SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Guinea-Bissau
Project Title: Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue. **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00119912**

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**
☐ IRF ☒ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):   **UNDP, UNFPA, WFP (phase I only), UNESCO (phase II only)**   **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:** National People's Assembly (ANP), Ministry of National Education and Higher Education - National Public Administration School (ENA) and the National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP) and the National Public Library), Ministry of Territorial Administration, Local administration (5 pilot sectors), Political Parties, Youth Political Parties Forum, CSOs Consultation Space and other key CSOs for the implementation of this project (RENAJ, Movimento Nacional da Sociedade Civil, Tiniguena, Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos, REMPSECAO, Women's Council, Women´s Lawyers Association and Ubuntu Academy), Media Consortium (CMICS) which brings together the main civil society organizations in the media sector, including the Trade Union of Journalists and Media Technicians (SINJOTECS), Order of Journalists (OJ), National Network of Community Radios and TV in Guinea-Bissau (RENARC), Association of Women Professionals in Social Communication (AMPROCS), Action for Development (AD), RENAC, and other media organizations (Cellule Norbert Zongo pour le Journalisme d'Investigation en Afrique de l'Ouest, CENOZO; Réseau Interafricain pour les Femmes, Médias, Genre et Développement, FAMEDEV; AfricaCheck; the International Fact-Checking Network, IFCN; and the National Police Assomiation IPA

Expected project commencement date[1]: phase 1: 1 January 2020**;** phase 2: 1 August 2022   **Project duration in months:[2]** phase 1: 30 months (until 30 July 2022); phase 2: 30 months (until 31 January 2025); total 60 months, until 31 January 2025.   **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Nation-wide

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below?   ☐ 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):

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[1] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

[2] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Phase 1
UNDP: $1,682,103
UNFPA: $ 135,462
WFP: $182,435
Total: $2,000,000

Phase 2
UNDP: $1,550,430
UNFPA: $264,290
UNESCO: $695,500
Total (phase 2): $2,510,220

Total UNDP: $3,232,533
Total UNFPA: $399,752
Total WFP: $182,435
Total UNESCO: $695,500
Grand total: $4,510,220

The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): ~~UNDP will contribute up to US $200,000 for Output 2.2., Activity 2.2.1.~~

PBF 1st tranche (50%) for	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche (20%)
UNDP: $841,051.52	UNDP: $504,630.91	UNDP: $336,420.61
PBF 1st Tranche (100% for UNFPA and WFP: UNFPA: $135,462.00 WFP: $182,435.00 Total: $1,158,948.52	Total: $504,630.91	Total: $336,420.61
Release of 2nd tranche will require expenditure of 75% of first tranche and an email from SRSG or RC to PBSO on the political situation, the progress with the reforms and the continued relevance of this project.	The release of the 3rd tranche will require an expenditure of 75% of the second tranche.	
PBF 4st Tranche (60%) - new UNDP: $ 930,258 UNESCO: $ 417,300 UNFPA: $ 158,574 TOTAL: $ 1,506,132	**PBF 5nd tranche* (40%) - new** UNDP: $ 620,172 UNESCO: $ 278,200 UNFPA: $ 105,716 TOTAL: $ 1,004,088 Release of 5nd tranche will require expenditure of 75% of the 4th tranche and a. *AWP& updated budget, M&E plan, and baseline studies developed and*	

	approved by the Secretariat. b. *Project team fully on board*	

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic, and risk-tolerant/ innovative:
The project aims to advance key peacebuilding priorities and enable better coordinated strategies and stronger partnerships related to political stabilization and reforms in Guinea-Bissau, working simultaneously at decision-making ~~the high level~~, technical and grassroots levels. It does so by promoting trust and confidence-building measures and in-country mediation efforts, and by enabling broader inclusive dialogue on the design and implementation of key reforms and ensuring socio-economic stability and on national reconciliation efforts, with the strengthening of change agents' capacities nationwide.

This project provided the technical support, capacity strengthening and resources to enable a smooth transition during and following the closure of UNIOGBIS on 31 December 2020. The project enabled the UN Agencies to advance key peacebuilding priorities and enable better coordinated strategies and stronger partnerships related to political stabilization and confidence building efforts. It will enable inclusive dialogue on key reforms outlined in the 2016 Conakry Agreement (Constitution, political party framework, electoral law, local elections as well as other relevant law, amongst other reforms) that are crucial for long term peace and stability. Through its second phase, the project will reinforce, complement, and expand on the work accomplished in 2018 and 2019 to strengthen the Government's and civil society's capacity to accelerate political stabilization and systemic reform processes that are key to peaceful elections and sustainable development in the country.

Following the first phase of the project, UNDP, UNESCO and UNFPA propose a second phase to this joint intervention. This second phase assures continued support and consolidation of the results achieved in phase 1 in light of the changed political context, with particular emphasis on support to the strengthening of the capacities of Political Parties, Civil Society Organizations, Citizens and Media to continue to work towards and advocate for systemic reforms and public policies contributing to stability, including socio-economic stability, while also addressing the additional challenges brought by the call for early elections in December 2022.

