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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Guinea-Bissau**

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: final**

**YEAR of report: 2020**

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| **Project Title: PBF/IRF-211: Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau**  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 108258** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNFPA**  **UNWOMEN**  **WFP** |
| **Date of first transfer: November 2017**  **Project end date: 27 May 2020**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **No** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  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):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  **UNWOMEN:** $ 634,114  **UNFPA:** $ 687,955  **WFP:** $ 453,413  **Total:** $ 1,775,482  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  RUNOS will submit an interim finance report by July 2020.  As per the agreement, the certified final financial report will be issued in the year following the operational closure of the project.  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1.242,837  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 3**  **Project Risk Marker:**  **Project PBF focus area:** 1. *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue*: 2.2 (democratic governance) and 2.3 (conflict prevention/management) | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Laura Turrini Brandão (UNFPA) Albertine Gomes (UNWOMEN) and Marco Principi (WFP)  Project report approved by: Janet Murdock, Cheikh Fall (UNFPA), Kiyomi Kawaguchi (WFP)  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *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: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.)

The project aimed at empowering women and youth leaders to engage in the political life of the country. It also enabled WFP to work with women farmers, making possible local and higher-level advocacy on issues affecting rural communities. This report describes key activities and accomplishments reached during the implementation that occurred between January 2018 and May 2020, a period that included a nine months’ extension from the original schedule and 8 weeks of a grace period.

Implementation over the course of the project was challenging mainly due to prolonged political crisis, and general partner and key stakeholder capacity constraints. Despite these challenges and operating in a highly complex political environment, the project accomplished important results, involving more than four thousand (9,500) directly beneficiaries and significantly contributed to a successful engagement with civil society, government, women and youth groups. The project also provided an important input to the approval of the Gender Parity Law in August 2018 and elections-related components, such as training for candidates, radio and televisions debates and the Civil Society Monitoring methodology during Legislative and Presidential elections 2019, including the rum-off elections, that was broadly considered an international accomplishment and in line with international normative frameworks (CEDAW, Beijing Platform and UNSCR1325).

Two thousand (2,000) rural women and 80 rural women leaders from forty (40) communities in the regions of Bafatá, Cacheu and Oio, and have been empowered with literacy and basic trade and leadership skills. WFP implemented its component in partnership with Tiniguena, one of the most credible and capable local NGOs, with whom WFP also has an on-going partnership to support smallholder women farmers in Quinara, Tombali and Bolama/Bijagos regions.

The 14 Small Grants quick-impact initiatives were also successfully implemented across the country and under UNFPA guidance, the renowned Ubuntu leadership academy engaged 1,042 women and youth (64% female and 36% male youth) to take part in a 40 hours training on peacebuilding and leadership. These activities underpinned the creation of a motivated citizens ‘network to promote social change at the local level and to stand as a candidate when municipal elections take place in Guinea Bissau.

The Civic and Political Literacy Handbook was finalized and validated by the Ministry of Education. The classes started 3 days before the Government decreed a state of emergency due to the advance of the COVID-19 in the county. The project and UNFPA have engaged in creating solutions with new partners to guarantee the continuity of the classes after normalization, through actions led by other projects, including civil society groups that have showed interest in using the new literacy methodology.

The project’s team also looked into creative solutions during its last period of implementation, and in close cooperation with national counterparts, supported COVID-19 response with activities on the local street markets and a telephone awareness campaign and early warning system, empowering women and youth associations to raise public awareness on the pandemic.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.

* Final evaluation to start remotely with the support of national and international consultants.
* Launch publication entitled: “Promoting peacebuilding through small grants initiatives”.
* Launch a publication entitled: “Leadership, Peacebuilding & Reproductive Health for Women & Youth”.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project.

