**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Guinea Bissau

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

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** No Ianda Djuntu- Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea Bissau**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **125914**  |
| **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:** Interpeace  **(Convening Agency)** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 12/02/2021 **Project end date:** 12/10/2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  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** Interpeace $ 341000.00 Total: $ 34100000.00 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 53% \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 102.300 USD (30% as by last revision from PBSO) Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 54.489 USD.  |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Interpeace Programme Manager for Guinea Bissau Project report approved by: PBF Secretariat in Bissau Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***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.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**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.) (1500 character limit):

Despite the project official starting date has been set on the 12th of February 2021, the implementation of the project started in January 2021 with the consolidation of the project team and a kick-off meeting to revise the project logic, activities and indicators and develop the M&E and Annual Workplan. In February 2021 was organized a meeting with the PBF Secretariat to revise the Annual Workplan and M&E Plan. New indicators were added, and a mid-term evaluation was included in the M&E Plan which has entailed some minor change to the budget with a tiny reallocation of costs from the final evaluation budget line to the monitoring one. Changes, which are administrative in nature and will not impact the project’s results, were notified to the PBF Secretariat through a Note to the File. The implementation of activities started in March 2021 with dialogue sessions and the creation of youth platforms at the regional level and successfully proceed with the development of a microgrant mechanism, the trainings of platform members and the selection of the participants’ proposals. No significant modification to the implementation plan has been necessary up to now. The project team initially composed of 10 people (1 Interpeace and 9 Voz di Paz) fully and partially dedicated to the project now counts on a total of 9 members. Changes occurred in Voz di Paz’s team more specifically at leadership level given and have been promptly managed and didn’t affect the smooth implementation of the activities. In October 2021, the team developed an evaluation plan for the midterm evaluation exercise which is taking place between October and November 2021.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

In line with the workplan defined, in the next 6 months the project team will focus on the implementation of the youth led advocacy activities funded through the micro-grant mechanism and its technical accompaniment through a monitoring system. Particularly, it is expected that 93 youth leaders will access funds of the project microgrant mechanism to implement actions to promote youth participation in decision making, in all regions of Guinea-Bissau. The project will also focus on working closely with the Youth National Institute to foster national ownership and to keep explore possible synergies between the project’s outcomes and the priorities of the Institute.

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. (1500 character limit):

The project is within nine months of completion. Nevertheless, baseline information collected in the first months of the project and the preliminary data from the midterm evaluation show that the project implementation strategy is still aligned with the context and address beneficiaries’ needs.

The baseline data show a strong difference in the perception different generations have on youth participation in decision making shading light on the importance of a relational approach to make those decision-making processes more inclusive to youth. While majority of youth consider to not have full access to institutions (66%) and think their participation in decision making is limited (46%), most of the institutional actors interviewed (98%) say to consider youth as valid counterpart in decision making. With 10 months of implementation, the project seems to have created some concrete entry points: 68%[[1]](#footnote-1) of youth participants interviewed think that the project activities fostered their relationship with institutions and 73% say they have been involved in decision making by a formal or traditional institution since the beginning of the project.

Only 55%[[2]](#footnote-2) of youth leaders declared having confidence in his/her capacities to influence decision making processes at the local and national level. The creation of protected spaces for youth networking and youth peer-to-peer capacity building in the first months of the project, gave to youth leaders the opportunity to increase their capacities, develop key relationships with other civil society organizations, and mobilize local institutional actors. Up to now, 92% of youth organizations evaluate as “good” or “very good” their participation in the platforms, which, for 87% of the interviewed, fostered the collaboration among youth organizations. Going to the individual level, after the project started, around 78% of interviewed youth took initiative within their community and 92% feel more involved and proactive.