The dissolution of the National Popular Assembly (ANP, in Portuguese acronym) on 16 May 2022, and the announcement of parliamentary elections in a context of eroded confidence in the country's electoral management bodies (EMBs), calls for the continuation and strengthening of political dialogue aimed at building trust among and between state institutions, political and other decision-makers, and critically, citizens, thereby creating conditions for peaceful elections and key reforms.

Building on the main achievements, and synergies created during the first phase of the project, phase 2 will continue to support political actors, in particular political parties and their youth wings, and Civil Society Organizations (in particular women's organizations) to build greater trust through political dialogue as the foundation for peaceful elections and priority reforms identified in the Conakry Agreement namely the Electoral Law/political parties law, Security Sector Reform, Constitution Review. Furthermore, in cooperation with other international partners, in particular the EU, the project will support local dialogue, between communities and local authorities, in 5 pilot sectors (Buba, Bafatá, Gabu, Bissora and Bolama) and support coordination. Between local and national CSOs, thus ensuring national dialogue better reflects the concerns of communities, enabling consensus and engendering more concrete political commitments. This will be done by expanding the coordination and collaboration with other international partners, and CSOs, to strengthening/creating in those 5 sectors, multi-stakeholder platforms to monitoring resilience and local governance. Monitoring resilience and local governance will provide much-needed data and contribute to enhancing the quality of local dialogues, as well as national dialogues on priority reforms. The project will also support information sharing and collaboration among national observatories to better equip them to contribute to national dialogue and policy development.

Special attention will also be given to the role of the youth and media as peace agents and promoters of dialogue and trust within communities. On the one hand, the project will support the reinforcement of the legal framework

and mechanisms for guaranteeing freedom of expression, the right to information, safety of journalists, and media development, with a focus on supporting women led community media. In this regard, the project will also work with youth-led organizations, including through community media/radio programmes.

The project will continue to support national partners activities towards stabilization and engendering national consensus on priority reforms. In this regard, the extension of the project will allow the no-cost extension of grants signed with the Youth Political Parties Forum, the CSO consultation space, ENA, INEP, trough the Guinean Association of Librarians, Archivist and Documentaries (AGDAB), TINIGUENA and LIGA, Girl Move Academy to be finalized.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

The CSOs linked to the 2nd PBF Political Dialogue Project held a lesson learned session that directly fed into the development of this project. A specific consultation was held with the Organizing Commission of the National Conference commissioners, and the group endorsed the planned outputs. The draft project document was shared with UNCT and PBF focal points at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Council of Ministers and Legislative Affairs. The CSOs and Political Party leaders involved in the Stability Pact and the CSO monitoring network are aware of the project and are expecting a follow-up project to continue the work initiated in the previous PBF project that ended on 31 October 2019. Now, all mentioned above stakeholders have been consulted on the ongoing development of the project and activities.

The identification of new priorities and activities for this proposed phase are based on strong collaboration and ongoing consultation with key phase 1 partners. At government level, consultations were held with the Ministry of Territorial Administration, within the framework of the partnership established with the EU-funded project to support Civil Society. In addition, recommendations from the Forum on Security, Justice and Peace held in Canchungo in March 2022 and from the regional *Djumbais* (consultations) on existing local dialogue mechanisms, held in May 2022, have informed the design of phase 2. Furthermore, the conflict analysis and action plan developed by a group of more than 20 CSOs at one of the project's capacity-building and dialogue training activities held in Uaque during June 2022 have been taken into consideration in the development of this new proposal. The workshop – designed to strengthen CSOs capacity in conflict analysis, mediation, and dialogue considering the up-coming elections – provided an opportunity to analyze and strategize on the contribution of CSOs to an environment conducive to peaceful elections and priority reforms in Guinea-Bissau, as well as to promote a national consensus on priority reforms. This reflection fed into the development of the second phase of this project.

Project Gender Marker score: __2_[3]
24% or $472,020.87 **o**f total project budget is allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment. On phase 2, 33% or 849 901,00 of total project budget is allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will support women's contributions to political stability, ensuring their participation in high level training and dialogue initiatives. The project will also support CSO initiatives aimed at the political participation of women and conflict prevention. Furthermore, the project will enhance media professionals, including community media, on debunking and countering gender-based hate speech.

