

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



Project Title: Vers un nouvel équilibre en Guinée-Bissau : créer l'espace pour une réelle participation de la femme dans le règlement pacifique des conflits et la gouvernance -phase 1 and phase 2 « No Sta Djuntu »
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 104809

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:

NUNO Interpeace (Convening Agency)
please select
please select
please select
please select

Date of first transfer: 31 March 2017

Project end date: 30 September 2020

Is the current project end date within 6 months? Project ended

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

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

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

Recipient Organization	Amount
Interpeace (phase 1)	\$ 534,184.00
Interpeace (phase 2)	\$ 427,714.00
Total:	\$ 961,898.00

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%

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: 100%

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 961,898.00 USD

Project Gender Marker: GM3

Project Risk Marker: Medium

Project PBF focus area: 2.2 Democratic Governance

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Giulia Ferrati, Guinea Bissau Programme Manager

Project report approved by:

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.*
- *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.):

The project included two phases and ran for 42 months in total. Phase I, implemented between March 2017 and August 2018, was completed with an evaluation in October 2018. Along the project implementation, Interpeace and Voz di Paz were encouraged by the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau to submit a cost-extension for the continuation of the project. Phase II was designed on the basis of the lessons learned from Phase I. It was laid out for the period of September 2018 and March 2020 and included a set of new activities, a new log frame and a distinct budget.

After a joint evaluation with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau, the decision was taken, in early March 2020 (before the Covid-19 outbreak), to extend the project for an additional six months to allow for the full completion of the activities.

The multi-dimensional Covid-19 crisis forced Interpeace and Voz di Paz to consider adapting its project to safeguard and ensure delivery of the project outcomes. These activity changes were submitted for formal approval to the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and PBSO in June 2020. Because the pandemic and the associated sanitary measures disrupted the implementation of programme activities as per the original workplan, some funds needed to be reallocated within the budget. As such, a budget amendment was submitted to PBSO in July 2020.

On the 30th September 2020, the project officially ended. The evaluation of Phase II was carried out in October-November 2020 to take stock of the achievements of the project, identify lessons learned and provide recommendations for future programming on women inclusion in conflict management and governance in Guinea-Bissau.

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

Interpeace will share the conclusions and recommendations from the external evaluation with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau, PBSO and other relevant national and international actors. A management response will be prepared as a way to ensure recommendations are embedded in the development of further proposal and intervention in the country.

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:

In the first phase, the project has contributed to the advancement of gender equity by promoting the inclusion of women in the country's governance structures and systems. It has also consolidated the foundations for a more peaceful society by strengthening the role of women in conflict resolution. For example, new women mediators were integrated in Voz di Paz's Regional Spaces for Dialogue (local infrastructures for peace across Guinea-Bissau). The percentage of female members in these spaces increased from 23.5% to 46%. On a wider, societal scale, the project fostered a national dialogue and debate around the role of women in decision-making.

The project gave voice to actors that would not typically be given the space to express their opinions and concerns and actively participate in debates to raise awareness on women inclusion grounding gender issues in everyday conversations and practices. Interpeace and Voz di Paz published a report to highlight the barriers women face in decision-making. Radio spots and TV programs were broadcasted more than 3000 times and debates with over 180 participants were held.

The capacities of key actors to advocate for gender in peacebuilding was strengthened through capacity building (trainings) held in Guinea-Bissau's eight regions with more than 250 women and men leaders, as well as journalists and members of the Defence and Security Forces (SDF). As a result, advocacy initiatives were launched at the community level and in Bissau.

Based on achievements of Phase I, Phase II gave individuals and communities the opportunity to reflect on their behaviour and social norms putting social cohesion at the centre of the discussions rather than focusing on gendered roles. The project strengthened the capacity and confidence of more than 350 participants from CSOs, political parties and SDF in promoting the role of women and therefore helping reduce divisions, breaking down stereotypes and countering polarisation between men and women, and among women. 63% of people involved affirmed that they feel they have the capacity to promote dialogue, while more than 50 advocacy activities were organized by participants, becoming agents of real change.

If on one side, women still face considerable institutional barriers that prevent them from accessing entry to political parties, CSOs and SDF, as well as taking on leadership roles. On the other, the work of Interpeace and Voz di Paz have laid the foundations on which further achievements can be built. Four women advanced to the higher echelons of key institutions, and the final evaluation directly attribute this result to the work of done by the project. Four representatives from political parties and one from SDF underlined the importance of promoting women for social cohesion and the importance of the activities implemented in the framework of the project.

The project increased the public awareness on the importance of women leadership in governance by creating a space for individuals to share their success stories of male-female collaboration. More than 25.000 people were involved in a nationwide dialogue on good practices to strengthen social cohesion, engaging them through social media posts, national and community radios programme and video projections.

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:

Both phases of the project had a strong impact at the individual level: raising awareness of gender issues among participants, creating a new vision and narrative on the topic, increasing the confidence of women, influencing participant attitudes about their biases, and fostering a feeling of "*we are in this together*".

