustainable Development Goals endorsed by Guinea-Bissau and other United Nations member states through Agenda 2030.

➤ 1.4.3. Develop multi-media materials

Multi-media materials will be developed throughout preparation for and engagement of the women representatives in WFP-planned regional and national forums to end hunger within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 2. These materials will support opportunities for women representatives of farmer organizations (and aggregator organizations that assemble their production) to publicize grassroots success stories, advocate more persuasively for responsive government policies, and support smallholder-friendly diversified agricultural production policies that mitigate chronic food insecurity risks.⁴ This visual record of women’s experience in organizing rural representative advocacy focused on economic interest will help build confidence and prepare the ground for more organizing of women and youth on associated concerns of rural communities, including improved access to and better control of health and education services.

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

This outcome is directly linked to the upcoming legislative elections and its achievement will require a broad range of actions - some focused on key party and national leaders, others focused on candidates and other actions aimed at the establishment of an oversight mechanism – to ensure a more equitable electoral process for women and young people.

Output 2.1: Top members of political parties, governors, (especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills

Planned training programs, under this output, will target four key political constituencies of the political parties: (i) government leaders; (ii) regional heads of political parties; (iii) youth wings; and (iv) women.

Activities:

➤ 2.1.1. Develop curricula and train the trainers

This activity will require the development of a series of tailored training programs for the stakeholders identified above and prepare local facilitators to deliver some of the training programs. The training methodologies will be developed jointly by UN Women, UNIOGBIS and UNFPA as

⁴ Chronic food insecurity is compounded not only by political instability, but also irregular rainfall, and volatility of prices for imported rice and cashew nuts produced for export. Agriculture comprises 69 percent of Guinea-Bissau’s GDP, with over 90 percent derived from cashew nut exports that provide direct or indirect income to 85 percent of the population. Because cashew nut sales and purchases of rice are closely linked, a fall in household income from cashew nut sales affects the affordability of imported rice. Agricultural diversification is therefore a high priority of Government and essential strategy for reducing food insecurity and ending hunger.

a collaborative endeavor. It will be designed as an introductory module to the UNIOGBIS's planned political academy program.

➤ 2.1.2. Provide training in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for top members of political parties and governmental leaders

The effort includes training efforts with key gatekeepers at national and regional levels from all the political parties with the goal of reducing barriers to broader political participation. Among key messages to be conveyed will be a compelling case for why key leaders should find value in and become more willing to foster space for women and youth in the political life of the country. While the Voz di Paz project envisioned a similar activity, actions will be planned so that they are complementary with the intention of compounding impacts. This training of top level leaders will provide a unique opportunity for women and youth leaders engaged in social change to lobby for the kinds of political reform needed to give them more meaningful political clout.

➤ 2.1.3. Provide training to Regional Heads of Parties

The training of the regional heads of parties in the regions is a strategy that recognized the important role that regional politics play in national party politics and the importance of influencing emerging political actors early through effective training that sensitizes them to the importance of inclusivity in

➤ 2.1.4. Implement a youth political platform

The women's wings of each of the parties are organized in a common platform where women can collectively advocate for women's issues within their parties. Unfortunately, the youth wings do not have a similar structure. But, through this activity, the youth members of all the parties will be able to get together, learn leadership and peacebuilding skills and come up with a common youth platform thus establishing an Interparty Youth Political Platform. By identifying the issues that they can agree on they can collectively advocate for reforms that benefit youth, including political party reform or meritorious selection of candidates for public office. The effort should help identify young men and women candidates for the election and build solidarity around those candidacies.

➤ 2.1.5. Train Women's Political Platform

Specialized training for the women of the political parties, already organized in the Women's Political Platform, will strengthen their leadership capacities and give them greater confidence and skill to advocate issues of common concern to women. The effort should help identify women candidates (50 youth and 50 women) for the election and build women's solidarity around those candidacies.

Output 2.2: Women and youth's participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters

As in the past election, the UN will provide capacity-building to first time candidates. This year we will do the same using the same methodology that ensures compliance with UN rules.

Activities:

➤ 2.2.1. Provide training for women and youth candidates

This activity will provide training and material support to up to 100 candidates. Participants will have access to a more advanced level of political leadership training and material support for their election campaigns. The material support includes 100 megaphones and 100 t-shirts for each candidate. These t-shirts will convey generic messages, not support for specific candidates. They will receive training on how to prepare and post tailored campaign messages to Facebook. As part of the training, nine regional debates will be organized with all the candidates from each region, 20 thematic radio debates,

and five TV spots with diverse groups of candidates will be produced, copied and broadcast on national and local radio and television stations. Measures similar to those taken by UNWomen and UNIOGBIS in the past elections will ensure that support is not construed as biased toward specific candidates or parties.

Output: 2.3: Women and youth contributed to monitoring the electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory

Finally, this outcome also envisions establishing a Women and Youth Election Observatory, with training and IT support of the Gorée Institute. This organization is specialized in build capacity for domestic monitoring of the electoral process. UNDP and UN Women organized a similar observatory in 2014 elections, and thus have much experience to build on to ensure a better experience this time. The Observatory contributes to preventing and mitigating potential conflicts and other threats that tend to emerge before, during and after the forthcoming elections.