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[3] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

Project Risk Marker score: __2___ [4]

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: 1.4, [5]

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Outcome Group 1 on Governance
UNSCDF: Outcome 1- By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and rule of law and their basic needs are met.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 5 (targets: 5.1, 5.2, 5.5., 5.6), SDG 10 (targets: 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5) and SDG 16 (targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10)

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: National development Plan (2020-2023) – strategic goal 1 "Consolidate democratic rule of law, reform and modernize the public institutions"

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
☐☐ **New project** ☒ **Project amendment**	**Extension of duration:** ☒ Additional duration in months (30 months until 30 January 2025): **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☒ Additional amount by recipient organization: **Brief justification for amendment:** This project revision (July 2022) aims to extend the project for 30 months, for a second phase of implementation, in light of profound changes in the country context in which the project is being implemented and the continued priority the UN places on this project agenda. The new phase will pick up on activities not concluded, but deemed necessary, under the current project, enabling effective follow-up actions not initially envisioned in the previous phase. In the second phase, priority will be given to ensuring an environment conducive to peaceful elections and systemic reforms, which will continue to be relevant after the legislative (2022) and presidential elections (2024). The eroded confidence in the election management bodies and the Supreme Court, following the 2020 judicial challenging of the electoral results, shows even more the critical need to work on inclusive political dialogue in the country, key in a mature democracy. Considering the change in the power dynamics of the political arena, with a dissolved parliament and a government of Presidential initiative in place, it is also more fundamental to continue work on inter-party dialogue and mutual confidence between the different actors. *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in*

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[4] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes
[5] **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	RED colour or in *TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization	Representative of National Authorities
Tjark Marten Egenhoff Resident Representative ████████████ Signature United Nations Development Programme Date & Seal 28|09|2022	Suzy Barbosa ████████████ Signature Minister of State, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities Date & Seal 28|09|2022
Recipient Organization	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
~~Cheick Fall~~ Jocelyn Fenard Resident Representative ████████████ Signature UNFPA Date & Seal 28|09|2022	Elizabeth Spehar ████████████ Signature Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal 03/10/2022
Recipient Organization ~~Joao Manja~~ ~~Resident Representative~~ ~~Signature~~ ~~World Food Programme~~ ~~Date & Seal~~	
Dimitri Sanga Director and Representative ████████████ Signature UNESCO Date & Seal 29/09/2022	
Head of UN Country Team Anthony Ohemeng-Boamah ~~Mamadou Diallo~~ ████████████ Signature UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal	

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I.   Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a)   A brief summary of conflict analysis findings

Peacebuilding Context

Guinea-Bissau is a post-conflict country marred by violent political turmoil. Its cyclical instability is mainly the result of structural conflict factors at the political, institutional, security and economic level that have not been resolved since the country's liberation. 14 November 1980, 17 October 1985, 17 March, 7 June 1988, and 12 April 2012[6] all refer to episodes of political violence, which have included coups d'état, civil war, political assassinations, and summary executions that have never been properly addressed. The incidents of political instability, fueled by internal disputes between political elites and direct interventions by the military, have undermined the capacity of the State to generate, negotiate and implement public policies, foster a culture of political dialogue and provide basic services that the population needs.

~~Following the legislative elections in 2014, which were considered free, fair and transparent, the inclusive government of Prime Minister Domingos Simões Pereira successfully had its program approved by unanimity in the Guinea-Bissau parliament (known as the People's National Assembly (ANP in Portuguese)). The government initiated crucial reforms, which created a sense of hope, both internally and internationally and led to a very successful donors' round table in March 2015 which garnered billions in pledged for reconstruction. Immediately afterwards, political differences between the President of the Republic, José Mário Vaz and Prime Minister Pereira (popularly referred to as DSP), led to the dismissal of the latter.~~

~~Per the Constitution, the winning party has the right to form the government, but it is the President that must name the Prime Minister. Nine successive Prime Minister appointments ensued; but, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) - the political party the won the majority in the 2014 elections - rejected all but the last of the President's choices. The power struggle between the two sides: one comprised of the President of the Republic, José Mário Vaz, the Social Renewal Party (PRS party leadership and, more recently, the leadership of the MADEM G-15, and the other side led by the President of PAIGC, Domingos Simões Pereira, and the leaders of smaller political parties, namely: UM, PND, PUN, PCD and, APU-PDGB (which recently joined the its PRS and MADEM G-15 coalition) lasted most of President Vaz's five-year term.~~

~~To overcome the power struggle, the UN and ECOWAS negotiated with the key political actors the Conakry Agreement of October 2016. The Agreement along with constant international and internal pressure from Civil Society helped set the course for a return to constitutional normality. Finally, in April 2018 a managerial government headed by a consensus Prime Minister Aristides Gomes was named and legislative elections were successfully organized on 10 March 2019. Just before these elections, on 14 February, a Stability Pact was signed to (among other issues) enable a stable transition of power after the elections. However, the aftermath of these elections was marred by renewed political tensions and a stalemate over the composition of the Executive Bureau of the ANP, the appointment of the prime minister and the composition of the new government.~~

~~ECOWAS intervention on 29 June 2019 along with persistent pressure from civil society enabled a breakthrough in the political impasse with the appointment of Prime Minister Aristides Gomes, after PR rejected to nominate the leader of the most voted party in the 10 March elections, and the swearing in of a new government with gender parity, and some highly qualified youth. The return to a legitimate government was regarded as an important step in overcoming the current political~~

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[6] LGDH (2013) *Quarenta Anos de Impunidade na Guiné-Bissau*. Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos.