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. (2000 character limit):

The project aims to set the basis to rethink youth participation in decision making processes in the country. The dialogue process carried out during the first month of implementation, contributed to create a common understanding about needs, obstacles and opportunities for youth meaningful participation to decision making processes and institutions. Cooperation between different generations has been identified as one of the most relevant factors to enable meaningful participation: if on one side project participants recognize that “*old generations must recognize that youth have capacities and they need to cede space to them. Is not only when they need youth force that old generations must remember of them*”[[3]](#footnote-3). Youth capacity building is also considered key for their meaningful participation: “*It is fundamental for youth to build their capacity to participate and create a change in the paradigm making old people trust in their new competencies and innovative capacities*”[[4]](#footnote-4).

Despite being in its first months of implementation, some achievement at the individual level already emerged from the activities the project carried out. Youth participating in the platforms relate that they feel more confident in participating in meetings and decision-making processes within their communities, villages and institutions. This confidence allows them to actively intervene, propose solutions and resort to their chiefs and leaders to bring specific issues to their attention. As in the case of Jaqueline[[5]](#footnote-5), who mentioned that she now had the courage to talk with her superiors in the Defence Forces when thinking that their decisions are going to prejudice herself and the whole institutions.

Moreover, the different activities carried out by the platforms also resulted in a change in the posture of decision makers who invite youth for meetings, take youth opinion and perception in consideration and give them responsibility. This is the case of Carlitos[[6]](#footnote-6), who mentioned that leaders in his community assign him and other platform’s members more responsibilities and invite them in decision making meetings, after seeing that they manage to mobilize parents within the community to participate in the maintenance of the school. These stories are small scale examples that can shed light on how working on youth confidence and responsibilities can invert participation dynamics creating a virtuous cycle and increasing youth meaningful participation in decision making.

**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:**

**Relationships between youth leaders and key government institutions/authorities at the national and local level are improved.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

In the first 10 months of the project, 394 people from different generations have been involved in a national dialogue process to develop a common vision on challenges and opportunities of youth participation in decision making at the local level. The dialogue sessions carried out in 11 localities in all the regions of the country, gave the opportunity to connect youth leaders active at the regional level with representatives of key regional government institutions belonging to older generations (Output 1.1). 42% of participants were representatives of key institutions such as local authorities representants (Sectoral administration, Plano delegates, delegates from Regional Education Directorate) and traditional leaders, and 59% were youth under 35, which have been identified after a careful mapping of all the formal and informal youth-based organizations in the country. 55% of youth participating in the dialogues come from organizations/initiatives that are already working to enhance youth participation. Up to now, 4 video clips highlighting the main elements from each dialogue session have been produced by the project team and disseminated through social network to expand the impact of the dialogue sessions at the national level.

The dialogue launched the foundation to develop a common understanding on youth participation needs and obstacles existing at the local level. At the end of each dialogue session, a document with main priorities to enhance youth future engagement and inclusion in decision making bodies/instances at regional level (Output 1.2) has been validated by the participants including more than 160 representatives from the Local Administration, traditional institutions, various branch of Security and Defence Forces (SDF) and Political Parties sections showing a certain openness to the dialogue with younger generations. Each one of the 11 documents elaborated at the regional level entails the priorities for effective youth participation tackling the obstacles and barriers identified during the dialogue process. To facilitate their dissemination, the project team elaborated, through an internal workshop, national recommendations based on the priorities identified at the regional level (Annex 1: Dialogue Recommendations).

The results of the dialogue have been presented to the project Steering Committee that met twice, in June and in July 2021. Through the Steering Committee, the project team identified synergy opportunities with the activities of the Youth National Institute and other key stakeholders as RENAJ (National Network of Youth Association) and CNJ (National Youth Council). All the information collected allowed the compilation of an advocacy plan (Annex 2: Advocacy Plan) which will guide the project team efforts in terms of national ownership and dissemination.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Despite the equal representation of women in all the dialogue sessions (48% of overall participants both from institutions and younger generations, were women), only 1 of the recommendations in the 11 roadmaps developed included gender related issues. Considerations on young women participation and on the need of an equal representation of young men and women in decision making have been raised only in the session held in Bissau, where the debates on women participation is more advanced. This shows the distance between the context found in the regions and in Bissau. To better understand further aspects beyond this dynamic, this issue will be addressed in the midterm evaluation.