Activities:

➤ 2.3.1. Reinstate the Election Observatory

Using the Gorée Institute model, train domestic monitors and set up a computerized operation center, where field observers will send messages periodically for analysis, decision-making and reporting to authorities.

b) 'Theory of Change'

If more women and youth leaders nationwide can read and write and have basic instruction in civic education, they can become better consumers of political rhetoric, while also becoming more prepared to detect and reject party manipulations, and participate constructively in political discussions and activities. If people have access to functional *and* political literacy, coupled with training in leadership and peacebuilding, they will be in a better position to engage politically in ways that help replicate and/or multiply peaceful democratic processes and equitable outcomes of political participation.

Having more information about democratic participation opportunities in their country, targeted individuals and groups will have more options to draw on their knowledge and networks, form political opinions, and gain support among critical constituencies, become more empowered and capable to contribute actively to social change around issues that affect their lives. If youth and women have a better understanding and stimulated-interest to make changes in important national issues, *and* if they are afforded guidance and opportunities, including financial means and technical support to put their ideas to the test, then they will be in a better position to leverage their knowledge and experience to pursue positive change through political participation.

Enabling positive social change efforts will afford their leaders the skills, confidence and courage to confront the barriers that continue to keep them out of politics. By designing and driving socially constructive change initiatives, groups of committed citizens and their leaders will to gain positive notoriety for bottom-up initiatives, which can afford them broader recognition and legitimacy needed for making advances in the formal political arena; in this way, they will become more likely to engage in higher-stakes processes like elections.

If more youth and women decide to actively participate in election processes and count on broader support amongst the electorate, they will be more likely to gain access to key platforms from which to advocate and lobby for the adoption of legal and political reforms that further break down barriers to strategic political activities, such as the bill on quotas for women's participation in decision-making processes. If young people and women are engaged in electoral processes in bigger numbers they will also be in a better position to advocate for key social reforms that are meaningful to people. Popular advocacy will help coalitions of like-minded groups to obtain visibility among political representatives and extract greater accountability from them and reduce community-level vulnerability to divisive political tactics.

If women and youth actively participate in their country's political processes and are assisted in the monitoring of those processes, then foundations of participatory democracy will be strengthened. Greater citizen engagement tends to support more credible elections processes and results. If the credibility of elections is enhanced, then the legitimacy and accountability of the new government will also reap benefits that ensure stability and enhanced public trust and participation.

c) Expected content of the support, including the scope and scale of support

Target groups: The project includes enabling the collection of data, monitoring and reporting by the National Statistics Institute on inclusivity levels of youth and women, especially in political parties. It will enable a broad functional and political literacy training campaign for women and young leaders and strengthen political leadership capacities at the grassroots level in 14 urban centers across the country and 40 food-insecure rural communities in Cacheu, Oio and Bafata regions.

As per the targeting and selection of participants for these opportunities, the project will attempt to identify new and emerging leaders at the community level. Guinea-Bissau is a small society and national staff and the beneficiaries committee will provide guidance on the selection of participants to ensure balance representation of political tendencies as well as other balancing factors, such as ethnic representation in places where that might be an issue. Pre-establish pre-selection criteria will also help determine a more equitable selection of candidates for training. In places where there are many more candidates than training positions, selection could be done through a pre-selection screening process.

Rural women benefiting from support under Output 1.4 are members of farmer organizations in food- and nutrition-insecure communities identified through vulnerability assessments. Women leaders emerging from these groups will be cultivated from the grassroots, that is, selected using participatory processes enabled by the organizations themselves and facilitated through the training provided.

Youth and women's civil society organization leaders will benefit from capacity strengthening that encourages, facilitates, and enables a learn-by-doing experience to champion peacebuilding initiatives of their own design. The project will thus foster the creation of new coalitions and networks. The selection of grant recipients will be done through a competitive call for proposals, thus giving equal opportunity for all groups to compete. This approach creates a marketplace of ideas and allows the selection of the best and most viable ideas, independent of political or other considerations.

Through the establishment and strengthening of interparty youth and women's political platforms, leadership skills and strategies of political party leaders will be honed and new candidates will be prepared to run in upcoming elections. In this area, training is envisioned for political actors at all levels. Again, pre-established selection criteria, knowledge of national staff and the beneficiaries' committee advice will help ensure equitable opportunity and mitigate the continuation undemocratic political tendencies.

A Women and Youth Election Observatory will educate and enable women's groups to monitor the elections, and provide journalists with training in conflict-sensitive reporting to improve media coverage of the political processes.

Geographic scope: 14 primary urban centers countrywide: Bolama, Bubaque, Sao Domingos, Bissau, Buba, Catio, Bafata, Gabu, Bissora, Quinhamel, Cachungo, Cacheu, Farim and Mansoa; and 40 rural communities in Bafata, Cacheu, and Oio regions.

d) Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach

The promotion of gender equality and youth social and political inclusion using a rights-based and demographic dividend approach that emphasizes community-based participation and capacity strengthening will be mainstreamed across the main pillars of this project. This initiative will contribute to fostering inclusion and underlining capacity strengthening programmes for women and youth across the political spectrum. Women-focused CSOs (Women Political Platform and Women, Peace and Security Network, *Associação das Mulheres de Atividade Económica* (AMAE)) and youth networks and associations (National Youth Council (CNJ), National Forum on youth and population (FNJP), National Network of youth associations (RENAJ), National Network of young and female leaders

(RENAJELF), and the Secretary of State for Youth, Sports and Culture will be strengthened for enhancement of their advocacy role for youth and women political participation and peace building through an Observatory Structure based on a technology platform linking "mobile" observers in the field with a center in Bissau, staffed by statisticians and analysts who will perform technical and political analysis in real-time.