~~crisis. Then, on 28 October 2019, with the presidential election less than a month away, President Vaz dismissed the government and named a new one, jeopardizing the holding of the election on 24 November 2019. However, the disruption led to a strong reaction internally and from the international community. When the Chief of Staff of the Armed forces refused President Vaz's request to evacuate the Government Palace to enable the installation of the new government, the President Vaz ceased further attempts to forcibly replace the government.~~

~~This power struggle was the most recent incident in a cycle of instability that brought the country's institutions to a standstill. The paralysis has grave consequences for the population as each cyclical political crisis accelerates the progressive "de-structuring" of the State and society that has been happening since independence. Basic services and infrastructure have been neglected, for example potholes don't get filled, hospitals are not functioning, salaries for teachers are not paid resulting in strike action and closure of schools, taxes are collected but not handed over to the treasury and rules and regulation of every kind go ignored. This recent history reveals the structural factors (root causes) that have not been addressed since the country's liberation from colonialism, namely:~~

Following the 12 April 2012 coup, ECOWAS heads of State and Government established a peacekeeping mission, ECOMIB, and led international efforts to stabilize Guinea-Bissau. After a two-year transition, the 2014 elections were held and considered free, fair, and transparent. Despite the success of the electoral process however, post-electoral tensions impacted the regular functioning of the institutions of the state and led to a stronger involvement of ECOWAs and international partners in promoting stability. This led to the development of an ECOWAS Roadmap and the negotiation of the Conakry Agreement in 2016.

The Agreement, along with constant international and internal pressure from civil society, helped set the course for a return to constitutional normality after the holding of legislative elections in March 2019. However, the aftermath of these elections was marred by renewed political tensions and a stalemate over the composition of Parliament's Executive Bureau, the appointment of the prime minister, and the composition of the new government. Again, ECOWAS mediation was key to ensuring that a new government was appointed, and presidential elections organized in December 2019.

With relevance to phase 2 of the project, the long and acrimonious judicial process that resulted from the legal challenge filed by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) candidate following the presidential elections of 2019, and which pitted the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Electoral Commission against one other, further eroded what little confidence there was in their capacity to settle electoral disputes. Furthermore, the swearing-in of the President by the Vice-President of the ANP before the settlement of the judicial case resulted in a political impasse and further deterioration of the relationship between political players. The conclusions of this legal challenge on the results of the presidential elections were made public during September 2020, resulting in a new majority in the ANP (composed of MADEM, PRS and APU), which was then able to vote and approve the Government's Plan.

Despite the approval of the Government Plan by the ANP, political tensions remained and were aggravated by the declaration of a State of Emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has further polarized the political environment. Such polarization. which affects political and social structures, along the political divide is based on two opposing social narratives, government, and opposition. One defending that the country is uncontestably on a path to stability and international credibility and another that underlines not only the shrinking of civic space but suggests that the country is once again on the path to authoritarian rule. In between those two opposing narratives, the space for dialogue and the forging of national consensus that could provide for more nuanced readings is rapidly shrinking. Public pronouncements as well as some evidence of infighting within the country's political parties reflect this divide. Moreover, growing hostility towards actors that attempt to bridge the political divide further exacerbates polarization, limiting the ability of these actors to contribute to de-escalation, trust, and confidence-building. This is aggravated by a

"personalization" of politics, which weakens political parties and leads to further erosion of the democratic political culture, and fuels internal conflict. Furthermore, a highly divided media sector – instrumentalized by political forces and rumor mongering – contributes to further polarization rather than de-escalation and containment. It should be recalled that during the 2019 legislative and presidential elections a rise in the use of religious and ethnic identities to mobilize the electorate in ways that have aggravated pre-existing tensions was observed. These narratives continue to persist, further polarizing the country and exacerbating the disconnect between the people and political leaders. Some initiatives supported by the project have proposed a change of narrative. On the one hand, despite their differences, CSOs have been able to come together in critical moments. Furthermore, the political parties' youth wings have created a youth political parties forum based on the understanding that a space for inter-party dialogue to promote their active participation in politics allows them to challenge the old model of doing politics and focus on developing policies that serves the Guinean population, regardless of their religious, partisan and/or ethnic beliefs.

Against this background, recent developments have highlighted the fragility of recent progress towards stabilization. Indeed, the attempted *coup d'état* of 1st February 2022, the dissolution of Parliament on 16 May 2022 by the President of the Republic, and the call for early elections, now scheduled for 18 December 2022, hints at potential renewed instability and deepened mistrust in inter-institutional relations, including intra-political party dynamics. In many ways, some of the drivers of instability (identified in the 2020 UN Conflict Analysis) remain relevant, namely:

➢ The incomplete consolidation of the political system, and the lack of formal mechanisms to ensure strong and independent oversight and broad participation (beyond political elites) in policymaking, thereby, reinforcing patronage networks within the State that resist reforms.
➢ The entangled relationship of the military with political elites, which is contributing to the excessive weight of military budget on the State and their resistance to reform.
➢ The organization of the State, stemming from historical and geopolitical factors, and its dependency on external assistance, which makes the country more responsive to the needs and demands of donors, than those of its citizens.
➢ Undiversified and unsustainable economic system, which marginalizes large sectors of the population created and continues to encourage inequality.