**Outcome 2: Capacities and self-confidence of young men and women to influence public decision-making at the local, regional and national level are strengthened.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The project contributed to connect 212 youth leaders (64% under 30) through the creation of 11 mentoring platforms (Output 2.1) in 11 localities. In the first half of the project, platforms already met 33 times around different regions, with an average participation of 11 members for each platform. Despite the absence of some members, 57% of participants defined the participation in the meeting as active, and recognize it is giving youth the opportunity to exchange about their own experiences and strengthen their personal network. 39% of meetings carried out included peer to peer capacity building on topics such as advocacy and sensitisation techniques, conflict management, youth participation, risk associated with the wrong use of social media and human rights and youth related issues (forced marriage, sex-transmitted illness, drug consumption, etc). Youth participating also determined the mentoring platform’s structures and action plans including the design and implementation of sensitization activities at the community level. Among the actions identified along meetings, most platforms listed: their presentation to the local and traditional authorities, the organization of sensitization activities, the creation of capacity building opportunities for youth and a reflection on the activities realized in the first months. All these activities have been then carried out independently by each platform with remote supervision of Voz di Paz staff. As originally planned, no financial support has been given to participants at this stage of the project, nor for the organization of meetings, nor for the organization of the above-mentioned activities. If on one hand, this contributed to diminish the number of participants in the platforms’ meetings, on the other, it shows the engagement and commitment of those youth who participated to pursue their ambitions to meaningfully participating in local governance and decision making.

In light of their engagement, these youth have been those who finally got the opportunity to design and implement local initiatives promoting youth engagement in decision-making in the framework of the micro-grant mechanism developed by the project team (Output 2.2). After a reflection on how to increase young leaders’ access to technical and financial support in a conflict sensitive way, specific rules and procedures have been put in place in the microgrant mechanism to reduce the competition among the different organizations and youth involved in the platforms and avoid possible conflicts. As part of these procedures, the project team decided that, after the selection process, only one project would have been funded for each platform, and that all the platforms’ members should have been involved in the implementation of the granted project, so to ensure and foster the cooperation among each platform members. To strengthen youth capacities in project proposal design and development, 93 platforms members were trained on the micro grant procedures and tools (project narrative and budget) through a dedicated session for each platform. With the same purpose, a joint revision of the 11 selected proposals was carried out with platforms’ members (Annex 3: Summary of Funded Projects). Between October and November 2021, contracts have been signed with each platform giving 93 youth leaders accessed to microgrant. To monitor youth in their implementation efforts, ensuring them an adequate support, the project team developed a questionnaire and a monitoring procedure which will accompany the implementation of the projects that will take place between November 2021 and March 2022.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Woman’s participation within the platforms remained stable. Despite the fact that different youth leaders progressively diminished their engagement within the platforms due to the lack of economical compensation for meetings carried out in the first phase, 46% of members who remained active and engaged in the microgrant mechanisms are women.

In the development of project proposal for microgrant youth have been explicitly asked to include some gender considerations especially at the level of the target of their activities. Despite this being explicitly asked, many proposals didn’t consider the gender aspect.

**Outcome 3: Local/regional and national support for new youth-owned leadership model is increased challenging the common narrative around young men and women leadership.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Along the dialogue sessions carried out in the first months of the project, the audio-visual team of Voz di Paz collected the interventions of participants which constituted the base to produce 22 radio programmes. Radio broadcasting started in July 2021 through 3 national radios and, up to now, 13 programmes have been transmitted. The programmes present the content of the dialogue sessions and offer reflections to the audience to stimulate the public debate on the importance of decision-making processes that are more inclusive.

To increase the debate around youth models, the project team lead a one-day reflection on youth role in decision making with youth from different associations participating in the National Volunteering School, a one-week independent volunteer camp organized by RENAJ (National Network of Youth Associations) in August 2021. The project team has been asked by RENAJ to hold this reflection exercise which included the dissemination of the priorities resulting from the dialogue and a debate on exclusion patterns and how to change their dynamic.

