

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Guinea-Bissau
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: **annual**
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue											
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 00119912											
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:	Type and name of recipient organizations: RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency) WFP UNFPA										
Date of first transfer: 30 Jan 2020 Project end date: 31 Jan 2022 Is the current project end date within 6 months? No											
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project											
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Recipient Organization</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,682,103.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 135,462.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WFP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 182,435.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 2000,000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 10% *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP	\$ 1,682,103.00	UNFPA	\$ 135,462.00	WFP	\$ 182,435.00	Total:	\$ 2000,000.00
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Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: \$472,020.87 Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 85 900,12											
Project Gender Marker: GM1 Project Risk Marker: High Project PBF focus area: 1.3 Political Dialogue											

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Project Manager Raquel Leandro, Lissonia Paquete (UNDP), Marco Principi (WFP)

Project report approved by: Luana Natali (UNDP), Jose Levy (UNDP), 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.) (1500-character limit):

Since the project's start, the country finds itself amid a dual crisis that has strongly impacted project's implementation: the COVID-19 crisis and the consequently declared State of Emergency, coupled with one of the worst political crises since the coup d'état of 2012. This led to delays in project implementation and the adaptation of a few activities to respond to the pandemic, following approval by the Project Board.

The project team (Project Manager, Programme Analyst and Project Finance/Admin Assistant at UNDP and Project Assistant at UNFPA) is fully on board since August/September 2020 and it is meeting every 2 weeks; monthly with the PBF Secretariat in country and quarterly with the project technical committee.

The mediation expert (output 1.1) was selected and is expected to start working by the 3rd week of November. UNDP/UNFPA have selected the consultant to conduct the mapping of the stakeholders for inclusive political dialogue (output 1.2) and the first mapping has been completed. WFP has continued working with the national NGO Tiniguena as the main implementation partner (output 2.2). Tiniguena recruited one senior consultant and two junior consultants for the implementation of the participatory diagnostic study (output 2.2).

Relevant to project implementation have also being the signature and implementation of certain grants, which are relevant to be mentioned here: a national consultant for a constitutional review assessment was selected(concluded); grants to the women's lawyers association (gender mainstreaming in the constitutional review process - ongoing), REMPSECAO (*Rede Paz e Segurança para as Mulheres no Espaço da CEDEAO* – Women's Peace and Security Network in ECOWAS Space) and the other CSOs to promote community political dialogue with local authorities on COVID-19 related issues and on general community issues relevant for the community to be heard and improve the feedback loop (ongoing work) and with Librarian and Documentalists association, in collaboration with the National Public Library, to preserve the national memory for sustaining peace (ongoing).

All outputs have advanced since the last reporting to PBF, even if at a slower pace than expected due to the political crisis that lasted until August 2020 and the pandemic. Project team is at presently re-programming certain activities in line with project rationale to improve implementation and ensure the expected project results. Due to lack of political will to move forward with the Organization of the National Conference for National Reconciliation, output 2.3 needs to be re-programmed while keeping the focus on reconciliation, as per the peacebuilding priorities approved at the beginning of November 2020 by the national authorities..

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):

Prior to the next Parliamentary session, a working session will be organised with the **National Parliamentary Assembly (ANP) Good Offices group** to promote dialogue and alternative conflict resolution to prepare the ground for what is expected an intense session at the ANP with the support of a Mediator Expert, the same that facilitated the Accra Group workshop funded by ECOWAS in 2019.

In line with the annual workplan approved by the last project board, on 10th November – INEP/National Library Day, in the context of the project’s technical and financial support to the Librarians and Documentalists Association to collect, preserve and digitalize national history documents and ensure they remain accessible online to allow national history to be written in the future, an event on the importance of the preservation of national memory to sustaining peace in Guinea-Bissau was held and attended by 6 members of the Government. In the following weeks, radio spots will continue to disseminate information of the importance of national memory for sustaining peace and reconciliation.

Under output 1.2, following the project support to create a Common Agenda for the CSOs to work together to promote stability in the country and their decision to institutionalize their joint efforts in a CSO Concertation Space, the recently-created Concertation Space will hold a **Forum of CSOs on the Common Agenda** - they have agreed to - on peace and development for the country, and possibly to monitor the political and stability pact. The Forum will occur in Bissau with web-streaming to all regions of the country, thanks to the support of the European Union via its Programme to support Civil Society in Guinea-Bissau.