A training will be provided by the Gorée Institute for 440 monitors and 80 analysts who will in turn train others for prevention of gender-based violence during the forthcoming elections. The Youth and Women Election Observatory will be complemented by the civic education module targeting women voters and support to women candidates through the Women's Political Platform. Where possible, the project will privilege arts-based intervention strategies, if necessary through a partnership with organizations that have demonstrated results through social inclusion projects; for example, AfroReggae, a Brazilian NGO, with proven experience in field environments displaying parallels to the social context of Guinea-Bissau.

e) Budget

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

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.				
Output	Details and Costs	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1: Women and youth leaders trained in functional and political literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and Equipments • Curriculum Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 Module of 64 units ◦ Intl Con. 10 days = 5,500 ◦ Intl Con Travel/DSA = 7500 • 1 Bill: 15 days = 1,443 • 1 All: 15 days = 1,255 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Revision of Functional literacy booklet to align letters to themes • 1 Bill: 15 days = 1,443 • 1 All: 15 days = 1,255 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Validation Process = 3,304 • Printing of new booklets/ materials 1100x10 = 11,000 • Other Materials = 6,000 • Training of Trainers 40p, 36hrs 2x = 8,000 • Training Teams 20 locations for 4 months: 2pp @ 546 x 20 loc. = 11,105 • Ministry supervision \$5,000 • Project team Travel/M&E = \$5,499 	<u>UNFPA</u> 267,949	Staff 112,750 Equipments 86,895 Contractual Services 22,001 Supplies, commodities and materials: 28,304 Travel: 17,999	The effort requires working with the Ministry of Education and INDE both national institutions with requisite experience in literacy, curricula design and knowledge of the context. UNIOGBIS, UNFPA, and UNWOMEN will provide technical support to ensure quality program 1000 people literate. It costs USD 60.00pp to make 1 person functionally and politically literate. After initial curricula development investment the cost will go down to \$33.00pp.
Output 1.2: Youth and Women leaders at the grassroots level are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Natl Consultant Bill- 15days = \$2,886 • Curriculum Development Validation = 2,114 • T4T - 2 for 14p each x 2d = \$8,000 	<u>UNFPA</u> 114,000 UNFPA and UNIOGBIS provide inputs and use the UNIOGBIS regional offices	Contractual services \$2,886 Supplies, commodities, materials \$106,114 Travel \$5,000	This effort involves 36 hour trainings for grassroots leaders (including those alphabetized). There is sufficient knowledge and experience in the agencies to develop the curriculum content without Intl

	<p>15 workshops of 24 hrs for 30 – 50p each @ 2K each p/d = 90K⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing and supplies = 6,000 • Travel = \$5,000 			<p>consultants. UN actors will train 28 trainers through 2 trainings who will be responsible for 20 replications in 14 urban centers, including 7 trainings in Bissau. At the end of this training will provide information on the grants and opportunity to compete for a grant.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several levels of grants will be provided depending on capacity/experience of youth and women's organization • Grants can be: \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 and \$50,000 • Curricula Development = 0 • Induction workshop for Small Grants Orgs = 6,000 	<p>UN Women 306,000</p>	<p>UN Women Transfers and Grants to Counterparts \$300,000</p> <p>Supplies, commodities, materials \$6,000</p>	<p>UNWOMEN will administer the small grants facility</p> <p>UN Women, UNEPA, UNIOGBIS will provide Technical Advisory Services with inputs from the PBF Secretariat</p> <p>Existing Training Facilities like the Women Multi-Functional and Economic Center in Gabu will be used where possible. Partners have the capacity to develop curricula</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot issue-based curriculum development and training in 40 rural communities for 2,000 participants @ USD 150 each = 300,000 • Multi-media visibility campaign = 20,000 • Support for issue advocacy of leading rural women and youth (40% under 35) in forums related to government policies and spending for basic services = 40,000 • M&E and quarterly field assessments = 18,000 	<p>WFP 405,750</p>	<p>Staff (part-time) 33,750</p> <p>Contractual services = 300,000</p> <p>Supplies and materials = 32,000</p> <p>Travel = 40,000</p>	<p>Integrates literacy, business skills, negotiation, and conflict resolution training; implemented with national NGO</p> <p>Includes WFP data collection and analysis support for monitoring socio-political impact of pilot activities in rural areas.</p>

⁵ Bolama, Bubaque, Sao Domingos, Bissau 6x, Buba, Catío, Bafatá, Gabú, Bissora, Quinhamel, Cachungo, Cacheu, Farim e Mansoa.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printing and supplies = 6,000 2. Travel = \$4,000 			
Output 2.2: Women and youth's participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x 36hr trainings = 20,000 • Printing and supplies = 5,000 • Travel = \$4,500 • 100 Megaphones = 5,000 • 1000 T-Shirts = \$12,000 • 4 TV Spots = 10,000 • 9 Regional Debates = 13,500 • 20 Radio shows = 16,000 	UNFPA 86,000	Supplies, Commodities and Materials 81,500 Travel cost: 4,500	Technical Advisory Services for the development of the curricula will be provided by UNIOGBIS, UNWOMEN and UNFPA. UNIOGBIS will take the lead on the development of the curricula but other agencies will have agree on the content before events take place Project will use the Training Facilities in Gabu - (Women Multi-Functional and Economic Center) and UNIOGBIS regional offices
Output 2.3: Women and youth contribute to monitoring the electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intl Consultants Gore Institute • Training = 25,000 • Website develop = 10,000 • Supervision of Elec. Observ = 5,000 • Training of 440 Observers • 2day x 8 reps. = 40,000 • Training of 80 Analysts • 1day x 2 = 10,000 • Room rental = 2,000 • Internet = 2,000 • 6 Computers = 12,000 • Cell phone credit/SIMs = 5,000 • Credentials = 1,000 • Banners = 500 • Media coverage = 1,000 • Travel: 3,500 	UN Women 208,500	Staff: 60,000 Equipment: 31,500 Contractual Services: 40,000 Supplies, Commodities and Materials: 73,500 Travel: 3,500	UNWOMEN will take the lead in organizing the Election Observatory but UNFPA and UNIOGBIS will support with technical assistance. Project will count on the support of UNIOGBIS regional offices
Sub-Total Outcome 2		420,746		
M&E		144,884		
Subtotal		1,659,329		
Indirect support costs (7%)		116,153		
Total		1,775,482		