In line with the workplan, VdP audio visual team developed a 1day training on storytelling and communication techniques to build communication capacities of youth leaders. Up to now, 66 platforms members have been trained and other 27 are expected to be trained in the coming weeks, increasing youth capacity to develop audio visual content which will bring their narrative and their point of view on the work and the experiences they are developing. The training will also allow the platforms’ members to better document and disseminate the activities they are going to carry out in the framework of the project they will develop with the microgrants. This would be the base for the organization of radio debates with youth and representatives from institutions which took part to the project activities. The debate will be organized from February 2022 and will disseminate the experiences youth carried out along the project with the support of the older generation contributing to strengthen the idea that youth can successfully and meaningfully participate in decision making.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

No specific consideration on gender equality and women’s empowerment referring to this outcome have been formulated by the project team.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)In February 2021, in collaboration with the global MEL Manager of Interpeace and the Specialist in Peacebuilding Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of the PBF Secretariat in Bissau, the project team revised the **Results Framework** of the project and elaborated the **M&E plan** accordingly, which included the addition of new indicators in the result matrix and a mid-term evaluation to collect midline data and assess the impact of the project. In October 2021, a 4-day in person **capacity building for the Voz di Paz team** on M&E tools and procedures has been carried out by Interpeace MEL Global Manager. Along the training, the team designed the **plan for the mid-term evaluation** (Annex 4: Mid Term Evaluation Plan) and develop **evaluation tools**.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? The project team developed two questionnaires, one for youth and one for representatives of institutions, to define the **project baseline**. The questionnaires have been applied to all participants to the activities carried out and data collected will serve as a base to measure further progress towards outcome 1 and 2. The project team also developed a monitoring system based on **KoBo Toolbox.** Up to now, **3 questionnaires** have been developed, respectively to: * ensure support to youth mentoring platforms in the regions collecting real-time information on their meetings and orienting them, when needed, in the development of their objectives. Data collected between March and July allowed the project team to better understand the level of participation within the platforms, supporting their members meanwhile allowing their independence in the organization and development of their meeting.
* Collect data for the mid-term evaluation exercise. The data collected between the end of October and November 2021 will allow the team to assess the project implementation and the level of achievement of project’s outcome in the first 9 months of the project informing their decision making for the coming months. A small report with main conclusion will be consolidated and shared with the PBF Secretariat.
* Monitoring youth in the implementation of the project in the framework of the microgrant mechanism so to ensure specific support where needed and collect data on the implementation against the project documents. Data will be collected by the Regional Spaces for Dialogue’s members with the remote support of VdP team between November 2021 and March 2022.
 |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): 16.205,20 USD If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:       |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **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)* | The Steering Committee meetings which took place in June and July 2021 contributed to foster the relationship between the project and key stakeholders working with youth empowerment in the country, such as the Youth National Institute (INJ Instituto Nacional de Juventude), the governmental body responsible for youth promotion in Guinea Bissau. Despite the structural lack of resources which affect its capacity to comply with its mission, the INJ has launched a process to restructure the Youth National Council (CNJ Conselho Nacional de Juventude) which should be a forum for representation of youth organizations in the country and aims to launch a dissemination campaign of the National Youth Policy. The INJ highly valued the project intervention and, particularly, the collaboration of youth organizations achieved through the platform which has been considered as a precious element to advance with the process of remodelling of CNJ. The project’s good practices and lessons learned were shared with the INJ aiming at furtherly supporting the institution in its efforts, providing technical support to specific activities. Depending on the availability of funds, further activities can be organized to enhance the project’s outcome and create a stronger national ownership.  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 0,00

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

To comply with covid-19 prevention measures published by the Bissau-Guinean Government in January 2020, the number of participants in the first dialogue sessions, have been reduced to 25, impacting the overall number of participants in the national dialogue. After the first sessions and in compliance with the Governmental Decree, Voz di Paz contacted the High Commissariat for Covid-19 which allowed the implementation of the activities with a higher number of people (40 in each) but with further restrictions such as social distances and the obligation to wear mask. All the following sessions have been carried out as planned in the project document, always in compliance with the High Commissariat indications to ensure the security of participants and Voz di Paz staff. Stricter prevention measures adopted between August and October 2021 didn’t affect the activities implementation.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[x]  Other (please describe): prevention