Many interviewed in the context of the evaluation of the project mentioned that the capacity building they received in Phase I & II shaped the changes in their attitudes and behaviours in

their social, political and professional environments. *“We feel it helps improve our behaviour. Our self gets better, and we become stronger”*. In addition to changing attitudes and behaviours, the project provided participants with tools – such as networks and personal/professional skills – to lead within their own spheres of influence. Thus, the project results not only raised participant self-confidence, but also advanced their capacity to become proactive: two participants in the workshops of Phase I specifically mentioned that it empowered them to assume a leadership role that they would not have accepted previously. Building on knowledge, skills and networks created and strengthened in phase I, the second phase consolidated the work carried out with women and men working for meaningful inclusion of women in Guinea-Bissau’s society. *“I will continue to promote women leadership and gender equality. This is part of my life, and I will continue this work, even after the project will end,”* a participant told evaluators in Phase II of the project.

These changes on at the individual level were matched by an expansive territorial reach across Guinea-Bissau through the Interpeace/Voz di Paz participatory methodology and the use of radio as a means to expand discussions across geographical and societal spheres, which has influenced everyday conversations and practices. Phase I sparked an important debate preparing the ground for wider sociocultural change, as a participant quote highlights *“Voz di Paz sounded an alarm; it has awakened a consciousness.”*, Phase II deepened the debate on women’s participation in decision making, stressing the need of adapting decision-making mechanism to a new social reality where women and men equally cooperate and, thus, are equally represented. *“We now have women role models, women leaders in each community”* said a participant in the evaluation of the second phase.

Finally, the second phase focused on embedding the notion that women’s promotion does not have to lead to division but can strengthen social cohesion and lead to a more peaceful society in Guinea-Bissau: *“Voz di Paz helps us look and deal with conflict in a different way.”*

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.

Phase 1

Outcome 1: Women participate more actively in the peaceful resolution of local conflicts, and their contribution is recognized by society.

The project’s activities have enhanced women’s engagement in the resolution of local conflicts through Voz di Paz’s Regional Spaces of Dialogue (RSD). These spaces serve as a network in the eight regions of Guinea-Bissau and are used in mediating local conflicts and documenting their resolution. Conflicts resolved by the RSD have seen a steady increase in the active

contribution from female members. While the final target of 60% of conflict being resolved by women, was not reached due to the low reporting rate of women, the final rate of 31,8% still represent a significant increase compared to the initial 7,4% of women registered in 2012.

The role of women in conflict resolution is today more recognized in Guinea-Bissau. All male participants in the National Gathering of the RSDs held in June 2018 to discuss the role of women in conflict resolution, recognized the important the role of women, with 92,1% of participants classifying it as very important. Beyond this national meeting, the contribution of women in conflict resolution was also documented through the collection of 20 success stories in the form of nine video clips produced to share with a wider audience. Moreover, six radio spots highlighting these success stories were broadcast 444 times on national and regional radios and continued to be broadcasted until April 2019. These activities contributed to make the population more aware of the role of women in local conflict resolution and the added value of women for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

The project had a positive impact at the individual level strengthening capacities of more than 200 women across Guinea-Bissau and enhancing their abilities to resolve conflicts through mediation within their own spheres of influence. Of these women, 29 were integrated into Voz di Paz's RSD, where they took an active role in mediating and documenting local conflict. The ratio of female members in these RSDs is now at 46%, displaying the important role of women in conflict resolution and mediating roles, which can showcase the best practice for peacebuilding on a wider and national scale.

The changes described above not only illustrate the outcomes achieved by the project regarding the importance of women's participation in the peaceful resolution of local conflict, but also highlight that women's contribution and influence are an important added-value and a source of resilience for local communities and beyond.

Outcome 2 The population and political actors better understand the obstacles and added value of women's participation in decision-making.

By giving voice to women and men across the country to share their concerns and develop joint and inclusive solutions, the project helped develop a better understanding of the obstacles and the added value of women's participation in decision-making. The perspective of women and men on the challenges to women's participation in governance and political decision-making, as well as recommendations on how to enhance women's participation, were collected through an extensive participatory research process. The results were validated at a 2-day event, and subsequently documented and disseminated through audio-visual tools and written material. All stakeholders engaged demonstrated a high interest in better understanding the role of women in decision-making.

The participatory process has not only allowed to gather information but has also conveyed the perspectives of the people of Guinea-Bissau and fostered a public, national debate on the women participation and inclusion. The dissemination and awareness-raising campaigns that have accompanied the project implementation have proven to be relevant to sustain a continued engagement and interest among a broad range of stakeholders across a wide audience. The report "[Fala di Mindjer](#)" published in March 2018, was distributed in Portuguese and English among stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau, as well as to regional and international actors in policymaking, practice and academia. The report was cited on multiple occasions by other organizations and activists as having guided their own efforts in advancing discussions on gender issues and the participation of women. Report findings, also illustrated through a [graphic novel](#), have inspired collaboration of other stakeholders and civil society organizations on specific issues linked with women inclusion and women empowerment. Moreover, a direct knowledge transfer was observed by the evaluation: "one example of relevant research transfer

is the use of Fala di Mindjer in research design and new data generation expected to be published by RENLUV-GB in a November 2018 report on Gender Based Violence; the first of its kind after nearly a 10-year gap.”