Under WFP component, the implementation led to the empowerment of rural women and enabled their economic and political participation in their communities, advocating for their needs to local authorities and their legislative representatives. Rural women in the project are now better prepared to contribute to stability, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding and to more effectively advocate for access to basic and essential social services and formulation of equitable public policies in education, health, nutrition, water, food security, and agriculture, thus holding local government and their legislative representatives accountable for the sustainable development of rural communities. The local authorities have been sensitized to become their partners for peacebuilding and women’s empowerment. The training sessions and regional rural women forums held in Bafata, Cacheu, and Oio, and the inter-regional forum with women leaders of three regions contributed to preparing rural women and their leaders to increase their participation in family and community decision-making and more inclusive dialogue, advocacy to access to justice, human rights and peacebuilding.

The small grants program with 14 organizations in all regions of the country and the political leadership and peacebuilding training courses for 1,042 women and youth, also in all regions, were empowering learning-by doing-experiences, allowing teams to learn in real-time and under real circumstances. This approach strengthened participatory democracy, allowing citizens to engage with national, regional, and local authorities and create the space to find collective solutions to complex social problems. The encouragement and support provided by the project to the two Directorates of the Ministry of Education (National Institute for the Development of Education -INDE- and General Direction of Literacy) managed to bring responsiveness of the two Directions, which traditionally have been working in isolation. Participation and engagement among civil society organizations were a key factor for the success of the integrated Election Monitoring Cell and Women’s’ Situation Room set up for 2019 Legislative and Presidential Elections which enabled a single monitoring operation on the electoral process from CSO’s. Finally, a KAP survey developed by the National Institute for Research and Studies (INEP) applied 1501 questionnaires (69% female and 31% male) across the country which can be used as a baseline for measuring the participation of women and youth political engagement in Guinea Bissau.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces.

The small grants program was a learning-by-doing capacity development effort that allowed participants to learn in real-time under real circumstances how to make change. The approach strengthened participatory democracy by enabling citizens to engage with national, regional, and local authorities to find collective solutions to complex social problems. 14 selected projects have allowed a multitude of micro transformations. For example, a group of albinos was sensitized through theater about 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 victimization is very empowering.

Candidates and their representatives who have received electoral training are becoming agents of change within their own political parties and constituencies, especially on the implementation and broadening of the Parity Law. The 420 women and men 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. The 1,042 women and youth trained on leadership and peacebuilding were able to demonstrate their effective leadership in responding on telephone awareness campaign against COVID-19, and engaged as responsible and recognized leaders in their communities. When asked if they would participate as candidates in future local elections, a majority responded that they felt prepared to run. Young people have greater consciousness that they need to be involved in community matters.

From the rural women's perspective, the project allowed the creation of a space for consultation and sharing of experiences among women from different regions, providing opportunities for each and every rural woman to expose the problems related to the daily life in their communities, to share how they are solved. This triggered active exchanges of initiatives and identifying different approaches and solutions. With increased knowledge and experiences from training and discussions with other rural women, they have been able to engage in evidence-based advocacy for their rights, proposing multiple solutions to issues around their access to land and justice, human rights, gender equality, family finance, and small business management. Rural women are now enabled, empowered, self-confident, and ready to participate in political and economic decision-making and peacebuilding in their communities to overcome social barriers that have long affected their opportunities and rights and change their lives and those of their daughters.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list 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.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four 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:** on track with peacebuilding results

**Progress summary:**

Guinea-Bissau's new Civic and Political Literacy Handbook for teachers and students, developed by INDE, has been corroborated by the Ministry of Education and 1,200 copies as well as materials were distributed to 1,000 students, of which 75% were female and 60 teachers (45% female and 55% male). The elaboration and validation of the manual had strong participation in the education cluster and were designed to be among the largest adults Literacy initiatives currently in place in Guinea Bissau. Thanks to the implementation modality which has enabled a great national appropriation, capacity building, and integration among INDE and Directorate-General for Literacy, the project was able to forge a collaborative institutional relationship. However, the end of the project has jeopardized completing the literacy campaign affecting 1000 women and youth as the project was not given further extension to complete the 4 months’ literacy program.

Ubuntu Leaders Academy promoted a dynamic peacebuilding curriculum for 1,042 women and youth in urban centers nationwide. (64% female and 34% male youth). The model consisted of five days of intensive training, seeking that the leaders are agents of transformation of their communities and are capable of caring, listen, trust and promote reconciliation by building bridges, promoting human dignity, valuing the contribution that of each one, welcoming the richness of diversity, recognizing and respecting the value of each new perspective and being inspired by the example of others.