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Relationships between youth leaders and key government institutions/authorities at the national and local level are improved. | **Indicator 1.1**Percentage of youth leaders who perceive institutional actors are more accessible disaggregated by age and sex | **34% of youth involved in the project think institutions are accessible or very accessible**  | 70% of young men leaders and 70% of young women leaders participating in the dialogue process  | 50% of youth involved in the project think institutions are accessible or very accessible after the mid-term evaluation  |  | As mentioned in the report, the midterm evaluation data are not fully consolidated (data collection will end on the 27 of November) so has not been possible to fill out the indicator progress yet. A small report with main results of the midterm evaluation and a update of the result matrix will be produced and shared with PBF.  |
| **Indicator 1.2**Percentage of key governmental/institutional authorities who reports considering youth leaders as equal partners in policy making increases | **Even if 98% recognize youth as important partners in decision making only 71% of institutions representatives said they always or often involved youth in decision making**  | 60% of key governmental/institutional authorities’ men and women |  |  | As mentioned in the report, the midterm evaluation data are not fully consolidated (data collection will end on the 27 of November) so has not been possible to fill out the indicator progress yet. A small report with main results of the midterm evaluation and a update of the result matrix will be produced and shared with PBF.  |
| **Output 1.1**Young men and women leaders are connected to representatives of key government institutions, including government institutions in charge of promoting gender equality/women’s empowerment and participation | **Indicator 1.1.1**Percentage of participants selected that are part of initiatives/ organizations/ programs already acting for youth advancement in Guinea Bissau disaggregated by sex and age | n/a  | 90% of participants are from the institutions and organizations mapped by the project team | n/a | **55% of participants belong to institutions and organizations already acting for youth advancement in Guinea Bissau**  | Despite the mapping, the project team decided to involve participants from Security and Defence Forces and from Political Parties to ensure the participation of all relevant segment of Guinea Bissau society, consequently diminishing the participants from CSO. Participants selected from these institutions, are all people who are already engaged in youth promotion activities.  |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**Number and quality of people involved along the national dialogue process disaggregated by sex and age | n/a | 440 people, 50% women, 30% represent government institutions, 30% youth under 35 | n/a | **394 participants in the dialogue sessions. 48% women, 42% representant from institutions and 59% younger than 35 years old** | To comply with covid-19 prevention measures, the number of participants in the first dialogue sessions have been reduced. Following that an agreement with the High Commissariat for Covid-19 allowed to include a higher number of people always ensuring the security of participants.  |
| **Indicator 1.1.3**Evidence/examples of continued engagement with representatives of key government institutions by young men and young women participants of the project after the project dialogues |  | At least 5 stories | At least 2 stories after the mid term evaluation  |  | New indicator added after ProDoc approval and revision of the project Results Framework. Data to be collected along the midterm evaluation process (October/November 2021) and near the end of the project at end line survey.  |
| **Output 1.2**Participants in the dialogue process develop a common vision on youth meaningful participation and set regional roadmaps for their future engagement and inclusion in decision making bodies/instances at local/regional and national level | **Indicator 1.2.1**Share of roadmaps documents including a common strategy and action plans identified and approved by all youth and institutional participants present | n/a | 100% (11, one for each dialogue session) | n/a | **100%- at the end of each dialogue session the product of the session with main priorities for youth participation has been validated by all the present in the dialogue session** |  |
| **Indicator 1.2.2**Number and quality of people who participate in the validation of roadmaps documents disaggregated by sex and age | n/a | 440 people, 50% women, 30% represent government institutions, 30% youth under 35 | n/a | **394 participants in the dialogue sessions. 48% women, 42% representant from institutions and 59% younger than 35 years old** | To comply with covid-19 prevention measures, the number of participants in the first dialogue sessions have been reduced. Following that an agreement with the High Commissariat for Covid-19 allowed to include a higher number of people always ensuring the security of participants.  |