Interpeace and Voz di Paz produced a number of radio spots and programmes, held/facilitated debates on radio and national TV, and produced a [documentary film](#) that was broadcasted on national TV and in live viewings. The use of radio in sensitization and dissemination efforts has contributed to fostering wider discussions and the contestation of norms around the issues of gender. Almost all 25 interviewees that were consulted as part of the project evaluation mentioned the positive impact of the radio programming. Better understanding of the challenges to the inclusion of women, as well as the role of women in political decision-making, is a necessary condition to increase ownership of these concepts. Outcome 2 therefore contributed to a culture of dialogue where women and gender issues play a greater role, in line with the principle of inclusion. Increased knowledge among the population is a first step towards greater engagement for gender equity.

Outcome 3: Women and men leaders, politicians and Security and Defense Forces (SDF) recognize the importance of women's participation and allow for a strengthened role of women in decision-making.

Most female and male leaders, politicians and senior SDF officials now recognize that it is important for women to participate in decision-making. The project contributed in strengthen the capacities of women and men leaders to advocate more efficiently for women’s inclusion. The project provided actors with tools for advocacy and fostered a sense of raised awareness on the challenges and added value of including women. More than 200 participants were involved in capacity building workshops for women leaders on gender and peacebuilding. 86% of women trained reported to have acquired an increased understanding and ownership over key concepts around gender equity and peacebuilding. Capacity building workshops advocacy for women inclusion were offered in Bissau and in the regions for [civil society](#), [SDF](#) and journalists to increase the engagement of advocacy actions and their quality. Some advocacy actions of participants in project activities were recorded. One prominent example being a member of the army, who had participated in the workshop, advocating with her superior for increased access of women to the higher echelons of the military. This prompted the superior to, for the first time, allow female corps members to access capacity building opportunities.

In the political arena, several quality actions taken from political actors seeking to contribute to greater participation of women in decision-making were recorded throughout the reporting period. Most notably, Voz di Paz contributed through its involvement in the Group of Women Facilitators to the advocacy for the Quota Law recently passed in Guinea-Bissau. Voz di Paz also provided advocacy training to the Women’s Political Platform (PPM) and thus directly support those who played a central role in advancing the Quota Law. Many of the other stakeholders involved in the development and promotion of the Quota Law were also directly involved in project activities such as the National Consultation.

Significant progress has been made on the recognition of the importance of women’s participation. Advocacy efforts have been undertaken for increased participation of women in decision-making. However, the impact on the number of women in decision making circles remains to be seen, as the short timeframe of the project did not lead to tangible results in that sphere. Much remains to be done to have gender equity become a true national and political priority and to allow greater access to women to decision-making spheres. In this perspective, the extension of this project through a second phase has been seen as the opportunity to further the advocacy efforts initiated during the first phase of the project.

Phase 2

Outcome 1: Strengthen capacities and self-esteem of key members (women and men) of political parties, civil societies organizations and Security and Defense Forces (SDF) to improve mitigation of risks of division and promote social cohesion through women promotion

The project strengthened the capacities of 232 key men and women to advocate for women participation in political spheres in a way that foster social cohesion. To ensure the right buy-in, 10 workshops were held in all the regions of the country. To tailor the training content on the experiences of men and women in promoting women's participation in decision-making from Phase I, the project led a broad consultation by engaging more than 180 members of the SDF, CSOs and political parties. Consultations resulted in the identifications of [30 best practices](#) highlighting the challenges and mechanisms of collaboration among people engaged in the promotion of women and made people more aware of the positive impacts this could have on social cohesion.

The capacity building sessions mainstreamed best practices with non-violent communication techniques and increase the self-confidence of participants. At the end of training sessions most of the participants (84%) held activities promoting women's participation at the community level and 62% affirmed they felt more enabled to promote dialogue within their community. The progression of these activities was slowed down by the Covid-19 outbreak. Adjusting to the emerging content, the project team decided to prioritize the monitoring of the pandemic's impact on social cohesion at the community level. Results of the monitoring in all the sector of the country were consolidated in an [analysis report](#) and shared with main institutions and organizations working on the emergency response to bring attention of the consequences of the pandemic on peacebuilding. The analysis highlighted that women were most affected by the pandemic due to their role in the household and identified women's response to the crisis. Most participants interviewed (86%) recognized how nonviolent communication skills and best practices raised their capacity to meaningfully promote women within their community during the pandemic.