The announcement of the 14 small grants recipient organizations has ushered 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 maximized 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 their implementation strategy and work plan, ensuring that everyone involved in the project had a common understanding of the success factors for the activities, including gender components.

This created solidarity between project implementers and strengthened the network and enabled much inter-group collaboration. For example, Bafata Women’s Radio covered the events of all the projects. Netos de Bandim contributed with its community animation and sensitization methodologies to most of the other projects. Furthermore, the use of innovative communication platforms including social media and WhatsApp o reach out created a channel for the organizations to showcase the activities and express their visions for the future of the country.

All WFP activities of rural women empowerment were completed by 30 June 2019. During June, training for community selected women leaders and the inter-regional forum took place, bringing 80 rural women leaders together in the capital city to debate four fundamental issues of interest jointly with Regional Governors, District Administrators and national 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.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

As this is a gender marker score 3 project, all activities had been designed and were implemented with GEWE and Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness goals as the key objectives. The three implementing Agencies have a record of implementation and statutory capacity in this regard. Since establishing its Gender Action Plan in 2016, WFP Guinea-Bissau has reinforced a gender approach across all phases of project design and implementation. WFP’s Gender Policy is incorporated in all field-level agreements, memorandums of understanding, and contracts. Gender and age disaggregated data is mandatory for monitoring and evaluation efforts. The five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2014 is in compliance with good gender mainstreaming practices and has been assigned a gender age marker of 3. Gender-focused activities comprise 14.4% of the total CSP budget. UNWOMEN focus on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment issues were permanent, both in preparation and implementation of activities.

UNFPA through its gender, youth, and M&E team supported the implementation of activities with strong participation of women and youth, not only within the number of beneficiaries but also in the decision-making level as well as proving gender and age disaggregated data. It should be noted that outputs 1.1 and 1.3 were technically supported by the UNIOGBIS Gender Unit.

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

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

**Progress summary:**

Building from the positive experience of legislative elections in 2019 where a training course for 96 women and youth candidates of which 69% were female, was held, a replica was carried out for the presidential elections, involving 62 technical staff, campaign managers and political representatives from eight out of the twelve running candidates (33% female and 67% male), as well as 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 the project also supported two participants to attend a week-long training workshop on gender, conflict analysis, and mediation jointly organized by UNOWAS and ECOWAS in Accra, Ghana. To further support the voice of women and youth in the presidential 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 to the presidential candidates during the televised broadcast. Among the women and youth participants, ten were then chosen to enter the recording studio and ask the agreed questions to candidates. This was the first time in Guinea-Bissau television that debates were live and broadcasted on social networks and by a consortium of 20 radios across the country.

During Legislative and Presidential elections, the Civil Society operated a Monitoring and Situation Room, mobilizing over 400 monitors all over the country to verify the proper conduct of the voting process, including gender-based violence. Technical and financial support was provided by the PBF, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, and the EU and contributed to strengthening CSOs capacity to prevent and mitigating potential conflicts before, during, and after the elections in line with international normative frameworks. The Situation Room has been an international accomplishment, greatly acknowledged by all the main regional and global institutions and networks. UNWOMEN took the model and lessons learned from the experience of Guinea Bissau to replicate in the Mozambique election of 2019.

Even if the terms of reference for output 2.1 and announcement of the consultancy vacancy were carried out, the activity could not be completed due to the political impasse on the composition of the Bureau of the Parliament. Thus, the project was not able to engage with the Women Caucus, which was a key partner for this activity. In fact, the Parliament has not met in any plenary sessions, nor have the specialised commissions worked. Repeated efforts by the Gender Unit at contacting the individual women parliamentarians have not yielded a response It should also be noted that the former Chair of the group of Women Parliamentarians from the previous legislature, has not formally handed over the position to the new Chair and the group has not been operating in any way.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

The focus on gender issues was permanent and crosscutting to all activities, both in preparation and implementation. One-woman candidate trained by the project and first time elected parliamentarian joined the Sub-regional platform of Women Youth Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel 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 conducted after the legislative exercise in March. The data from the fist monitoring effort with the legislative elections was able to determine where throughout the country women voted and where they voted in less numbers. With that data the project was able to advocate with its implementing partners a voter sensitization to areas of the country where women did not vote in the legislative elections and encourage voting in the presidential elections.