| **Indicator 1.2.3**Share of commonly conceived recommendations in the roadmaps documents that are focused on women’s empowerment and participation | n/a | 40% of roadmap doc | n/a | **0% –Even when asked about it, participants focused on young women participation only for one recommendation in the session of Bissau.**  | Despite the fact the topic has been explicitly mentioned along the sessions, no one of the dialogue sessions focused on this. This will be address in further occasions with the platforms and in the final evaluation moment to better understand the reason beyond it.  |
| **Indicator 1.2.4**Number of institutions that formally endorse the recommendations elaborated at regional level. | n/a | At least 5 for each session | n/a | **165 representatives from different institutions participated in the validation (average of 15 for each session)** | New indicator added after ProDoc approval and revision of the project Results Framework.  |
| **Outcome 2** | **Indicator 2.1**Percentage of youths participating in the process who feel more involved in decision making at the community, regional and national level disaggregated by sex and age | **Youth involvement is “low” or “very low” at the local level for 51% of participants and at the national level for 58% of participants**  | 70% of young women and 70% of young men participating in the process feel more involved in decision making at the community, regional and national level disaggregated by sex and age | At least 61% of youth considered their involvement in decision making “medium” or “high” at the local and national level after the mid-term evaluation  |  | As mentioned in the report, the midterm evaluation data are not fully consolidated (data collection will end on the 27 of November) so has not been possible to fill out the indicator progress yet. A small report with main results of the midterm evaluation and an update of the result matrix will be produced and shared with PBF.  |
| **Indicator 2.2**Percentage of youths who feel more confident in their ability to influence public institutions disaggregated by sex and age | **56% of youth is confident or strongly confident in its capacity to influence decision making**  | 70% of young women and 70% of young men feel more confident in their ability to influence public institutions disaggregated by sex and age | At least 63% of youth involved in the process is confident or strongly confident in its capacity to influence decision making after the mid-term evaluation  |  | As mentioned in the report, the midterm evaluation data are not fully consolidated (data collection will end on the 27 of November) so has not been possible to fill out the indicator progress yet. A small report with main results of the midterm evaluation and an update of the result matrix will be produced and shared with PBF.  |
| **Output 2.1**220 young leaders, 50% women, are supported and connected through mentoring platforms.  | **Indicator 2.1.1**Number of youths supported by the project and connected through the mentoring platforms disaggregated by sex and age | n/a | 220, 50% young women, 35% younger than 30 | n/a | **212 youth involved in the platform. 51% women and 64% younger than 30 years old.**  | Due to the coincidence with other events some people in Quinhamel and São Domingo invited in the activity didn’t manage to participate.  |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**Number of exchange meetings realized by each platform | n/a | 33 (at least 3 for each platform) | At least 17 meetings after the end of the II trimester  | **33 meetings convened (3 for each platform)** | Platforms meetings are organized by each platform independently and continued to take place up to the end of the third trimester, but they can potentially be carried out along the project implementation period and beyond it (see indicator 2.1.4).  |
| **Indicator 2.1.3**Share of meetings at which capacity building topics are discussed | n/a  | 90% of meetings | At least 45% at the end of the II trimester | **39% of meetings include capacity building moments**  | Many platforms used the meetings to directly step into action. Instead of sharing experiences on different subjects, platforms members focused on make an action plan and develop activities and interventions within their community. The project team encouraged them in this direction and gave them technical support as these activities were also contributed to the project outcomes.  |
| **Indicator 2.1.4**Share of participants that report continued engagement with others after the formal engagement with platforms end | n/a | 20% | n/a  | **0** | New indicator added after ProDoc approval and revision of the project Results Framework. Data to be collected near the end of the project at end line survey.  |