The project fostered intergenerational connections by connecting experienced women leaders with young women through 33 groups meetings and 24 one-to-one relationships. This was the first women's mentoring programme in Guinea Bissau, which resulted in a considerable success and appreciation. The majority (66%) of the 24 young women involved in Bissau recognized the importance of investing in their personal development to be able to meaningfully participate in decision-making. While, at the regional level, 50 women participated in 33 mentoring meetings organized with support of the members of Regional Spaces for Dialogue. This offered the opportunity to exchange and strengthen their relationship boosting self-confidence and skills of young women. At the end of the project, participants from different projects activities and from other organizations were convened in a national conference to allow for an exchange of their experiences and reflect on the [approach adopted by the project](#). As highlighted in the final evaluation, participants acknowledged the added value of being connected with the project and participating in the activities and events the offered to them.

Outcome 2: Strengthen the institutional capacities of political parties, civil society and SDF in Bissau to mitigate the risks of division and resistance and to maximize their contribution to social cohesion through women's promotion

The project's efforts to strengthen the institutional capacities of political parties, civil society and SDF to mitigate risk of division did not reach full desired institutional change, as was highlighted in the evaluation.

A [mapping exercise](#) informed the project's understanding of existing institutions, organizations, and initiatives to promote women and to gather information on the different stakeholders to be involved in the project implementation. By including many of the mapped organisations in the process, through an analysis and data collection workshop, the activity also contributed to foster networks and capitalise synergies between them.

Following this, the project team held 3 capacity building sessions on conflict sensitivity involving 30 key members of political parties (8), civil society organizations (12) and SDF (10). Workshops were designed on the basis of the capacity building received by the project team and with the objective to mainstream conflict sensitivity at the institutional level, aiming to improve capacities of targeted institutions to develop and lead gender promotion initiatives internally as a way of reducing the risks of division on the topic, and maximize social cohesion. The project team selected 9 institutions at the end of the training that demonstrated an increased interest in the capacity building content. Selected participants belong to 3 political parties: PAIGC, MADEM and PND; 3 CSO: RENLUV, REMUME and RENAJ; and 3 military institutions: the Military Court, the National Guard and the Chief of Staff. Participants selected were supported in the development of reflection activities within their institutions to disseminate the content of the workshops and present the action plan developed in the capacity building session. Through these activities, these institutions were accompanied in reflecting on how they could mainstream conflict sensitivity in their activity developing women promotion interventions, while also promoting social cohesion. Although sustained efforts were carried out in supporting these institutional reflections, the resistance witnessed demonstrates there is a need to bring greater attention and effort in engaging high-level decision-makers, and strengthen advocacy work at the institutional level.

Outcome 3: Increase the public awareness of the importance of women leadership in peacebuilding and of the good practices in the mitigation of division risks, and the public knowledge of the previously shared success stories of men and women

Men's and women's success stories and experiences were used as a way of strengthening social cohesion while fostering women's empowerment as legitimate and compelling. The project positively impacted people's values, attitudes, and behaviour at a societal scale. Success stories collected by the project team along the national consultations process held in all regions of the country helped pinpoint what can contribute to social cohesion and what attitudes and behaviours and actions cause division between men and women. [11 videoclips](#) produced by the audio-visual were shared through social media and during specific project activities, raising awareness about the importance of maintaining social cohesion while promoting women participation in decision making, and to show how it can be pursued. Videoclips and other posts related to the ongoing activities were shared on [social media](#) reaching more than 25,012 people, in particular young people in urban settings of Guinea-Bissau, which are not commonly reached by radio programmes.

The project fostered greater acceptance of women in leadership roles and of the social benefits of positive collaboration between men and women. Voz di Paz and Interpeace engaged in a nationwide debate using radio and social media. With the material collected along the project activities held in the regions and in Bissau, the audio-visual team have produced 14 radio programmes of 45 minutes each which were transmitted nationwide 2 times per week through 2 national radios and 30 community-based radios with the goal to increase awareness on good practices in the mitigation of division. Radio programmes, which continue to be broadcasted beyond the project life, allowed a national peer-to-peer exchange, helping the audience to reflect and discuss on the experience of participants breaking down stereotypes and polarisation. As highlighted by the final evaluation, the project is highly relevant in meeting