The situation is made worse by certain drivers or proximate causes that aggravate the political instability and make the conflict more complex. The main drivers are:

✓ The marginalization of women, youth, and rural constituents from decision-making. As a result, in public policies do not reflect the needs and aspirations of the majority population but serve the narrow interest of the political and economic elite to maintain power over the State and the economy.
✓ A fragile State and that allocates resources and recruits personnel to the public sector through highly informal and irregular processes
✓ Impunity on small and serious crimes, present and past
✓ Increasing human rights abuse, affecting for instance media and media professionals
✓ Corruption and transnational Organized Crime impacts on Guinea-Bissau's political stability.

An important element in Guinea-Bissau conflict dynamic is that political elites support dialogue efforts solely to the extent that they enable power and resources sharing and on the distribution of the current resource pie. They seem unwilling to govern and enable the kinds of reforms that could create new wealth and expand the resource pie. They are fighting for a piece of the resources pie that is progressively contracting and dissipating. With the passage of time the conflict has become a zero sum game of winners and losers. The conflict is becoming more and more severe as the political actors perceive the potential loss of power as an existential threat.

There have been some strategies in the last few years that have contributed to stabilization. First and foremost, there is broad consensus among national and international partners that the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council following the 2012 coup have had a positive impact in discouraging interference by the military in national politics. This was key to restoring constitutional order in 2014 and has contributed to non-interference of the military in politics since that time.

Second there was the Conakry Agreement, which is not without controversy. This high-level dialogue process facilitated by ECOWAS with the support of the international community was restricted to the most immediate political leaders and focused on short-term solutions. The process was not inclusive, per UN rules such as SCR 1325, it violated the Guinea-Bissau Constitution and because of that, its implementation was subject to diverse interpretations. Nevertheless, it created a roadmap that enabled the international community to speak and engage political actors in a unified manner. The ECOWAS imposed sanctions in February 2018 shook the national political space and forced key players to review their entrenched positions, and to be more open to dialogue. While Conakry was useful, it was the continuous pressure and the prospects of sanctions that proved most effective. The focus on short-term solutions negotiated exclusively amongst political leaders did not generate support from the Bissau-Guinean people, which could otherwise have exerted pressure and made political leaders accountable when reneging on agreements that resulted in instability.

In that context, the third contributing factor to stability is UN and UNIOGBIS support (with PBF funds) of civil society's efforts to promote stability and dialogue. While this support was always there since the beginning of the mission, it was in in 2017, that UNIOGBIS (with PBF funds) reinforced efforts to support Civil Society Organizations, especially representatives of the Women Organizations, to engage in a quiet diplomacy effort to address the interpersonal barriers between the political actors that was jeopardizing the political dialogue. These efforts and those of other civil society actors helped remind the political leaders of their responsibilities to adhere to their international commitments. These interventions prevented the collapse of the Conakry Process. It was the intervention of the religious leaders that enabled the naming of Aristides Gomes as the consensus prime minister in April 2018, that opened the way for the naming of a new government charged primarily with preparing the elections in 2019.

In addition, the Organizing Commission for the National Conference (OCNC) and civil society groups, including women's organizations, in 2018 – 19 (with the help of UNIOGBIS and support from the PBF) led an inclusive process of consultations mobilizing communities across the country on the need for long-term engagement to ensure stability. Discussions focused around two main sets of commitments: general commitments aimed at ensuring short-term stability, through respect of the legal framework already in place (constitution, human rights, parity law) and the creation of mechanisms to promote dialogue and social cohesion on national issues, such as structural reforms and national reconciliation.

This mobilization culminated in the signing of a Stability Pact on 14 February 2019. The process helped crystalize recognition of the influential role civil society organizations can play when they speak with one voice. Although the follow up committee foreseen in the Stability Pact has not been established yet, the signature of the Pact brought to the public's attention that a reform process, and a national conference were considered as the way forward for overcoming the country's instability. The initiative has put the reform of the political system, public administration, justice and security sector back on the political agenda as a cross-party and national priority.

Following December 2019 Presidential Elections, Mr Umaro Sissoco Embalo proclaimed himself as President, before the conclusion of the legal challenge filed by the contesting candidate, which was 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 the pandemic, has created a political environment non-conducive to dialogue and hampered the implementation of the project considering the difficulty of engaging the stakeholders.