Staff costs and support of the office - Details			
1 NOB (UNW) 1 UNV (UNFPA) 1 Assistant (UNFPA) Part-time staff (WFP)	(18 months) 60,000 79,000 33,750 33,750 = 206,500	Staff	
Office running costs and equipment maintenance UNWomen UNFPA	(18 months) 31,500 86,895 = 118,395	Equipment, and furniture (including depreciation)	The agencies will provide in-kind contribution above this amount including covering the costs related to office space, IT and communication services and use of vehicles The computers purchased for the Observatory will be used by staff and for grantee usage
Total	324,895		

Monitoring and Evaluation - Details				
Political participation levels of women and youth measured through behavioral knowledge-attitude and perception research study (KAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant and report preparation publication, validation and dissemination – 43,000 Travel to conduct survey – 10,000 	<u>UNFPA</u> 53,000	Contractual services 38,000 Supplies, Commodities and Materials: 5,000 Travel: 10,000	UNFPA will lead on this output. This effort requires working with INE/INEP to design and administer study, analyse results, write, validate and disseminate first report.
Constructive participation of citizens in democratic governance is enhanced through knowledge sharing experiences and production and dissemination of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Editing services – 5,000 Publication, validation and dissemination – 13,212 Final evaluations: 31,672 	<u>UN Women</u> 73,884	Contractual services 36,672 Supplies, commodities and materials 13,212	UNIOGBIS inputs, including from regular budget TBC Capture and disseminate the lessons learned from Outcome 2, in particular the Election Observatory

knowledge products				
Grants Facility for Youth and Women-led Dialogue or Change Initiatives. that promote peace and stability developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Evaluation = 6,000 • Knowledge Fair = 8,000 • Printing and Supplies = 2,000 • Knowledge Products = 6,000 • Travel 		Supplies, commodities and materials 22,000 Travel = 2,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E and quarterly field assessments 	WFP 18,000	Contractual services 10,000 Travel 8,000	
	TOTAL US\$	144,884		

Table 3: Project budget by UN agency

CATEGORIES	UN Women			UNFPA			WFP			TOTAL
	1 st Tranche	2 nd Tranche	Subtotal	1 st Tranche	2 nd Tranche	Subtotal	1 st Tranche	2 nd Tranche	Subtotal	
1. Staff and other personnel	42,000	18,000	60,000	78,925	33,825	112,750	23,625	10,125	33,750	206,500
2. Supplies, commodities, materials	80,298	34,414	114,712	238,643	102,275	340,918	22,400	9,600	32,000	487,630
3. Equipment, vehicles, and furniture (including depreciation)	22,050	9,450	31,500	60,825	26,069	86,895	0	0	0	118,395
4. Contractual services	55,243	23,675	78,918	44,021	18,866	62,887	217,000	93,000	310,000	451,805
5. Travel	5,250	2,250	7,500	27,649	11,850	39,499	33,600	14,400	48,000	94,999
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	210,000	90,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total project costs	414,841	177,789	592,630	450,064	192,885	642,949	296,625	127,125	423,750	1,659,329
8. Indirect support costs*	29,039	12,445	41,484	31,504	13,502	45,006	20,764	8,899	29,663	116,153
TOTAL	443,880	190,234	634,114	481,568	206,387	687,955	317,389	136,024	453,413	1,775,482

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

** PBF will authorize an initial transfer amounting to 70% of the requested budget and, upon timely submission and acceptance of the project reports and at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first transfer, the Fund will release the remaining 30%. Please note that all subsequent tranches are also contingent on the availability of resources in the Peacebuilding Fund.

70% of the percentage of the budget is reserved for women empowerment and gender equality.

f) Capacity of RUNOs and implementing partners

UN Women

UN Women is a Country Program Presence managed by a Senior Gender Advisor and Joint Program Coordinator with longstanding experience in the United Nations System and high expertise in project formulation, management, joint programming, coordination, monitoring and evaluation with the gender perspective. Having coordinated and managed two United Nations joint projects funded by PBF/PBSO since 2013 (economic recovery and women in elections), UN Women is currently very familiar with PBF/PBSO procedures and can easily overcome joint programming challenges and timely redress the situation. Within the PBF GPI Women Economic Empowerment project, UN Women has supported the elaboration of the peace-building modules and trainings of trainers in conflict mediation. Each of the eight regions of the country has two trainers who organize other trainings in "cascade" thought the country. UN Women has also supported rehabilitation and equipment of the Women Multi-functional and Economic Center located in the market of the Region of GABU which offers training facilities in leadership, literacy, economic orientation, legal services and a peace hut for conflict mediation. AMAE (The Women Economic Federation) and RNMT (The National Network for Women Workers) were the

main implementers of the PBF GPI Women Economic Empowerment project and they are very experienced in training rural women in leadership, literacy, entrepreneurship and conflict mediation.