The project (UNDP) is co-organizing with the Faculty of Law of Bissau (Amilcar Cabral University) a **3-day seminar on 2-4 December 2020 on the revision of the constitution**. The goal is to openly debate thematic areas present in the two draft versions of the constitution in order to bridge the two drafts and processes at academic level with the presence of key national and international jurists and/or constitutionalists. The Women Jurists will continue to be supported for gender mainstreaming, including through a national and regional consultation process. **A national advocacy session is planned for the beginning of 2021.**

The launch of the Leadership Academy is foreseen for the Q1 of 2021.

In the next months, WFP and NGO Tiniguena will conduct the regional associative forum for Rural Women in Gabú that will bring together selected women participants from the 11 communities in Gabu with structured dialogues about issues rural women encounter and how to resolve them. In December 2020, WFP and Tiniguena plans to conduct trainings on family budget management and basic business; community and land rights (including water) and human and economic rights and access to justice as well as legislation and marketing of agri-food products.

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 not within six months of completion.

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):

“Thanks to the project, the ANP Ad-Hoc Commission created for the constitutional review was able to conclude its work revising article-by-article the Constitution, now we are ready to further hear”. (Member of the ANP ah-hoc commission)

“This session with New York Experts (DPPA and UNDP) was instrumental to support us identifying who we want to hear and reach in this consultation process and think through how we will organize our djumbais” (to ensure gender-specific concerns are included in the revised version of the constitution being currently discussed) -Women's Jurists association of Guinea-Bissau at a technical support session on 22 October 2020.

“Collecting, organizing and digitalizing the documental patrimony of Guinea-Bissau allows the country to maintain and ensure the preservation of national memory, key to promote long-term peace and social cohesion, as it permits citizens to have access to its history, promotes the right to information and the exercise of full citizenship.” (President of the Librarians and Documentalists Association during a monitor visit to the project by UNDP and UNIOGBIS on 13 October 2020 when noting that up to today the country does not have an History book as there is no agreement on the political developments of the last decades and how to tell History and hence the importance of preserving documents that will support this process.)

The radio spot produced on the need to preserve national memory to ensure sustaining peace will be shared by email.

TV news on national television on the same topic are available here:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=861091677962118>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=731943897712684>

other news articles:

<https://www.radiobantaba.com/2020/11/2044/?fbclid=IwAR3NkZlvpZyUSnQ7hIr021lBBqEpXZZeTRVLGtpaSgeNrDbAxKBPLEKRJxA>

<https://www.facebook.com/MENESGB/posts/188414066180347> (Government's webpage)

Lusa - <https://www.facebook.com/braima.darame.9/posts/4721859581189826>

On the gender dimension and the revision and the constitution: <http://capgb.com/agmj-a-constituicao-de-um-pais-fornece-estrutura-para-o-seu-sistema-juridico/>

RTP Internacional (starting on 3.35min): news on the work of the women's lawyers association on the gender dimension on the constitution, followed by the work with the public national library on preservation of national memory:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=195026195409751&id=100047071160860

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: Effective and coordinated in-country confidence building measures, dialogue and mediation interventions from ECOWAS, SRSG Good Office, Civil Society and other key international actors strengthen political stabilization in Guinea-Bissau

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Following December 2019 Presidential Elections, the political environment has been non-conducive to successful achievement of Outcome 1. The self-proclamation as President of Umaro Sissoco Embaló, before the conclusion of the legal challenge filed by the contesting candidate, followed by a political impasse and an ongoing deterioration of the relationship between political players, and compounded with the declaration of the State of Emergency due to the pandemic, has limited the ability to execute preparatory base work for drafting an intervention strategy. Nevertheless, following the recognition of the President and the new Government (appointed by the President) by the international community and the conclusion of the legal challenge in court on the results of the presidential elections at the end of September 2020, some advancements have been made in this outcome.