After the recognition of the President and the new Government (appointed by the President) by the international community (April 2020) and the conclusion of the legal challenge in court on the results of the presidential elections, at the end of September 2020, the situation has changed again as well as the political and power dynamics, with a new majority in Parliament (MADEM, PRS and APU), which was confirmed when these new coalition (that replaced the PAICG and APU coalition that came from the legislative elections of 2019) was able to approve the Government´s Plan in July 2020.

In view of the drivers of instability and peace capacities identified in the Conflict Analysis conducted by UNIOGBIS Political Affairs Section in 2019, and approved by the Government in November 2020, it identified the following peacebuilding priorities for the UN's transition:
- Encourage political dialogue and the reform of the political system, through an inclusive process.
- Support strengthening of state institutions and fostering active citizen engagement, including CSOs and media for inclusiveness and oversight
- Support an enabling environment to expand socio-economic opportunities and inclusiveness
- Support combatting of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.
- Encourage and support the continuation of the positive change in civil-military relation
- Strengthen the judicial capacity and the human rights system to effectively address impunity, promote and protect human rights, including through the establishment of a national human rights institution
- Support the mainstreaming of gender equality concerns in all actions, with a gender, age, and diversity perspective and a lifecycle approach to leave no one behind (LNOB)

Align international assistance with Guinea-Bissau priorities
For each peacebuilding priority, the conflict analysis identifies entry points, which builds on peacebuilding capacities and addresses proximate causes and accelerators of instability. Specifically:
- Support national dialogue/agreement at the strategic level on key reforms: promote inclusive political dialogue and an agreement on key reforms (stability pact and Conakry Agreement); engage with CSO, particularly women's groups, on priority reform efforts; promote dialogue between branches of government; support for youth engagement and participation in governance and development processes at all levels;
- Support political reforms (constitution, electoral laws and political party framework law) and their implementation through inclusive dialogic processes, including providing technical capacity like imbedding technical advisers within key State institutions
- Strengthen political parties' capacity to engage with the population, including training on communication strategies
- Fully integrate a gender perspective into planning and program development for the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding
- Support the creation of conditions for decentralized governance system
- Support the implementation of systems and processes (at ministry level), as well as oversight mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency and accountability and anchoring stability
- Advocate for international support to commissions established to investigate illegal management/use of State resources
- Support the coordination of External Assistance and the unit which was established in the Prime Minister's office for the implementation of reforms;

This project builds on previous interventions, addresses identified gaps, such as the participation of previously excluded actors, and focuses dialogue on measures to promote long term stability and improved accountability to political commitments.

An important element in Guinea-Bissau conflict dynamic is that political elites support dialogue efforts solely to the extent that they enable power and resources sharing, whereas drivers of instability require and need further attention to ensure that, in what is expected to be a highly charged pre-electoral period, Guinea-Bissau sustains the fragile peace it has attained. Indeed, the following current dynamics are indicative of possible downward shifts in the country's stability:

(1) *Mounting political polarization* following the dissolution of Parliament and the nomination of a new government of "Presidential Initiative", which will now lead to the task of organizing legislative elections in an extremely short time-frame (December 2022); The decision has created a tense context with high risk for the return of divisive and hate speeches, as observed in the past, as the political atmosphere is charged with rumors around the possible non-participation of opposition parties in the forthcoming election.

(2) *Further erosion of trust in state institutions*, namely the Election Management Bodies (EMBs) such as the Technical Office for Support to the Electoral Process (GTAPE) and the National Electoral Commission (CNE). The impact of the dissolution of the ANP on the much-delayed election of a new CNE Secretariat will likely contribute to even more distrust in the democratic process. Furthermore, this deepened mistrust has also been directed at the Supreme Court of Justice, following the 2019 electoral dispute and the elections for the Supreme Court in what was a highly contested procedure. Erosion of trust in Electoral bodies affected not only political actors, but also the population's trust in the electoral process, which reflects the political devide.

(3) *Shrinking of the democratic/civic space, and specifically media discursive spaces open to youth,* with restrictions to the right to freedom of expression, including freedom of speech, freedom of the media, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association. These restrictions were made worse by the declaration of State of Emergency, during the COVID 19 pandemic. Human rights defenders have faced intimidation and have been regularly attacked. Likewise, journalists regularly face harassment and intimidation, being pressured by public actors to change the content of their coverage, for example. Social bloggers and activists are frequently targeted, radio and television broadcasters have at times been assaulted and their workplaces have been occupied and closed.[7] Public demonstrations including political gatherings have been severely restricted if not forbidden. All these have impacted the work of human rights defenders and media outlets as well as media professionals' abilities to safely engage in independent reporting.[8]