UN Women has also an M&E/Communication Officer and an Operation's Associate who advise and assist in all programming, M&E, communication and operations activities. UN Women is backstopped by the Regional Advisor 'Governance, Peace and Security' and the Deputy Regional Director for West and Central Africa in terms of advice and oversight. This year, UN Women has allocated USD 204,916 from its core budget to support the 2017 AWP focused on women's leadership and participation, economic empowerment and violence against women. UN Women is ready to cover from its AWP 2017 some expenses related to strengthening capacities of the National Assembly and the Government for implementation of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Commitments, law enforcement for women's leadership and women's access to productive assets (in particular, land resources that are a primary source of domestic violence and social conflicts), travel for M&E and knowledge building.

The Women's Political Platform (PPM, *Plataforma Política das Mulheres*) and REMPSECAO are two other important women's networks for political participation and peace building known for their roles in peace negotiation, civic education and gender-based violence prevention during the electoral processes, the most recent good experience being the management of the Women's Situation Room in 2014 and the Civic Education Campaign 'Porte a Porte' during the presidential and legislative elections. The PPM has established women's structures from the grassroots level, as mechanisms to ensure that women's voices are heard both down-stream and up-stream.

UNFPA

The UNFPA Guinea-Bissau Country Office is managed by a Resident Representative. In addition to the Representative and her personal assistant, the office has six technical staff, including two internationals, three operations and three support staff. Total funds available to UNFPA for 2017 are USD 1,141,204 (USD 723,000 from regular resources and USD 410,203 from other resources). From 2009 to 2012, UNFPA managed a MDG Achievement Fund for "Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau" in a partnership with UNDP, UNIFEM and UNODC, for a total amount of USD 3,854,817, of which UNFPA managed USD 226,305. Since 2013, UNFPA has participated in the FGM Joint Programme in a partnership with UNICEF. The 2017 budget is USD 238,000 for UNFPA. From 2013 until now, UNFPA has been coordinating the H4+ initiative, a "Global initiative for maternal and child mortality reduction" in a partnership with WHO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNAIDS, Government and NGOs. The amount approved for UNFPA was USD 3,334,935. for a total amount of USD 6,900,000.

UNFPA has chaired both the United Nations Thematic Group for HIV and the United Nations Thematic Group for Gender two times each. UNFPA typically supports the Government through the Ministry of Youth and the Institute of Youth to coordinate activities with various youth networks and associations. Using the results-based management approach, UNFPA ensures that expected targets are achieved and baseline data measured against key SMART indicators selected during the project planning process and tracked continuously in the implementation phase. With specialist staff qualified in diverse areas of expertise (Youth Officer, M&E Officer, Communications Officer), and a dynamic Operations team, feedback is continuously provided to support implementing partners on realistic programming, M&E, quality assurance, communication and operations activities. Field supervision visits, report analysis and feedback, and regular meetings with implementing partners help UNFPA to stay result-oriented and monitor positive trends. UNFPA is also backstopped by a regional office and headquarters incorporating several advisers and specialists, including for youth, gender and M&E components. With this support, the implementation of the UNFPA component of this present IRF project will be successful.

WFP

WFP's current Country Programme started in April 2016. It contributes to three outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) and is aligned with Government priorities identified in the strategic and operational plan for 2015-2020, also known as *Terra Ranka*. Built on

lessons learned from previous WFP operations, the Country Programme promotes government and community ownership of an integrated, multi-sector social protection approach to improve nutrition, food security and government capacity in early warning and assessment.

People assisted through the programme include primary schoolchildren; undernourished children aged 6-59 months; undernourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment and their families; and vulnerable smallholder farmers. Cash-based transfers provided since the last quarter of 2016 are being gradually expanded in preparation for the future handover of food assistance activities to Government.

The country programme has three objectives: (i) reduce undernutrition among children aged 6-23 months through stunting prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months; and provide nutritional support to undernourished people living with HIV; (ii) improve access to education and help increase Government capacity for developing and managing a sustainable home-grown school meals programme; and (iii) strengthen national capacity, both at government and community level, for scaling up food security and nutrition interventions, and connect local agricultural production with sustainable markets.

The WFP country office is staffed by 4 international staff and 38 national staff. Areas of functional expertise comprise management, strategic planning, school meals, nutrition, asset creation, and supply chain. The operation is supported by experienced officers focusing on vulnerability assessment, M&E, communications, finance and administration, human resources and information technology. A dedicated gender focal point ensures consistency with corporate strategies and best practices. At regional and headquarters level, senior specialists add their guidance in areas of programme strategy, vulnerability assessment, partnerships, nutrition, school meals, and asset creation, and cross-cutting themes of gender, M&E, resilience, cash-based transfers and accountability to affected populations.