Output 1.1: Support ECOWAS-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader dialogue

The project is supporting the operationalization of the tripartite plan of action between ECOWAS, UNIOGBIS/UNDP and UNOWAS - Part of the UN Transition and Reconfiguration in Guinea-Bissau, which includes supporting efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader’s dialogue *via* the recently created (7 of August) Good Offices Group of the National Assembly (ANP). It is an inclusive technical group with all the political parties represented, thus allowing dialogue between all parties, and seeking to support high-level mediation. This group builds on the recommendations from the Accra workshop of July 2019 addressed to the ANP and to ECOWAS. The Good Offices group would like to refresh the skills and the tools learnt during the Accra Workshop and develop an action plan for the implementation of the Good Offices Group mandate. A mediation consultant – the same who facilitated the Accra workshop to ensure continuity - will support the group to develop and implement its workplan, which will include replicate the training on dialogue, mediation and negotiation to other stakeholders, such as other MPs, political parties and CSOs as well as continue discussing the causes of conflict in Guinea-Bissau and key factors with other stakeholders, including other State institutions and Civil Society Organizations.

The training in August of the newly elected Members of National Assembly (ANP) on its role and functioning to represent, legislate and oversee the government, which this project supported, paved the way to the works of the specialised commissions in charge of leading key reforms.

Output 1.2: Civil Society contributes activities effectively to Political Stabilization

The project is supporting the creation of a Civil Society Concertation Space to push for peace and stability in the country. In this context, a Common Agenda (activity 1.2.1) was discussed and approved by a group of over 20 CSOs in August 2020, with the participation of its members in the regions (via a joint work with the EU) ensuring a more inclusive ownership of the process and not only a capital-city driven process. CSOs agreed on common principles to guide their actions: promotion of political dialogue among political actors, promotion and monitoring of the rule of law, justice and combating impunity, promotion of transparency and combating corruption, promotion better coordination of CSO actions to combating COVID 19 and promotion and monitoring previous commitments for stability – Stability pact.

On 21st September, it was via this Concertation Space that the International Peace Day was celebrated in Cacheu – event hosted by the SRSG and the EU’s Ambassador. News article available [here](#) and [here](#). The joint mobilization of CSOs had already resulted – as reported in the previous report - in a meeting with President Embaló to call for political concertation. It also paved the way for a joint press-release that condemned member of parliament Marciano Indi’s (APU) abduction and beatings.

Considering the challenges posed by COVID-19, coordination of CSOs, and the participation of regional organizations and/or focal points occurred via an online platform created by UNDP - Na No Mon, as well as through online meetings supported by EU project Ianda Guiné. Now that meetings have resumed, this output is advancing, and at present, the Space is establishing a plan of action to operationalize their Common Agenda, which foresees the national forum mentioned above.

It is important to note that concertation amongst civil society has been challenging as CSOs are extremely polarized, reflecting the political situation. In the first half of 2020, a micro-survey was sent to a broad range of CSOs involved in efforts towards stability and results showed that 90% of the respondents are motivated to work together with other CSOs for a common platform to ensure CSOs participation in political dialogue, 60% believe this is possible or must be attempted, and close to 40% believe this is not possible. With the support of the project, promoting dialogue between the several CSOs in regular meetings and reflecting on the importance of agreeing in certain macro/key areas, it was possible to achieve coordination and agree on a common agenda, as well as counter the trend that had been established during the post-electoral crisis (1st semester of 2020) where CSOs were issuing contradictory statements in reaction to political events and accusing each other in very strong terms. In line with the overall political environment, it has thus been more challenging to bring them together to work towards the implementation of the common agenda.

Efforts have been made to engage the Concertation Space with the National Assembly Good Offices Group and a training of the trainers workshop as per the outcome 1, output 1.2 – A.1.2.2 facilitated by the Mediation Expert will take place until the end of the year.

As a direct COVID-19 response, and to enlarge political dialogue at community level, a Pilot initiative on community political dialogue in Bairro Militar, Bissau, was supported to set up a mechanism that represents the inhabitants of this geographic area in Bissau – a Junta de Moradores/ Residents' Council. It aims to facilitate dialogue between this community in Bairro Militar and authorities at local level on COVID-19 and other issues of importance for the community. This activity is being implemented through a partnership between 3 CSOs - Women Peace Security Network in ECOWAS (REMPSECAO), the National Youth Association (RENAJ) and the National Network of Young Women Leaders (RENAJELF).