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, greatly boosting their visibility in politics and public affairs as a matter of “normalcy”; and ensured the selection of one gender question being posed to the potential future President, in each of the debates. To give greater recognition and visibility to the gender parity government in office since July 2019, UNFPA and the Gender Unit supported the Institute of Women and Children to conduct a cycle of public conferences in October discussing the gender impact of women’s participation in government and public policies. The conferences held informal and participatory panel discussions, with female ministers and female advocates, discussing selected topics, as well as opening up the discussion for audience questions, when many women and girls could share their lived experiences, challenges, and expectations. As a result, the female ministers and undersecretaries were to sign a commitment to gender governance, which did not happen due to the subsequent political turmoil. The conference, 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.

The project has encouraged all local CSO partners to prioritise an equal ratio of gender when selecting participants for trainings and events. UNFPA has worked together with partners to ensure that female youth have been both speakers, facilitators and panel members at the trainings and events.

A National Conference on Women’s Political Participation was held in 2018 by UNWOMEN. Capacity building and awareness sessions were held in 8 administrative sectors in Guinea Bissau and reaching about 197 opinion makers at the local level, including members of Women Political Platform, traditional leaders, religious leaders, local administrators, local public servants, teachers, among others. The conference intended to focus on members and leaders of political parties and the final output was a formal commitment of political parties for the parity law enforcement towards more women in politics and leadership positions.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period   * - Small grants monitoring visit * - T4T for women and youth leaders monitoring visit | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  One thousand women participated in diagnostic surveys and community dialogues completed in June 2018.  A survey was also developed to determine what the women and youth wanted to see in the project. Overwhelmingly they wanted a combined literacy/civic education effort and the project was designed in response to that input.  A KAP survey coordinated by 6 researchers who were assisted by 14 inquirers, applied questionnaires across the country and generated a database for the study: “Support for Political Participation of Women and Youth for the Promotion of Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau”- 2019. A total of 1501 questionnaires were applied, distributed as follows: females represented a universe of 1,042 questionnaires (69%) and males represented 459 questionnaires (31%).  During the COVID-19 response, as a call centre methodology, 5 technicians (each in their own homes) made phone calls (in local languages) to 40 trainers spread across the country. Each trainer was responsible for following up on telephone calls with 25 trainees, reaching 1,000 nationwide. Data collection, containing peacebuilding indicators were shared with main stakeholders and government bodies responsible for the emergency coordination.  The project final evaluation should do a survey of governors and district administrators to gage their intent to redirect policies toward women and youth |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No  The project will undergo an end-term external evaluation covering the totality of the project’s time life. The evaluation aims to assess the project’s effectiveness, build evidence of peacebuilding results, and highlight the strategies that have contributed to, or hindered, their achievement. In addition, the evaluation will assess the project’s contribution to increased national capacity, ownership and transparency, as well as explore whether gender and youth political and civic rights were considered in the implementation of the project.  The evaluation will provide highly relevant recommendations and lessons learned for future and ongoing PBF-funded and other peacebuilding projects, that take into consideration the specific roles and work of the RUNOs involved.  The following deliverables are expected: | Evaluation budget (response required): 35,000USD  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations  The evaluation will be conducted throughout July and August 2020. While initially scheduled earlier on, consultants’ recruitments were postponed following the declaration of State of Emergency in Guinea Bissau from March 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This has put in place restrictive measures on traveling to/from, and within the country.    The selection process for two consultants is ongoing (1 national and 1 international) and applications are currently under review with the technical support of UN Women’s Regional Evaluation Specialist.    Due to the evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is likely that the evaluation will be conducted remotely, in line with both PFB and UN Women evaluation policies for carrying out evaluations in the context of pandemic.  ●An inception report to be provided after 6 days of work and prior to the field-based component. The inception report should capture relevant information such as proposed methods; proposed sources of data; data collection procedures and tools, including an interview protocol, which will be reviewed and approved by the project team. The inception report should also include an evaluation matrix, proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables and should also contain background information.  ●A PPT presentation to stakeholders in Bissau with interim findings at the end of the field mission;  ●An interim evaluation report;  ●A final evaluation report. The final report should address comments from the Evaluation Reference Group. In order to facilitate stakeholder engagement, UN Women Guinea Bissau will ensure sharing a Portuguese version of the interim evaluation report, and all comments originating from stakeholders will be shared with the Evaluation Team. The final version, accepted as such following final approval by the Evaluation Management Group, will be delivered on the 8th week of the assignment. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  - In addition to the 135,000USD that were engaged by current PBF funds on the Civil Society Monitoring Cell, the EU engaged another 340,000USD for Legislative and Presidential Elections in Guinea Bissau.  - In addition to the 155,000USD to be engaged by current PBF funds on functional literacy activity, Swiss Aid aims to engage another 55,000USD using the materials developed by the project to promote literacy programmes to 450 women across Guinea Bissau.   * - For the COVID-19 response on the markets, UNFPA supported the Women, Peace and Security Network, REMPSECAO with 4,000 USD. UNDP engaged another 7,00USD for the activity. | Name of funder: Amount:  European Union 135,000USD  Swiss Aid 55,000 USD  UNDP: 7,000 USD |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**PART IV: 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.