In coordination with the Government and African Union, WFP is currently supporting completion of a Cost of Hunger Assessment that will quantify long-term economic impacts of hunger and nutrition. Findings will flow into the Government-led Zero Hunger National Strategic Review that is expected to commence later this year and will continue during 2018, to be followed by preparation of the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) scheduled to begin in July 2019. The 18-month timeframe of this project matches that of the interim CSP that starts in January 2018 and will be an opportunity to build successful models, including targeted support for amplifying the voices of rural women and youth and enabling the active leadership of their representatives for peacebuilding and institutional stabilization on issues of concern to Guinea-Bissau's predominantly rural population.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

	RUNO	Key source of funding	Annual regular Budget in USD	Annual emergency budget
2016	UN Women	UN Women Core Source SIDA	1,800,000 542,000	
Current calendar year	UN Women	UN Women Core Source African Development Bank	204,916 530,499	
2016	UNFPA	Regular MHTF RHCS European Union Portugal Japan Brazil UBRAF JP/FGM-C H4+/SIDA	Regular 13 380 826	644,306
Current calendar year	UNFPA	Regular MHTF JP/FGM-C H4+/SIDA Portugal USD 1,141,204	Regular 723,000	-
2016	WFP	United States (USDA), European Union, Japan, and others	9.4 million	
Current calendar year	WFP	United States (USDA), European Union, Japan, and others	10.3 million	

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

The day-to-day management of this joint program rests with a Project Coordinator – an International UNV - who will be hired for this purpose and located in UNFPA – as lead agency on this project. A full-time National Program Officer (NOB) located in UN Women as well as a full time Administrative and Finance Assistant located in UNFPA will be hired. These staff will concentrate on the UNFPA and UN Women portion of Outcome 1 and all of Outcome 2, while Output 1.4 serving rural women will be integrated with WFP project coordination. In addition, the project will benefit from hands-on technical support and advisory services from eight professional staff of UN Women, UNFPA, WFP and UNIOGBIS.

The UNFPA/UN Women management team is comprised by the Project Coordinator, one advisor or focal point from UNFPA, A UN Women, WFP and UNIOGBIS/Gender Unit. A beneficiaries' committee will be set up to provide ongoing feedback to the management team, ensure transparency of processes and budgets, and enable effective communication with beneficiaries. Beneficiaries under Output 1.4 will be served through existing WFP accountability to affected people (AAP) mechanisms.

The PBF Secretariat helps enable the communication and reporting by the RUNOs and provides tailored technical support in peacebuilding related matters.

The project also operates within the substantive framework of the UNPAF Outcome Groups on Governance (OG1) and Inclusive Economic Growth (OG2), for which there are Joint Program Management Committees and Steering Committees (JPSC) that bring together senior United Nations and Government officials. Project results will also be reported through these mechanisms.

RUNOs, under the coordination of the Project Coordinator, will be responsible for complying with all narrative and financial reporting requirements established by both the PBF and the JPSC, in addition to any internal agency reporting requirements. The Project Coordinator will submit one consolidated Annual Work Plan to the PBF Secretariat by 31 January for each year of the project.

b) Risk management

Table 5 -- Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Continuity of the political crisis	high	medium	The SRSG in coordination with the international community will continue his efforts of building confidence among all national stakeholders and promoting inclusive dialogue. UNEPA, UNWOMEN and UNIOGBIS will continue strengthening capacities of youth and women as actors of change for stability and development.
The Elections are not held or postponed	Medium/high	high	International coordinates efforts to timely support preparation of elections and funding. Postponement of election could affect implementation of Outputs 4.2 and 4.3, but the remaining outputs could go ahead
A military coup	medium/high	high	International partners continued calls to defence and security forces to not intervene in the political crisis. In-country visit of the UN Sanctions Committee to play a dissuasive role.
Delays in hiring coordinator	medium	medium	RUNOs start designing the ToRs for the position as soon as project is approved and before funds are disbursed to enable advertisement and recruitment as soon as funds arrive. Advisors will manage project until coordinator arrives
Early elections	low	high	Early elections will require faster implementation of activities, which could be slowed by slow recruitment process of delays from funder. UN Women is able to go ahead with a few related activities in order to ensure continued UN engagement with women's groups.
Inter-institutional and intergroup rivalries	high	low	Disputes between groups and institutions can create negative perceptions that can impact the project. To mitigate this, a beneficiaries contact group will be created to enable feedback between project
Management challenges of coordinating a joint project	high	medium	The project will hire a coordinator that will facilitate the input of all the agencies
Targeting and selection of participants reinforce existing power structures.	high	high	Do No Harm (DNH) principles and tools will be embedded in the development of this project and will be part of the monitoring system. National Officer in UNW is knowledgeable of political actors, dynamics and clicks and will aid in vetting participants. The beneficiaries committee is created to mitigate this kind of risk. It will also provide guidance and feedback. The various training curricula will provide key messages that will be reviewed and vetted. Pre-established pre-selection criteria will also minimize bias.

c) Monitoring & evaluation

The Project Coordinator, in close collaboration with RUNOs and implementing partners, will prepare a detailed work plan and a corresponding M&E plan (See Draft Attached). The time of the eight technical experts is an in-kind contribution of the participating agencies.

The Project Coordinator will hold overall responsibility for data collection from project activities in close consultation with partners, including close collaboration with M&E officers of the partner agencies. The PBF M&E Specialist will work with the UN M&E Group and project implementers to ensure a workable Results Framework is in place and that it has the proper tie-ins or complementary to the UNPAF and other UN strategic documents. If necessary, the PBF Secretariat will provide capacity building support to PBF projects with regards to their M&E systems. Attached to the document is a draft Results Framework. The PBF Secretariat has a role to support project implementation, and provide technical M&E support and should participate in monitoring activities organized by the project.