The 5-month work to map stakeholders to ensure inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation has started and a preliminary mapping has been elaborated, which will be confirmed by face to face meetings with the stakeholders identified. The goal of this activity is to map traditional leaders, faith-based organizations and informal actors and other power dynamics at local level and afterwards draft a strategy to bring stakeholders normally not involved in political dialogue into the sphere of the discussion, establishing the link between high level and grassroots and understanding how the different power structures at different level are influenced and influence – key to understand the informal power in Guinea-Bissau and its impact on national politics dynamics and conflicts..

Output 1.3: Support the SRSR Good Offices role to build on and support coordination of dialogue initiatives and enable effective transition to the RC's Office.

The UN have been trying to establish a high-level platform for the implementation of the reforms, but the President of the Republic – as per the SRSR briefing to the PBC on 27 October – is not supportive of the idea.

The SRSR has been holding meetings with political parties to facilitate inclusive political dialogue and thus political stability. Political parties initially demonstrated an openness for considering an inclusive political government and to join forces to work on the reform agenda. However, consecutive declarations and political manoeuvres have hampered concrete outcomes. The project will continue to support dialogues with political parties to encourage a joint commitment to the reform agenda. The ANP Good Offices group, supported by the project, is also expected to play an important role on this front.

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)

The crisis brought about by COVID-19 pandemic is hitting Guinea-Bissau particularly hard, and youth and women are suffering the most. The closure of schools and the decline in job perspectives for youth is expected to increase youth's lack of confidence in leadership, disillusion, more desire to immigrate or even, in extreme situations, engage in violence or illegal activities. The pandemic poses also a significant toll on women's livelihoods, including because of the impact on service industries and informal labour dominated by female workers. For this reason, efforts have been made to ensure youth and women's inclusion and participation, namely in the work of the CSO Concertation Space and with the grant provided to the Women Peace Security Network in ECOWAS (REMPSECAO), the National Youth Association (RENAJ) and the National Network of Young Women Leaders (RENAJELF) on the pilot initiative on political dialogue at community level.

The CSOs Concertation Space strongly considers the voice of the youth and women as can be evidenced by the CSOs that are part of it and their voice in the meetings as well as the text of the Common Agenda jointly approved by all.

Outcome 2: Systemic reforms advanced through inclusive processes (as stipulated in the ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement)

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

Output 2.1: Systemic reforms drafted and approved with effective lobbying, implementation strategies designed, monitoring mechanism established, and training and communication strategies undertaken

Following the ECOWAS Communiqué on 22nd April, which stressed the urgent need for Guinea-Bissau to embark on the revision of the Constitution, there was a renewed attention to conduct it. The ANP expressed its readiness to make progress in the Article-by-Article revision of the Constitution, which this project supported. The ANP Ad hoc Committee was able to finalize the draft (October 2020).

Important to note that on 11 May 2020, the President, through a presidential decree (14/2020), created a new technical commission for the revision of the Constitution, which was mandated with the responsibility of proposing to the President of the Republic a revised draft. This draft was shared at the end of October by the President to the political parties. Presently, there are two drafts of a revised constitution, which has been a focus of instability and polarization in the country as, as per the current Constitution, it is the National parliament that is mandated to take initiative in this matter and not the President. Dialogue initiatives supported by the project are being undertaken to evaluate the possibility of bringing the two versions together at technical level, namely using the soon-to-start consultation process for the review of the constitution and the seminar co-organized by the Faculty of Law in the 1st week of December.

Under this project, and to better understand the different stakeholders' views on the above and the two versions, the project funded a short-term consultancy to conduct interviews with key stakeholders on the revision of the Constitution, which allowed UN to better understand the different views and what is at stake. The project also developed an UN Roadmap to support the Constitutional Reform Process, outlining an UN-comprehensive support to the process (consultation, content deliberation and adoption phases). A workshop of the ANP eventual constitutional revision commission took place in August/September, which was attended by MPs of all political benches as well as the technical members and Civil Society Organizations to conclude the draft on the revision of the constitution. Following the conclusion of its work, the commission nominated a team to reach out to the Presidential Committee and seek ways to bridge the two processes.

Funded by this project and with the technical assistance of DPPA/MSU and UNDP constitution making experts in New York, the project team has been working with the Bissau-Guinean Association of Women's Jurists to support their advocacy and lobby for specific-gender clauses to be included in the revised version of the Constitution as well as mainstream gender

throughout the document, which – if successfully, will have an impact in terms of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the country.