individual and community-level needs of promoting women leadership. To create greater understanding on how to promote women and social cohesion at the community level, the project team, in collaboration with the Regional Space for Dialogue members, led 10 projections of a short film presenting good practices collected under outcome 1, involving 269 people, 124 men and 115 women, in all the regions of the country. Participants highlighted the importance of the work developed along the project and valued the positive example offered by the good practices presented.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period</p> <p>The project was monitored according to its M&E plan and monitoring tools were developed with all team members to nurture horizontal collaboration and shared responsibility on project monitoring. Regular communications and meetings between Interpeace and the local partner, and with the PBF Secretariat, helped to monitor project activities, gain a better understanding of key achievement, and discuss challenges and possible mitigation strategies.</p> <p>The evaluation of the first phase recommend using data collected for monitoring to feed strategic reflections or the assessment of the project’s longer-term impact. This has been especially relevant in Phase II of the project, where activities embedded monitoring practices to nurture the internal reflection and accompany participant seeking to enable them to act even beyond the project end. With this objective, members from the Regional Spaces for Dialogue have been trained and have monitored advocacy efforts of training participants on the ground to better accompany activities. These people were then involved to monitor the impact of Covid-19 on social cohesion nationwide allowing the project team to better respond to the new challenges opened by the pandemic.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? no</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? yes</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): 20000.00</p> <p>The 2 phases of the project were both marked by a final evaluation exercise carried out after the official end of the implementation period by different external consultants. In both cases, the project team conducted a competitive process to</p>

	<p>select a consultant based on a ToR developed in consultation with the PBF Secretariat.</p> <p>For the first phase evaluation, as the extension of the project was informally approved in concomitance with the evaluation, it was decided, together with the PBF-Secretariat, to frame the evaluation as a reflection exercise with a focus on learning to identify lessons learned and recommendations for the second phase of the project. After a first revision of the relevant documentation, the consultant worked in Bissau and in the regions for 2 weeks in September 2018 accompanied by the project team to facilitate the evaluation and ensure his engagement at the community level. The report of the evaluation and reflection exercise prepared by the consultant were shared with relevant actors and have been subject of analysis of the project team. Based on this, a management response has been developed to include main consideration from the evaluation in the development of the second phase of the project.</p> <p>The evaluation of the second phase of the project is also marked by a strong reflection and learning attitude. A team of two consultant, one international and one national, was selected to carry out the evaluation exercise. The evaluation team revised all the project documentation and, on this basis, prepared an inception report to set the methodology of the evaluation exercise which was discussed with the project team in an inception workshop on the 12th of October. The evaluation team started a two-week data collection in Bissau and in the regions, which were accompanied by the project team and the M&E responsible for the PBF Secretariat. On the 30th of October, a workshop to present preliminary findings of the evaluation to the project team was carried out. The preliminary report has been revised by all the relevant actors (Interpeace, Voz di Paz, PBF Secretariat and PBSO) contributing to the consolidation of the final evaluation report.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Amount:</p>

<p>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)</p>	<p>As highlighted in the evaluation of the project, the project has contributed to wider efforts around gender equity in a unique, timely, constructive and complementary fashion. Project results have been broadly shared with other organizations, donors and government members and bodies. Numerous initiatives for women empowerment have been launched by donors and the government as a result. Moreover, the project took a unique approach in the context of Guinea-Bissau in framing gender issues around questions of “equity” rather than “equality”. Gender initiatives usually approach the question from a purely “women’s equality” perspective. The project, however, promoted a whole-of-society peacebuilding approach. The results of the participatory research of this project provided clear evidence in which way the promotion of women’s participation can generate important societal tensions not only between women and men but also between women. This further highlighted the need for a peacebuilding approach to the topic. This recognition prepared the ground to influence other actors to reorient both planned and ongoing interventions in the women’s empowerment field.</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:

\$21500

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

The covid-19 pandemic and resulting governmental sanitary measures including limited movements, curfew, the closure of borders, and the banning of all gathering activities, challenged the execution of projects activities of the original workplan. While the multi-dimensional crisis opened by the pandemic created some delays in activity

implementation, it also open the way for collaborating and supporting communities, in line with their mandate and objectives, identifying risks to social cohesion at the community level in all the national territory.

As such, the project team carried out a reflection on possible alternatives and activity adaptations in order to safeguard the achievement of the project's outcomes. Changes at the activities' level were communicated to the PBF Secretariat and to PBSO in June 2020 and are detailed in the note attached (Annex 3).

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): Inform actors involved in management of the response on impact of covid-19 on social cohesion.

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.*)

In line with the adjustments, the pandemic's impact on social cohesion were monitored. In addition, 72 women were interviewed to better understand and capture the impact of the pandemic on women at the community level.

"The role of women on the one hand has grown and on the other hand it has decreased significantly. At home and in the community, we increased our intervention to support the family. In organizations, they decreased because we couldn't get together to work."

Thanks to this monitoring the project gained a better understanding of some of the challenges affecting women. The interviews also resulted in the identification of specific examples and tools women used to face the pandemic. Among the women interviews, 91% shared that they organized awareness activities to support their community and 86% affirm that the content of trainings received from the project have been useful in development of these awareness raising activities and actually led to the reduction of tensions in their communities.

"The training in nonviolent communication and good practices served during the awareness and prevention action against covid-19, because we can talk to people without imposing our truths but rather presenting them in a positive way. And when people have conflicts with the police on the street, we are called to help, then we use nonviolent communication."

"During the sensitization, sometimes, some people reply in an aggressive way. But, because we learned the nonviolent communication approach, we got around the situation without adopting the same tone of that person's speech."