In addition, in the framework of the joint program, the PBF Secretariat and the Joint Program Management Committee (JPMC) of OGI under UNPAF and local authorities need to participate in scheduled verification missions. These missions ensure national ownership and help analyze, discuss and increase field coordination between all participating actors as well as to increase coordination between all joint project actors at field level. It will also enable a better understanding, coherence and complementary actions among all actors, and thereby better overall efficiency of project operational activities. Much of the travel costs itemized in the budget are to cover expenses related to monitoring beyond the capital.

It is proposed to use the knowledge, attitude and perceptions (KAP) survey methodology to help identify youth and women participation levels in politics and peacebuilding efforts and the potential barriers to the contribution of women and youth in politics, peacebuilding and development. Thus, the KAP will be used to gather much data and will provide the project team valuable outcome indicators and a baseline for use in future assessment of the project's quantitative and qualitative contributions. It will enable periodic snapshots of the participation of women, adolescents and young people in social, political, peacebuilding and economic policy making and dialogue. The survey could capture data on factors such as: representation, accountability, open debate, equality and access. For this, a survey will be developed and conducted and an Analysis Report completed and validated. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age, location and disability. Data will be collected once prior to the start of core activities (for baseline purposes), once during the implementation of the project and a third time at the end of the effort.

Given the high cost of hiring international firms, lack of understanding of the context and the known expertise in country on this topic within institutions like INEP and INE, the preference is to use national actors to design and carry out the study. By inviting the National Statistics Institute (INE) to participate in this effort, we will be able to ensure greater sustainability of data collection and reporting, as the national body responsible for collecting national statistics will henceforth be endowed with a methodology to be applied in the monitoring of the inclusivity of youth and women, offering contributions long after the project has been completed.

Organisational Learning:

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted at different stages and with different methodologies. Due to the heavy capacity-building component of this project, all planned trainings will include an evaluation. The goal of these evaluations is to aid in the development of an effective and contextualized leadership training model.

The Participatory Evaluation and the Knowledge Fair envisioned in Outcome 1; Output 1.3 are evaluative instruments that ensure that the lessons learned from the experience are collected and feed back into the Bissau-Guinean context. The project team will capture emblematic stories from the small grants experience and develop a case study series, per the UNDP case studies model developed for analysing peacebuilding interventions. Sample outline available upon request.

The election-related efforts will also conclude with a participatory lesson learned exercise that will provide the basis for at least one, if not more accessible knowledge products. The purpose of these publications is to strengthen youth and women's engagement in electoral processes into the future by showcasing Guinean women's empowerment and a viable model of domestic observation for developing contexts that combines accessible technological solutions with local ingenuity. It will be important for the project team and the PBF Secretariat to work together to develop mutually agreed knowledge products.

Rural-focused advocacy support activities specified in Output 1.4 will be integrated into existing WFP M&E systems and methodologies. These activities will target a subset of 40 farmer organizations from among the vulnerable rural communities where WFP currently encourages production and sale of local food to supply school meals and other Government- and donor-funded social protection food needs. WFP will design and monitor social change indicators for all assisted rural communities. Rural communities not receiving structured advocacy support will be maintained as a control group to measure comparative results. Mid-term and final evaluations will be completed to gather lessons learned and formulate recommendations for future programming. Successful evidence-based models will be publicized for future replication through WFP peacebuilding-associated partnerships in other countries.

The project will commission a final evaluation.

Context analyses and conflict-sensitive approaches including Do No Harm (DNH) principles and tools are embedded in the development of this project and will be part of the monitoring system. While the goal is to empower women and youth to engage in the political life of Guinea-Bissau, the approach is through dialogic, collaborative advocacy and other methodologies that build participation, forge coalitions and enhance non-violent and inclusive problem-solving. These approaches should help build trust, enable interdependence and equality. The CDA categories of Dividers and Connectors: Systems and Institutions, Attitudes and Actions, Values and Interests, Experiences and Symbols and Occasions will be applied to enable informed decisions, including how to select potential partners, beneficiaries, locations, approaches and best bring in and distribute new resources. Similarly, DNH methodology will be used to assess the effects of the intervention and its impacts on the context. We will include a systems analysis to identify existing patterns of suppression and oppression. With the intervention, the project hopes to have a positive impact on behavior patterns of men, women, girls and boys by creating positive incentives for greater accountability, respect, fairness and transparency.

d) Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary



PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT SUMMARY



Project Number & Title:	Number: Supporting Youth and Women's Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau	
Recipient UN Organizations:	UN Women, UNEPA, WFP	
Implementing Partners:	UNIOGBIS Gore Institute Ministry of Education – Adult Literacy Section. INDE National Statistics Institute National Institute of Studies and Research INEP CSOs: <i>Associação das Mulheres de Atividade Económica (AMAE)</i> ; AD, COAJOC; ECAS-D; Guiarroz; KAFO; Tiniguena	
Location:	Guinea-Bissau, including 14 urban centers: Bolama, Bubaque, Sao Domingos, Bissau, Buba, Catio, Bafata, Gabu, Bissora, Quinhamel, Cachungo, Cacheu, Farim and Mansoa; and 40 rural communities in Bafata, Cacheu, and Oio regions.	
Approved Project Budget:	*Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNWOMEN: \$ 443,880; UNEPA: \$ 481,568 ; WFP: \$ 317,389 Conditional second tranche: UNWOMEN: \$190,235; UNEPA: \$ 206,387; WFP: \$ 136,024	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: January 2018	Planned Completion: June 2019
Brief Project Description:	The project aims at empowering women and youth to engage in the political life of the country to consolidate peace and socioeconomic development.	
Project Outcomes:	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. 2. Women and youth effectively participate, accompany and ensure fair and equitable electoral processes.	
PBF Focus Areas:	Priority areas: 2.2 (<u>democratic governance</u>) and 2.3 (<u>conflict prevention/management</u>)	
Gender Marker:	3 - Gender equality as a principal objective.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1. Produce curricula booklets 1.1.2. Provide T4T training course for Course Facilitators 1.1.3. Provide training courses in functional and political literacy for Women and Youth leaders 1.2.1. Develop of 36 hours Curricula on Leadership for grassroots leaders in urban areas
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.2. Provide T4T training course for Course Facilitators 1.2.3 Deliver a 36 hour course in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for women and youth grassroots leaders in 14 urban centers 1.3.1. Set up a grants facility for youth and women's groups 1.3.2. Provide training and on-going accompaniment for effective implementation of initiatives for grant recipients 1.3.3. Selected youth and women's groups organize dialogue or change Initiatives to promote peace and stability 1.3.4. Prepare and conduct a Knowledge Fair 1.4.1. Provide training for rural women 1.4.2. Enable engagement of rural women with political actors 1.4.3. Develop multi-media advocacy materials 2.1.1. Develop curricula and train the trainers 2.1.2. Provide training in political leadership and peacebuilding skills for top members of political parties and governmental leaders 2.1.3. Provide training to Regional Heads of Parties 2.1.4. Implement a youth political platform 2.1.5. Train Women's Political Platform 2.2.1. Provide training for women and youth candidates 2.3.1. Reinstate the Election Observatory

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Guinea-Bissau
Project Effective Dates: January 2018 – July 2019
PBF Focus Area:
<p>IRF Theory of Change:</p> <p>If more women and youth leaders nationwide can read and write and have basic instruction in civic education, they can become better consumers of political rhetoric, while also becoming more prepared to detect and reject party manipulations, and participate constructively in political discussions and activities. If people have access to functional <i>and</i> political literacy, coupled with training in leadership and peacebuilding, they will be in a better position to engage politically in ways that help replicate and/or multiply peaceful democratic processes and equitable outcomes of political participation.</p> <p>Having more information about democratic participation opportunities in their country, targeted individuals and groups will have more options to draw on their knowledge and networks, form political opinions, and gain support among critical constituencies, become more empowered and capable to contribute actively to social change around issues that affect their lives. If youth and women have a better understanding and stimulated-interest to make changes in important national issues, <i>and</i> if they are afforded guidance and opportunities, including financial means and technical support to put their ideas to the test, then they will be in a better position to leverage their knowledge and experience to pursue positive change through political participation.</p> <p>Enabling positive social change efforts will afford their leaders the skills, confidence and courage to confront the barriers that continue to keep them out of politics. By designing and driving socially constructive change initiatives, groups of committed citizens and their leaders will to gain positive notoriety for bottom-up initiatives, which can afford them broader recognition and legitimacy needed for making advances in the formal political arena; in this way, they will become more likely to engage in higher-stakes processes like elections.</p> <p>If more youth and women decide to actively participate in election processes and count on broader support amongst the electorate, they will be more likely to gain access to key platforms from which to advocate and lobby for the adoption of legal and political reforms that further break down barriers to strategic political activities, such as the bill on quotas for women's participation in decision-making processes. If young people and women are engaged in electoral processes in bigger numbers they will also be in a better position to advocate for key social reforms that are meaningful to people. Popular advocacy will help coalitions of like-minded groups to obtain visibility among political representatives and extract greater accountability from them and reduce community-level vulnerability to divisive political tactics.</p> <p>If women and youth actively participate in their country's political processes and are assisted in the monitoring of those processes, then foundations of participatory democracy will be strengthened. Greater citizen engagement tends to support more credible elections processes and results. If the credibility of elections is enhanced, then the legitimacy and accountability of the new government will also reap benefits that ensure stability and enhanced public trust and participation.</p>

	(especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills	Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (disaggregated by sex, age and party affiliation)											4. Experience evaluated
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Youth Political Platform Developed Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Document Agenda Attendance Sheets			X	X						1. Training curricula and agendas developed 2. Events convened and held 3. Strategic Document and Recommendations developed 4. Advocacy Strategy Implemented
	Output 2.2 Women and youth's participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of Women and youth candidates trained Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (disaggregated by sex and age)	Agenda Attendance Sheets				X	X					1. Training curricula and agendas developed 2. Events convened and held 3. Evaluation report finalized
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Campaign messages developed Baseline: 0 Target: 100	Social Media Posts Radio Programs participated					X					1. Participation in Radio Programs 2. Facebook posts developed
	Output 2.3 Women and youth contributed to monitoring the electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Election Observatory reinstated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (one for legislative and one for presidential elections)	Report/News on Functioning Operation Center	?									1. Contract Goree Institute 2. Conduct Observer Training 3. Purchase Computers 4. Contract with hotels finalized 5. Final report finalized
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of women and youth at polling stations Baseline: 200 (2014) Target: 360 women and youth (disaggregated by sex and age)	SIM cards distributed? Reports	?									1. SMS cards purchased 2. Trainings conducted 3. Transport to polling stations arranged 4. SMS messages sent