As per the Conakry agreement and following a request from the ANP President, the project is supporting the ANP Specialised Commission for judicial and constitutional affairs, human rights and public administration on the revision of the electoral and political parties’ laws. From 28-30 October, the project provided technical and financial support for this National Assembly Specialized Commission to conclude their workplan and chronogram to finalize the revision of the electoral and political parties’ law.

In addition, exploring entry points for the support to the ANP and the CSOs that promoted the Social and Political Stability Pact (February 2019 prior to the legislative elections) to create the monitoring system established in the Pact, as suggested in the Conakry Agreement, continued. A meeting between ANP and CSO who signed the Stability Pact will be called by the ANP to kick start the process. In line with output 2.1 on support to the Reform’s Unit within the PM office, and following the lifting of the restrictions of contacts between UN AFPs and government counterparts at this level, contacts with the office of the Prime Minister to ascertain the support needed for the implementation of this unit in terms of political stability were started in September 2020. This Unit identified the *Frianta Terra Guiné-Bissau* for the operationalization of the Dakar Agreement signed by the parties that are now in Government as an area of support and discussions are ongoing.

Output 2.2: CSO stakeholders, government officials and political party leaders supported, and capacities built to enable effective engagement on the three systemic reform processes

Contacts have advanced to launch the Leadership Academy national (with the National Public Administration School in Bissau and its 3 polos in the regions, the Ubuntu Academy and key personalities in the country) and internationally (Instituto Pedro Pires in Cabo Verde). The Leadership Academy will operate in the capital and in the regions (face-to-face training at least in 3 regions) and via an online platform. As part of the Leadership Academy, UNDP is also setting up together with MAVA Foundation an Impact Hub in Bissau, as an incubator space to support and accompany agents of change in developing ideas with a social impact and transforming them into concrete and sustainable actions.

Implemented by WFP, in partnership with the NGO Tinguena, training at community level (11 communities, 11 women smallholder farmer’s associations and reaching 550 rural women in Gabu region – priority given to communities with established women smallholder farmer’s associations, which supply locally produced fresh foods to school canteens building on the basic training that women already received) is ongoing. Training includes literacy classes for women, basic management for business and other topics aiming to form women leaders, who are connected in the capital with the Women’s Council, which are also supported by this project under the WPS agenda. Due to COVID-19, trainings had to be postponed but sensitization about the project and finalization of the selection of communities in collaboration with another WFP NGO partner, ECAS-D, in Gabu region, was concluded. Synergies with trainings provided by the Leadership Academy are being sought as well as work with Women’s Council.

During the reporting period, WFP and NGO Tinguena have completed the baseline study (conducted in the 11 communities targeted and reaching 562 people, of which 436 were women) and participatory diagnosis on the socio-economic situation of rural women in the selected communities. The study had the objective to assess the level of participation of women in social

dialogue, decision-making, and conflict resolution in the communities and identify access barriers to women potential contribution to peacebuilding and development. The study also served as baseline and to establish indicators to guide the implementation of the project. Data analysis was completed in September and the report will be released within the next reporting period.

Political instability in the country relates to open wounds from the past and unsettled issues between the political elite who is not yet reconciled (as the society). Nevertheless, the country lacks access to its History, mainly the youth generation who does not experienced History and do not have History classes in school or is aware of Country's History. In order to ensure future's access to past and to preserve the country's historical memory, and thus directly connected to the implementation of the reforms, this project is supporting the national library to collect, organize and scan documents that are key to be able to preserve national memory and ensure sustaining peace in Guinea-Bissau.

To this effect, a grant was given to the Librarians and Documentalists Association, working in partnership with INEP who manages the national library, to collect and organize documents since the XVII century, in line with the the annual work plan approved by project board. All documents are now organized in shelves and the digitalization of the documents, so they can be accessed online, will start. The arrival of the industrial scanners and other IT materials - key to perform this work - was delayed to the COVID-19 and non-arrival of materials in Bissau Port for several months.