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)*

PHASE I

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Women participate more actively in the peaceful resolution of local conflicts, and their contribution is recognized by society	Indicator 1.1 % of conflicts resolved by the Regional Spaces for Dialogue (RSD) with an active contribution from female members	7,5% (in 2012, 2 out of 27 conflicts reported mentioned the contribution of women)	60%	31.8% Out of 170 conflicts resolved, 54 have seen women play an active role, corresponding to 31.8% of conflicts resolved	Low reporting rate by women in RSDs; reports prepared by male RSDs may not specifically point out women's role even if there was a contribution	
	Indicator 1.2 % of male members of RSDs who recognize the important role of women in the	baseline not established	90%	100% Out of 76 respondents (at a National Gathering of the RSDs), 100% recognized the important role	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	resolution of conflicts			of women in conflict resolution; of which 92.1% qualified it as very important, 6.6% as important and 1.3% as reasonably important		
Output 1.1 Women engage themselves more actively in the resolution of local conflict	Indicator 1.1.1 % of the RSD members who are women	23.5%	48%	46%	Three women that had been shortlisted and offered to become members of a RSD declined for personal reasons. Voz di Paz looked for other potential candidates with similar levels of legitimacy and credibility, but was unable to identify suitable replacements by the time of this report.	46%
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of female RSD members and in Bissau trained in leadership and management of conflict (mediation)	16	48	45	Three women that had been shortlisted and offered to become members of a RSD declined for personal reasons. Voz di Paz looked for other potential candidates with similar levels of legitimacy and credibility, but was unable to identify suitable replacements by the time of this report.	45

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 1.2 The contribution of women to the resolution of local conflicts is documented	Indicator 1.2.1 # of cases/reports on the important role of women in the resolution of conflicts, documented by the National Gathering of RSDs	0	10	20 stories of success on the important role of women were gathered and 9 short videos produced to illustrate these stories	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of radio programs/spots documenting the evolution of these women's role in conflict management	0	10 spots; 700 broadcastings	6 spots, broadcast 444 times	The team collected 20 stories of success. Due to technical problems, the amount of hours recorded to illustrate the evolution of the role of these women in conflict management was not enough to produce 10 spots. Therefore, only 6 spots were produced. Broadcasting is still ongoing.	6 spots
Outcome 2 The population and political actors better understand the obstacles and added-	Indicator 2.1 % of people randomly interviewed on the street who have listened to the radio/television programs or have	n/a	30 (disaggregated by age/gender)	25 people of which 14 female and 11 male (from different sectors) interviewed as part of the evaluation in Sept/Oct 2018 clearly highlighted	Considering that the audience of its written and audiovisual documentation was quite specific, and due to practical challenges of carrying out random interviews, information extracted for the evaluation was used to assess this indicator. Data was disaggregated by gender, but not by age.	25 (disaggregated by gender)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
value of women's participation in political decision-making	read the documentation (report, brochure, film) and have changed their understanding of the challenges and potential in the political participat			the radio programmes as an important tool that helped them and others change their understanding		
	Indicator 2.2 # of key actors (government, political parties, SDF, opinion leaders, etc.) who show that they take into account the results of the consultation for greater participation of women	0	10	15 key actors from all political parties and opinion leaders from civil society have demonstrated, on camera or through radio, their engagement to promote women's enhanced role in politics, after being exposed to the results from Interpeace and	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				Voz di Paz's report.		
Output 2.1 The perspectives of men and women on the challenges and the value of the participation of women in political decision-making and the ways of strengthening it has been documented	Indicator 2.1.1 # number of participants at the consultation	0	600 adjusted to 591 (disaggregated by gender (at least 50% women), age (at least 30% young people), place (8 regions + Bissau), ethnic group (all the major groups))	591 participants in the consultations, including 58% of women and 26% of youth (less than 35 years old), from all regions of Guinea-Bissau and the autonomous Sector of Bissau.	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.2 % of participants in the consultations who change their understanding of the challenges et the potential in the political	n/a	70 (disaggregated by age/gender); adjusted to 80% in June 2017 report (the consultations)	88 % of the 183 participants interviewed reported a change in their understanding of the obstacles and potential for women's	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	participation of women		led to more positive responses than expected).	participation in political decision-making, and reported that the consultation inspired them to influence their communities (out of the four survey questions, 88% responded "m		
Output 2.2 The population and political actors debate over the challenges and added-value of women's participation in political decision-	Indicator 2.2.1 # of copies of the report distributed	0	500 reports, 1000 comic books	370 printed copies of report distributed and 397 electronic copies distributed through the mailing list. The report was also made available on the Interpeace website and social media. 1000 copies of the comic books distributed.	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
making, and action plans to strengthen it.	Indicator 2.2.2 # of radio and TV programs, debates and broadcastings	0	40 spots, 4 debates, 3000 broadcastings (Radio); 1 spot, 1 debate, 2 broadcastings (TV)	3 radio spots have been broadcast 3141 times; 40 radio programs broadcast on radio 196 times; 4 debates held on radio and 2 on TV; 1 documentary film broadcast 3 times on the National Guinea-Bissau TV channel and 6 programmes on women stories broadcast 444 times.	n/a	n/a
Outcome 3 Women and men leaders, politicians and Security and Defense Forces (SDF)	Indicator 3.1 # and quality of acts from political actors who seek to contribute to a greater participation of	n/a	4 acts of quality, for instance: changes in political parties' programs,	1-Approval of the Quota Law proposal for women participation in Parliament	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
recognize the importance of women's participation and allow for a strengthened role of women in decision-making	women in political decision-making		governmental roadmaps	2- PAIGC introduced internal quotas for women 3- PRS introduced internal quotas for women 4-Reflection Day organized on the 8th of March by members of local government in Buba		
	Indicator 3.2 If elections take place during the project period: increase (in %) of the number of women who participated in the project, who present their candidacies on electoral lists for the first time, and	to be established	20 % of increase in electoral candidacies, 10 % of increase in the elections	Legislative elections scheduled for May 2018 have been postponed to November 2018. Therefore, no advancement can be monitored with this indicator.	Elections not taking place within project period.	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	% of these women who are elected					
Output 3.1 Women and men leaders' capacities in communications are strengthened and allow them to advocate more effectively.	Indicator 3.1.1 # of trainings for women leaders on gender and peacebuilding	0	12	12 trainings were held with more than 200 participants (10 in the RSDs and 2 in Bissau)	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 3.1.2 # of trainings on the use of radio for advocacy	0	2 (40% women)	2 trainings with journalists, with 14 and 20 participants (of which 50% women)	n/a	n/a
Output 3.2 Female and male leaders, politicians and SDF engage themselves actively in a more coordinated and coherent	Indicator 3.2.1 # approchement sessions between women from different political parties and between them and their activist support base	0	4	3 sessions have been organized by women leaders in the regions of Quinará and Bafatá, bringing together women and men in a dialogue about their respective engagements	Due to logistical problem the last session foreseen for July 2018 has not been organized and follow up.	3