(4) A media landscape that remains characterized by high partisanship, political and elite capture, the prevalence of disinformation and increased hate speech. Bissau-Guinean media outlets are poorly placed to act as providers of inclusive and constructive discursive spaces. Most media have limited capacity to challenge disinformation and misinformation or to engage in solution-oriented and reliable reporting.9 They also have limited capacity to report on human rights violations, particularly those taking place in challenging and tense contexts where many media have been stormed or journalists falling victims of harassment by security officers. Media and journalists' safety is generally challenged by security officers who have limited understanding and competencies on how to handle public order while preserving freedom of expression. Furthermore, the lack of a law guaranteeing the right to information limit media on their ability to resort to public records to provide reliable information, counter disinformation, and misinformation, and engage in investigative journalism. Nevertheless, some positive initiatives supported through the PBF "Boosting the media sector for greater peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau project have contributed to appease tensions during the electoral period. In this regard, a code of conduct for electoral coverage has been elaborated in the run-up to the legislative elections and signed by the directors of media outlets on 15 February 2019. Compliance with the code was monitored by the National Council for Social communication during the legislative

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[7] BTI Transformation Index. Guinea-Bissau Country Report 2022. Available at: https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/GNB

[8] United States Department of State (2022). Guinea-Bissau 2021 Human Rights Report. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2021. Available at: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/313615_GUINEA-BISSAU-2021-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf

[9] Hujanen, J.; Dovbysh, O.; Jangdal, L. & Lehtisaari, K. (2021). Towards (Hyper)Local Public Sphere: Comparison of Civic Engagement across the Global North. In *Media and Communication* 9 (3). doi: 10.17645/mac.v9i3.3929

and two rounds of presidential elections later that year. Prevention of hate speech, disinformation and misinformation were addressed in the code of conduct and monitored by the Council.

(5) Limited enactment of legal reforms, which are necessary to promote, protect and fulfill human rights and strengthen the rule of law. No major changes have been made in terms of legislative reforms, even more with the dismissal of the parliament, the changes needed to be addressed in the Electoral Law, the Political Parties Law, and the Constitution itself are still to be finalized. Additionally, the National Human Rights Action Plan calls for, among other reforms, the adoption of a law on access to information. From a media perspective, the latter is fundamental to support investigative journalism, and counter disinformation. Access to public reports, documents, and data is critical to sustaining informed engagement in discursive space.

(6) A disconnect between the State and the Citizens, which has not been sufficiently addressed and continues to marginalize the voice of the community, the youth, and their participation in the development of public policies that affect them.

(7) Limited participation of women in decision-making. Even though a parity law was approved this did not led to an increase in the number of women in the National People's Assembly. Yet, global research has shown that women's presence in politics restores trust in government and increases the amount of attention paid by political bodies to social welfare, legal protection, and the transparency of government and business.[10]

Rationale for PBF support

The project aims at strengthening crisis prevention capabilities and widening civic space for enactment of key legal reforms. When public policies and laws are approved without a participatory process with relevant stakeholders, people feel deprived of voice, policies lack national appropriation, and implementation suffers. This also aggravates the divide between the political elite and the rest of the population.

By engaging the President, the government, political parties (including the youth and women's wings of the political parties), the judiciary, parliament, private sector, media, women-based and other CSOs, trade unions, community and religious leaders in a meaningful dialogue on the political system and key reforms needed, the project will provide the space for a collective definition of the rules of a new social contract, create the conditions for effective citizen participation in the political arena, and meaningful decision-making processes.

Addressing the systemic issues, and leaving no one behind, the project will contribute to longer-term stability and social cohesion in the country, key components for sustaining peace in Guinea-Bissau. The project will build on capacities developed during the implementation of the recent PBF project entitled: "Support to political dialogue and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau", taking in consideration lessons learned from the experience of the two previous national dialogue projects funded by the PBF in Guinea-Bissau, as well as the first phase of the current project.

It will also involve non-traditional partners –religious and traditional leaders and the security forces – that play a pivotal role in reinforcing and championing political dialogue and social cohesion.

The proposed intervention is a second phase of the current Political Stabilization Project. Considering the changed peacebuilding context summarized above, phase 2 of the Political

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[10] Harvard Kennedy School, The Heart of the Matter: The Security of Women and the Security of States, Winter 2008/2009; Inter-Parliamentary Union, Politics: Women's insight, 2000

Stabilization project builds on some of the examples of good practice and lessons learned in these previous interventions, addresses identified gaps, such as the participation of previously excluded actors, and focuses dialogue on measures to promote long-term stability and improved accountability to political commitments.

Indeed, the following interventions and strategies by international, regional, and national actors have demonstrated that, if properly designed, coordinated, and followed through, they can contribute to effectively promoting stability in the country. First and foremost, the UN Security Council and ECOWAS sanction regime and the establishment of ECOMIB, which have had a positive impact in discouraging interference by the military in national politics. This was key to restoring the constitutional order in 2014 and has contributed to non-interference of the military in politics. In this regard, the establishment of an ECOWAS peacekeeping mission, following the 1st of February 2022 coup, although not consensual, will contribute to creating a stable environment for elections.

Second, even though the Conakry Agreement, was restricted to the most immediate political leaders and focused on short-term solutions, it created a roadmap that provided the framework for interventions of the international community as well as civil society organizations contributions to stability. Here again, ECOWAS' imposed sanctions of February 2018 forced key players to review their entrenched positions, and to be more open to dialogue.