Output 2.3: Preparations and follow up actions for the National Conference Paths to Peace and Development supported

Despite the meeting of the SRSB with the new president of the Organization of the National Conference for National Reconciliation, no roadmap was presented up to now. This is the only output where the project was not able to advance due to the lack of political will from the President of the Republic, who heads the Specialized organ created to organize this National Conference on National Reconciliation (OCNC), and stated that he does not believe in the usefulness of the conference, but being nevertheless conducting meetings with relatives and associations who claim for investigation into past political-driven killings. For example, on 19th October Guinean President Umaro Sissoco Embaló received a delegation from the association of victims of the so-called "October 17th case", which resulted in the shooting of some military officers and political leaders of the country in 1985. The victims, six people, were accused of an attempted coup d'état and were shot and buried in an uncertain part of Guinea-Bissau. Teté Sambú, son of one of the officers shot in 1985, told journalists that the meeting with Umaro Sissoco Embaló was "a conversation of a son, a brother" with the victims and their descendants. "All the presidents this country has ever had have fled this problem. He [Umaro Sissoco Embaló] took this problem as his own, without beating about the bush," said Teté Sambu.

The "October 17th case" is only one of the many cases that continues to divide and passionate Guineans and show the need to address past wounds and increase awareness on reconciliation, as mentioned above, and probably the reason why our work on supporting the preservation of national memory has received so much government and media attention.

As per the guidelines of the Project Board, the OCNC was expected to submit a proposal and budget to organize the OCNC's conference by October 30, but this did not materialise. OCNC

has conducted in country and outside (involving the Bissau-Guinean diaspora) 500 surveys on the best way people think should be used to deal with the past. The project team is also waiting for the results.

As per the minutes of the last project board meeting, re-programming of this activities was required if no progress was made until October. During the technical committee meeting of 9th November 2020, to prepare the Project Board meeting, it was agreed that activities that can contribute to address the issue of national reconciliation will be submitted for approval (but not supporting the work of the OCNC).

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)

Under this outcome, the project is actively supporting the work of the Women Jurists on their work to ensure specific-gender clauses are included in the revised version of the Constitution and gender is mainstreamed throughout the document, as well as throughout the national and regional consultation process. If successful, the inclusion of gender-specific clauses will have a great impact on gender equality and women’s empowerment. This work has been carried out with the support of MSU/DPPA and UNDP constitutional experts.

For the ANP Ad-hoc commission on the constitutional review, the project ensured the participation of women (MPs and CSOs) and proposed the inclusion of presentations related to gender equality. This contributed to sensitize all members of the commission on the importance of gender mainstreaming in the constitution review and the majority of the suggestions were included in the final draft.

The NGO Tiniguena carried out empowerment activities with selected 550 rural women from 11 communities in Gabu region, demonstrating hence a strong focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment for activities implemented under this outcome. The initiative intends to empower rural women to be contributors to sustainable peacebuilding at community and national levels with increased political participation through activities to enable them to become more informed voters, advocates for basic social services and public policies responding to their needs. Efforts are being made for the Women’s Lawyers association to hear these women in Gabu and assess their demands in terms of gender inclusion in the constitution, it will also be a way to see if these women, after the capacity building received, are in better conditions that other women to claim for their rights.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the creating of the Residents’ Council at bairro 	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p> <p>Under the work on the CSO Concertation Space, a micro-survey was sent to a broad range of CSOs involved in</p>
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<p>Militar, Bissau, under the Community dialogue project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits to national library under the grant provided to the association working at the public library • Attendance of brainstorm session for mapping of stakeholders for inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation • Participation at the ANP retreat on the electoral law and political parties' law • Participation at workshop on legal analysis from a gender point of view in the Constitution to ascertain feedback given to the women's lawyers association to the gender note they prepared 	<p>efforts towards stability in the first semester of 2020. Results showed that 90% of the respondents are motivated to work together with other CSOs for a common platform to ensure CSOs participation in political dialogue. 60% believe this is possible or must be attempted and close to 40% believe this is not possible. As for the type of action to be taken, the majority suggests engaging directly with political parties (43.3%), followed by working for a common position paper (20%) and a meeting with the SRSR (13.3%), and with the P5 (10%). Almost all respondents proposed the engagement of religious leaders. Regarding the support required from the UN it ranges from technical, financial to public support. Many stressed the need to go back to reference documents regarding previous consensus. In December 2020 another micro-survey will be conducted. A clear M&E plan is being drafted – also to reflect the reprogramming of activities currently being done, which can also be a good opportunity to revise indicators to better monitor the project.</p>				
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? No</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$35,000.00</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (<i>1500 character limit</i>): N/A</p>				
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$200,000.00</td> </tr> </table> <p>MAVA Foundation \$80,000 (Impact Hub, a component of the Leadership Academy)</p> <p>CPLP Technical support to the national Library with training to its officials and informatization the cataloguing of the books/documents</p>	Name of funder:	Amount:	UNDP	\$200,000.00
Name of funder:	Amount:				
UNDP	\$200,000.00				
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (<i>1500 character limit</i>)</p>	<p>The ongoing political crisis is posing several challenges for the timely implementation and achievement of several outputs. The team has been exploring all possible alternatives to achieve the expected outcomes, testing several entry points as well as also shaping and adapting activities according to the current context.</p> <p>The project team has also been providing, building on each AFPs existing capacity and UNIOGBIS, technical expertise and support on the different activities undertaken by the project to ensure a more efficient and effective implementation of the outputs, working closely with ANP, CSOs and other relevant entities covered by the project. The implementation of the different outputs has contributed to the transition of several areas to UNDP.</p>				