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
way in advocacy				towards greater women participation. Voz di Paz has documented these efforts.		
	Indicator 3.2.2 # of internal meetings and advocacy actions (e.g. formulation of implementation strategies, meetings with authorities) carried out by the Advocacy Group	0	4 internal meetings, 4 advocacy actions	1-Meeting with PPM (Women's Political Platform) 2-Meeting with the Insitute for Women and Children 3-Partnership agreement with PPM 4-Lobbying strategy for Quota Law; 1-Meeting with deputies and submission of QL 2-Conference of women and girls for peace	n/a	n/a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				3-Projection of the documentary and debate 4-Meeting with PRS women		

Phase II

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Strengthen the capacity and self-esteem of key men and women that are members of political parties, civil society and Defence and Security	Indicator 1.1 The capacities and self-esteem of the main actors involved in the project are reinforced	n/a	60% of the 180 respondents feel more capable and confident to mitigate the division risks and promote social cohesion through women's promotion.		63% of followed up participants said they feel very capable of promoting dialogue	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Forces (DSF), to improve the division risks mitigation	Indicator 1.2 Indicator 1.2 Number of advocacy actions (e.g. formulation of implementation strategies, meetings with authorities, declarations) taken after the training, and during the follow-up of the Regional Spaces of Dialogue (RSDs)	0	4		A total of 54 activities, mostly sensitization ones through meetings (djumbai) were held by participants	
Output 1.1 At least 200 people are consulted in the regions and in Bissau to identify and	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of people consulted disaggregated per sex (at least 50% women), age (at least 30% young	0	180		182 people participated in focus-groups in eight regions and Bissau (68% of women, 11% of young people).	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
document good practices to mitigate the division risks and promote social cohesion through women's promotion	people) and region (8 regions + Bissau) Indicator 1.1.2 Number of good practices collected per region	n/a	3 good practices per region (30 for the whole country)		32 good practices collected in all the national territory	
Output 1.2 The capacities of 180 men and women from political parties, civil society and DSF are reinforced in terms of good practices to mitigate the division risks and seize the	Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage of participants in the trainings who take activities of women's participation promotion	n/a	60%		79% of participants monitored took women's participation promotion activities.	Covid-19 outbreak and the contention measures imposed by the government caused the interruption of advocacy activities and, consequently, of monitoring activities. Data used for the compilation of the indicator refers only to the first round of monitoring carried out in early March (49 people).
	Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of participants in the follow-up meetings that include good	n/a	20%		85% of participants monitored who held activities used good practices in those activities.	After the first round of monitoring the activity have been interrupted due to covid-19 outbreak and have been reconverted in a monitoring of covid-19 impact on social cohesion which included interviews to women who participated in the trainings.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
opportunities to contribute to social cohesion through women's promotion (including NVC and identification of micro-machismo).	practices in their activities of women's promotion				86% of interviewed women said nonviolent communication and good practices were useful in working at the community level along the pandemic.	
Output 1.3 At least 110 women of political parties, civil society and DSF in the regions and in Bissau are connected to the success models of local, national	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of young women enrolled in the internships and in the mentorship program.	0	77		98 women (50 in the regions and 48 in Bissau) participating in mentoring activities (50% are young women)	The number of participants in the mentoring meetings at the regional have been diminished to ensure compliance with covid-19 prevention measures.
	Indicator 1.3.2 Percentage of participants in the internships and mentorship	n/a	30%		66% of young women enrolled in the internship programme said they are going to	Elaboration of data related to mentoring activities is ongoing. Data will be reported in the final report.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
and international women to reinforce their aspirations and self-esteem.	programs who take concrete measures for their personal and professional development.				take concrete action for their personal development	
Outcome 2 Strengthen the institutional capacities of political parties, civil society and DSF in Bissau to mitigate the risks of division and of resistance and to maximize their contribution to social cohesion through	Indicator 2.1 Number of institutions and actors (government, political parties, DSF, opinion leaders, etc.) that show awareness of the results of good practices and opportunities to contribute to social cohesion through women's promotion	0	3		4 representant from political parties and 1 from SDF underlined the importance of women promotion for social cohesion and the importance of the activities realized in the framework of the project	