| **Indicator 2.1.5**level of satisfaction of participants with the platform mechanism | n/a | At least 50% of participants are satisfied of the activity and its results | At least 25% after the midterm evaluation  | **0** | New indicator added after ProDoc approval and revision of the project Results Framework. Data to be collected with the midterm evaluation (October/November) and near the end of the project at end line survey.  |
| **Output 2.2**Young leaders’ access to technical and financial support to design and develop local initiatives promoting youth engagement in decision-making is increased | **Indicator 2.2.1** Existence of a micro-grant mechanism | n/a | 1 microgrant mechanism | n/a | **1 document with microgrant procedures and criteria**  |  |
| **Indicator 2.2.2** Number of youth leaders who access funds to implement actions to promote youth participation in decision making disaggregated by sex and age | n/a | 24 (indicatively 2 for each platform), 50% women | n/a | **93 youth leaders, of those 46% women, will access credits in the framework of the microgrant mechanism.**  | To avoid creating conflicts among participants the microgrant have been designed in a way that allow all the members of each platform to take part in the implementation of the selected project. Youth leaders singing the grant contract are those who remain active in the platforms despite the absence of economical facilitation in the first 9 months of the implementation. Therefore, the number of funded projects diminished to 11 (1 for each platform and the amount of each project doubled. |
| **Indicator 2.2.3:** Share of selected proposals that focus on young women’s access and participation to decision making | n/a | 50% | n/a | **No proposal focus specifically on young women access and participation in decision making** | Despite the fact that the project format specifically mentioned women participation and was one of the criteria used to evaluate the proposals, no one of the proposal developed included it beyond participation. This will be address in the final evaluation moment to better understand the reason beyond it.  |
| **Indicator 2.2.4:** Share of funded projects that meet their objective | n/a | 80% | n/a | **0** | Implementation of funded project will be done between November and March 2020.  |
| **indicator 2.2.5:** Evidence/examples of how micro-grants have allowed the youth to be viewed as decision-makers in their communities  | n/a | At least 5 stories | n/a | **0** | New indicator added after ProDoc approval and revision of the project Results Framework. Data to be collected along the midterm evaluation process (October/November 2021) and near the end of the project at end line survey.  |
| **Outcome 3**Local/regional and national support for new youth-owned leadership model is increased challenging the common narrative around young men and women leadership | **Indicator 3.1**Percentage of positive reactions and comments to the videos posted online | n/a | 70% of reactions are positive | At least 35% of positive reactions  | **0** | Activity not initiated yet |
| **Indicator 3.2**Percentage of positive reaction to youth experiences disseminated along radio debates | n/a | 70% of comments received along radio programme broadcast are supporting comments | At least 35% of supporting comments  | **0** | Activity not initiated yet |
| **Output 3.1**Successful experiences of youth leaders are collected by youth leaders themselves and disseminated to key institutions.  | **Indicator 3.1.1**Number of videoclips produced by youth to document youth experiences | n/a | 24 (1 videoclip for each youth led action granted in the framework of O2) | n/a | **0** | Activity not initiated yet.  |
| **Indicator 3.1.2** Number of radios programme produced with material collected along the dialogue process broadcasted nationwide | n/a | 11 radio programme broadcasted 2 time per week by 2 national radio and 1 per week by community radio | At least 5 radio programme after the mid term evaluation  | **13 radio programmes produced and broadcasted in 3 national radios 2 times per week.** | Programmes production is ongoing and remaining programmes will be broadcasted in the coming months |
| **Indicator 3.1.3** Number of radio debates between youth leaders and key people from the older generation broadcasted nationwide | n/a | 20 radio debates broadcasted | n/a | **0** | Activity not initiated yet |

1. Preliminary results from the final evaluation. The percentages mentioned under this paragraph refers to participants interviewed in 8 localities out of the 11 foreseen. The data collection will end on the 27th of November 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Baseline data collected between March and June 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Amadú Djau, participant in Gabu Dialogue session [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Father Micheal, participant in Quinhamel Dialogue Session [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Bissau Platform, member of the Rapid Intervention Police (PIR) within SDF. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Biombo Platform, member of RENAJ (National network of Youth Association) and the local association Sons and Friends of Prabis [↑](#footnote-ref-6)