	<p>In line with Project Board’s recommendations of last June and after the last Technical Meeting on 9 November, project implementers would like to adjust output 2.3 on the preparation for the national Conference by the Organization of the National Conference for National Reconciliation to other results that should, nevertheless, still contribute to address the issue of national reconciliation by increasing sensitization and communications on reconciliation, for example via fiction.</p> <p>Regarding output 2.1 on the support to systemic reforms, suggestions were put forward to further support the work of the National Parliament to allow that institution to more effective and efficiently exercise its legislative and oversight role, not only in the 3 reforms mentioned specifically in the project document.</p>
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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:

\$ 12,500 – This did not involve a change in the output or even activity proposed as per the approved project document. Only one sub-activity was tailored to deal with COVID-19 response.

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

All activities undertaken by the project, took into consideration COVID-19 safety measures (including purchasing of masks and gel to wash hands) and social distancing when face-to-face meetings and training-related needs on the pandemic.

Under output 2.2, the project conducted a field visit in June 2020 in the region of Gabu to raise awareness of the project and prepare the participatory diagnostic study, which was used to disseminate safest ways to work considering COVID-19.

- 3) 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
- Other (please describe):

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.*)

One of the grants approved by the project, adapted its activities to COVID-19 response. The grant was given to 3 CSOs to jointly support work on political dialogue and COVID-19 (USD 12 500) in Bairro Militar, a neighbour in Bissau, the capital city, the most affected city in the country with COVID-19. The goal was to facilitate the creation at local level of a structure – Residents' Council made of 30 people - that could facilitate dialogue and raise of their concerns and recommendations on COVID-19, laying the ground for the same type of dialogue to occur between the local community and the local authorities on other issues in the future besides COVID1-19.

Special awareness sessions for monitors, drivers and staff on how to conduct monitoring in the safest way, including physical distancing, hand washing, use of gloves, masks, washing gels to ensure reduce their exposure and to avoid them being a source of contamination were conducted. Awareness messages were disseminated through local radio stations to raise awareness on the pandemic and awareness sessions were conducted in all communities.