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator**  **Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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. | **Indicator 1.a**  Number of advocacy/change/dialogue strategies implemented that directly/indirectly contribute to peace consolidation in the country | 1-Literacy developed  2- Capacity of grassroots and civil society organizations strengthened  3- Grants awarded  4- Capacity of rural women strengthened | 4 | N/A | 1 - 80%  2- 100%  3- 100%  4- 100% | 1.The literacy manual has been printed and teachers trained. However, due to COVID-19 activity could not finish. Furthermore, the end of the project has jeopardized completing the literacy campaign affecting 1000 women and youth as the project was not given further extension to complete the 4 months’ literacy program.  As all materials have been delivered and teachers trained, the cost to carry out 4 months of classes is 25,000USD. |
| **Indicator 1.b**  Number of policy recommendations developed  Baseline: 0 | 0 | 6 | N/A | -Parity Law  -Recommendations for Youth Parity Law and law against sexual harassment. And Advocacy on TABABA, Advocacy for Albinos political and social integration.  -Recommendation for  Domestic Observatory for elections Law |  |
| **Output 1.1**  Women and youth leaders trained in functional and political literacy | **Indicator 1.1.1**  Number of youth and women leaders more knowledgeable about democracy | 0 | 60 | N/A | Curricula developed and Participants selected and T4T conducted. 60 facilitators. ( (Female 45% and Male 55) |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**  Number of adults (women and youth) literate (UNPAF indicator 3.1) | 0 | 1000 | N/A |  | Literacy classes started 3 days before the Government decreed a state of emergency due to the advance of the Corona virus and solutions are being created to guarantee the continuity of the classes after normalization through actions with other projects.  75% of students were female.  As all materials have been delivered and teachers trained, the cost to carry out 4 months of classes is 25,000USD |
| **Output 1.2**  Youth and Women leaders at the grassroots level are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills | **Indicator 1.2.1**  Training curricula developed | No | Yes  1042 women and youth trained ( 64% female and 36% male youth) | N/A | Desk review conducted, Draft Outline developed and validated. Final Draft curricula developed and validated 1,042 people trained across the country in 14 locations |  |
| **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 | **Indicator 1.3.1**  Grants facility set up | No | Yes | N/A | -Model grant agreement drafted.  -Call for Proposals developed and disseminated.  -Selection Committee and Evaluation Criteria determined.  -Contract agreement with 14 organizations made.  - 14 small grants projects successfully implemented.  - 1 publication of final results drafted. |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.2**  Number of grants provided | 0 | 14 | N/A | Grant selection committee convened.  Grant selection determined  Funds disbursed. |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.3**  Number of Youth and Women trained | 0 | 28 | N/A | 2 participants from each of the 14 grantees were trained and participated on a participatory evaluation. | 28 |
| Output 1.4  Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs | Indicator 1.4.1  Number of smallholder women farmers trained | 0 | 2,000 | N/A | Two thousand (2,000) rural women from forty (40) communities of 3 regions (Bafatá, Oio and Cacheu) increased their knowledge on human rights, family economy and budget, small business management, land access, and peacebuilding;  The participatory diagnostic study has identified women's socio-cultural and economic barriers to access decision-making forum, peacebuilding process, and public policy and to raise their voices. | Output 1.4  Rural women advocate more effectively for their rights and needs |