	Indicator 2.2 Number of concrete actions	0	5		4 actions that brings women in leadership position	Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
women's promotion.	taken inside of political parties, DSF and civil society to adopt a more conflict-sensible and gender-focused approach (e.g. changes in the formal and informal practices or changes in the procedure rules to improve women's access conditions to the higher echelons)				within SDF and OSC has been identified by the external evaluation as direct consequence of the project	
Output 2.1 Output 2.1 At least 30 people from the staff of political parties, civil	Indicator 2.1.1 Better understanding of the existing initiatives or programmes to promote women	n/a	1 mapping file		1 mapping file finalized and 1 map available online. Mapping exercise carried out with Voz di Paz team and complemented	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
society and DSF are trained in "conflict-sensitive programming with a gender focus"	and of new initiatives developed along the process of the project				with input from other organizations.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of people trained in conflict-sensitive programming with a focus on gender	0	30		30 participants from political parties, DSF and civil society organizations (76% of women)	
Output 2.2 At least 5 institutional structures (including at least 1 political party, 1 CSO and 1 DSF section) are supported in the	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of technical support plans developed and implemented	0	5		9 action plans developed, presented, and discussed within their institutions	Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact. A first event to discuss the action plan and the content of the training received, were organized within each institution but no implementation has been done further than this in the framework of the project.
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of good practices and	n/a	At least 1 per structure for a total of 5		n/a	Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact. A first event to

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
strengthening of their initiatives to promote women in terms of its contribution to social cohesion and mitigation of division risks.	lessons learned implemented by each of the institutional structures with the goal of increasing the quality and the inclusion of gender in their interventions		practices and 5 lessons.			discuss the action plan and the content of the training received, were organized within each institution but no implementation has been done further than this in the framework of the project.
Outcome 3 The public is becoming more conscious of the importance of female leadership in peacebuilding and of good practices for division risks mitigation and is aware of the	Indicator 3.1 Number of broadcasting spots and radio transmissions, from Voz di Paz or from independent radios	1900	3000		490 broadcasting of radio transmissions	The broadcasting of programme only started in July 2020 and will continue up to July 2021. The number of expected broadcasting following the current schedule is 1960.
	Indicator 3.2 Level of participation from the audience in the	n/a	At least 10 people per projection intervene in the dialogue,		269 people participated in the projection nationwide (124	Projection have been implemented by Regional Spaces for Dialogue which reported about the contents of interventions but not about the number of people intervening.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
success stories of men and women that	dialogue sessions after each of the video-projections done		totaling 100 people		men and 115 women)	
Output 3.1 20 success stories from exemplary men and women for women's promotion in favour of social cohesion and of division risks mitigation are documented through video and audio (stories collected during activities from	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of success stories from men and women (disaggregated by sex, at least 30% of male stories)	n/a	20 (including 6 male stories)		17 stories have been selected so far, 6 of which are male. There are currently 11 videoclips produced.	Videoclips production and its dissemination will continue beyond the end of the project

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
outcomes 1 and 2)						
Output 3.2 One (1) public awareness campaign is carried in Bissau and the regions about the importance of female leadership for peacebuilding through the success models and good practices to mitigate the division risks.	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of people reached by and number of reactions to Facebook publications	0	At least 500 people reached and at least 100 reactions to Facebook publications		25.012 people have been reached so far through Facebook with 3471 interactions to the posts	
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of programs and national, independent or community radios that use the material and content of VdP activities in their own programs and transmissions.	0	10 programs or programs of at least 3 radio stations		14 programs produced and distributed to 2 national radios and 30 community radios	