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. (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 Effective and coordinated in-country confidence building measures, dialogue and mediation interventions from ECOWAS, SRSG good office, civil society and other key international actors strengthen political stabilization in Guinea-Bissau	Indicator 1.1 # of attempted coups per election cycle diminishes	1 Since 2014. Last election cycle	0		0	
	Indicator 1.2 Government adheres to and fulfils commitments outlined in the Conakry international peace agreement	Conakry Agreement	2 of 3 reform laws approved by Parliament contain input from CSO Stakeholders		0	
Output 1.1 Support ECOWAS-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader dialogue	Indicator 1.1.1 Intervention Strategy Developed	0	1		0	The Common Agenda (name agreed by the CSO instead of intervention strategy) was agreed – the forum to launch it will take place still in 2020. COVID-19 delayed the launch.
	Indicator 1.1.2 High Level Forum held	0	1		0	
	Indicator 1.1.3	0	1		0	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Crisis Management for High Level Actors held					
Output 1.2 Civil Society contributes activities effectively to Political Stabilization	Indicator 1.2.1 Civil Society Crisis Strategy developed that diminished distrust among CSOs and enables them to contribute to stabilization	0	Target: 1 Survey conducted 2 times Target: Trust level changes		1	A Common Agenda was created by the CSO Concertation Space. A micro-survey was conducted in the first semester of 2020, another one will be conducted to measure trust levels.
	Indicator 1.2.2 Crisis Management Training for Civil Society held	0	1 Workshop		0	
	Indicator 1.2.3 Stabilization Strategies implemented by CSO organizations	OCNC negotiation of stability pact and women's council quiet diplomacy effect	3 CSO groups develop and implement stabilization strategy in the first 9 months of the project		1	Political dialogue project at community level – Bairro Militar – adaption to COVID-19 undertook by a group of 3 NGOs. This indicator and baseline will be revised in the M&E plan, also to take into consideration A.1.2.4.
Output 1.3 Support the SRSB Good offices role to build on and support coordination of dialogue initiatives and enable effective transition into RCO	Indicator 1.3.1 # of advocacy meetings held with political parties in efforts to facilitate political agreement on key political disrupted issues	0	12		2	Two meetings with heads of political parties and two technical rounds to prepare the advocacy meetings.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 2 Systemic reforms advanced through inclusive processes (as stipulated in the ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement)	Indicator 1 Reforms reflect the will of the People	The current draft law on electoral and party reforms	A draft law that includes input drawn from stakeholder consultations			The ANP is currently working on the drafts of these two laws.
	Indicator 2.2 Draft laws inclusive of input from marginalized communities and women's groups	The current draft law	Revised draft law includes input from marginalized stakeholders			
	Indicator 2 Stakeholder groups level of satisfaction with (i) the consultation process AND (ii) the content of the laws	0	65% of Stakeholder groups surveyed show satisfaction with the process and the content of the laws			
Output 2 Systemic reforms drafted and approved with effective lobbying, implementation strategies designed, monitoring mechanism established and training and communication strategies undertaken	Indicator 2.1 Draft Reforms laws written with stakeholder input	Current Draft Laws	Revised draft laws include stakeholder inputs			Via the grant to the Women's jurists association, gender inputs are being prepared as well as technical/academic ones with the seminar co-organized with the faculty of law.
	Indicator 2.2 National Consultation held on 3 draft law	0	3 National consultations are inclusive by gender and age		0	The project is supporting the ANP on the roadmap for the national consultation on the constitutional review. National and regional consultations are taking place with women and youth. The others aren't at this stage yet.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 2.1.5.1: # of regional consultations held to produce thematic reports and # of CSOs members of the Network involved in the organization of those consultation	Regional consultations: 20 regional consultations organized with the participation of 4 CSOs	Community meetings: 30 regional consultations organized with the participation of 8 CSOs			Indicator will be revised in the M&E plan.
Output 2.2 CSO stakeholders, government officials and political party leaders supported, and capacities built to enable effective engagement on the three systemic reform processes	Indicator 2.2.1.1 Other sources of funding which contribute to the Academy	\$200,000	\$300,000		280,000	UNDP \$200,000.00 MAVA Foundation \$80,000 (Impact Hub, a component of the Leadership Academy) CPLP Technical support to the national Library with training to its officials and informatization the cataloguing of the books/documents
	Indicator 2.2.1.2 Tailored training held for Stakeholder groups	0	5		1	Training for rural women are ongoing. The leadership academy will do at least 2 trainings in the Q1 of 2021 (political parties and public administration technical level in leadership)
	Indicator 2.2.2 Regional Stakeholder Consultations held	0	3 regional consultations are inclusive by age and sex		0	The women's lawyers association will conduct consultations on the constitutional review in all regions in November and December 2020.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			(combining 3 regions per consultation)			
Output 2.3 Preparations and follow up actions for the National Conference Paths to Peace and Development supported	Indicator 2.1 Diverse Delegates participate in National Conference		60			Output will be reprogrammed, and indicators will certainly change.
	Indicator 2.3.2 Preparation completed, and model options defined	0	5			Same as above.
	Indicator 2.3.4.1: Inclusive and participatory Conference Held and model chosen	0	Target: # and kinds of stakeholder groups that attended the conference agree on a model			Same as above
	2.3.4.2 Conference results are gender-sensitive	0	Target: 3. At least 3 recommendation from the Conference address gender specific issues related to reconciliation			Same as above.