| Indicator 1.4.2  Number of women trained and enabled to conduct national level advocacy | 0 | 80 | N/A | Eighty (80) rural women leaders selected by communities have been trained and attended in the inter-regional women leader’s forum;  The 3 regional and one inter-regional rural women forum enable women to acquire advocacy abilities to influence public policies, increase their socio-political and economic participation and in activities to contribute to peacebuilding;  Rural women advocacy group established for sustainable community mobilization for women peacebuilding participation. |  |
| Indicator 1.4.3  Number of multi-media products | 0 | 6 Radio Prog.  5 spots public  02 videos  7 Banners  150 t-shirts  Calendars  01 Photo expo | N/A | -Six radio programmes and five spots, in five local languages broadcasted in five community radios, in the project areas;  -One project disclosure video and one training video were produced;  -7 banners produced and made visible in the main roads to the project sites;  -150 T-shirts with pictures and words of encouragement about the project were produced and distributed;  Pictures taken in the activity’s sites were exposed and others included in the 2020 calendars to increase the project visibility and to bring more community member inside the ideas of project; |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Women and youth effectively participate, accompany and ensure fair and equitable electoral processes. | **Indicator 2.1**  Political Leaders trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills |  |  | N/A | N/A | Activity could not be completed due to the political impasse on the composition of the bureau of the Parliament. Thus, the project was not able to engage with the Women Caucus, which was a key partner for this activity. |
| **Indicator 2.2**  Proportion of women in Parliament and in government, including in party organs, defense and security (UNPAF indicator 1.1.) | 14 | 25 | N/A |  | Information not yet released by the new government.  In 2019 numbers were 13 women in parliament and 8 ministers. |
| **Output 2.1**  Top members of political parties, governors, (especially youth and women) are trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills | **Indicator 2.1.1**  Political leaders trained in political leadership and peacebuilding skills | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | Activity could not be completed due to the political impasse on the composition of the bureau of the Parliament. Thus, the project was not able to engage with the Women Caucus, which was a key partner for this activity. |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**  Youth political platform developed | 0 | 1 | Activity was cancelled due to the political instability | Activity could not be completed due to the political impasse on the composition of the bureau of the Parliament. Thus, the project was not able to engage with the Women Caucus, which was a key partner for this activity. | Activity was cancelled due to the political instability. Funds will be returned. |
| **Output 2.2**  Women and youth’s participation in the elections enhanced through stronger representation as candidates and voters | **Indicator 2.2.1**  # of women and youth candidates trained | 0 | 96 | 100 | One Political party did not send representatives even with the project's insistencies, reason why it was not possible to reach 100 candidates.  (69% female and 31% male) | 96 |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**  Campaign messages developed | 0 | 96 | 100 | During the training, each participant developed his/her campaign message with the support of the UNIOGBIS Communication team. One PP did not participate.  (69% female and 31% male) | 96 |
| **Output 2.3**  Women and youth contributed to monitoring the electoral process and solving incidents that may arise through the Election Observatory | **Indicator 2.3.1**  Election Observatory reinstated | 0 (one for legislative and one for presidential elections) | 2 | 2 |  | 3 |
| **Indicator 2.3.2**  Number of women and youth at polling stations | 200 (2014) | 400 | N/A | 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 | 420 for legislative elections and 422 for presidential election |