In that context, the third contributing factor to stability is the UN support (with PBF funds) to civil society's efforts to promote stability and dialogue. These efforts and those of other civil society actors helped remind political leaders of their responsibilities to adhere to international commitments. In this regard, the Civil Society Consultation Space, an initiative supported during the first phase of the current project is an example of good practice: the group has adopted a common agenda for CSOs in relation to peace and sustainable development and has consolidated its status as a key player overseeing and monitoring government actions in key areas, including health, education, governance, and legislative developments. Indeed, the CSO Consultation Space has met the President and key ministers to present CSO's concerns and advocate for solutions. The Presidency of the Republic and the Government have promised to engage and act on these recommendations. Phase 2 of the project will support CSOs to advocate for the implementation of recommendation and monitor its implementation.

One example relating to national institutions regards the creation of the Parliamentary Commission on Good Offices following a high-level training workshop in Accra, from 23 to 26 July 2019, organized by the ECOWAS Department of Political Affairs, Peace, and Security (PAPS), through its then Mediation and Facilitation Division (MFD) and with the financial support of the European Union. With the support of the first phase of the PBF Political Stabilization project, this parliamentary commission organized a series of capacity-building workshops to each parliamentary bench, reflecting the perceived need to equip key national actors (in this case Members of Parliament) with share tools to analyze the political context and use dialogue and other alternative dispute resolution.

Other initiatives at national level include the creation of a Youth Political Parties' Forum, created with the support of the project, which includes young politicians with a seat in the ANP has provided the space for political parties' youth across the political spectrum to find common ground amid a highly polarized political situation. Although not immune to the polarization among political parties, between political parties that support the current government and the opposition, which led two (MADEM-G15 and PND) of the six members of the forum to disengage from its activities, the forum has maintained a representation of political parties supporting the government and the opposition. Furthermore, dialogue among the political parties' wings continues to ensure their participation in future activities. The forum has conducted a study on the political participation of youth that will serve as a basis for concrete policy recommendations. Meetings and consultations organized by the Forum have promoted the participation of young women. In supporting the development of policy

recommendation for the political participation of youth, special attention will be given to this group in Phase 2.

Yet, the examples of stability-inducing strategies given above notwithstanding, the dissolution of parliament, the appointment of a new government by the President of the Republic and the call for early elections in December 2022 have created additional challenges to peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau, described in Ia), which require continuous support:

First, it remains crucial to continue **supporting multi-stakeholders' political dialogues and reform processes**, by accompanying the Presidency, the National People's Assembly (ANP), Electoral Management Bodies, Political Parties, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and media sector on systemic but urgent reforms to assure creating national consensus to ensure post-electoral stability. This will entail efforts to deepen political dialogue at the local level and partnerships with CSOs, particularly women and youth-led organizations, for more inclusive and gender-sensitive reform processes. In this regard, the second phase of the Political Stabilization project can build on the training already provided and the expertise harnessed by the trainers of the Leadership Academy to create national capacity, to respond to the additional challenges for peacebuilding during pre-electoral periods.

Second, it is vital that the advances observed to date with regards to the National Electoral Commission Law, the Law on Electoral Census, the Political Parties Law, and the Draft Law for the Revision of the Constitution would be sustained in the Parliamentary make-up which will result from the 2022 elections. Additional efforts to ensure national consensus for political reforms are required as demonstrated by the tensions between the organs of sovereignty on the content of such drafts. Continuing the support provided to the ANP, particularly to the new members of parliament which will take office following the elections, remains a critical priority in their role as representatives of the people and the functioning of the ANP, with an emphasis on consultations with their respective constituencies. In coordination with the "Building Strong Institutions Project" funded by the Government of Japan specific training targeting new members of parliament, after the election, including pursuing the reforms already started, will be included in the induction for the new members.

Third, further support is needed to sustain – indeed maximize – the youth's and civil society's contribution to conflict prevention and stability, particularly involving young politicians (after all, the future of Guinea-Bissau) through the Youth Political Parties Forum and continuing to support the Civil Society's Consultation Space. The Youth has taken bold steps towards bridging the political divide, including developing a Forum for Political Youth and has conducted a study on the political participation of youth that will serve as the basis for the development of a Youth Political Participation Agenda for Guinea-Bissau. The same applies to the support given to civil society's "Consultation Space", which has established itself as a key player and was able to advocate for key human rights and humanitarian issues. In this regard, special attention will be given to the role of women as peacebuilders and their participation in political processes.

Finally, it is vital to address media development and strengthen media professional's safety as well as their capacity to tackle inflammatory reporting and counter hate-speech, (directed either at partisans of rival political party or at members of ethnic group or community) ahead of what is expected to be a contentious political period that could undo efforts to promote stability, sustain peace, open civic space, and ensure the upholding of human rights. Journalists regularly face harassment and intimidation, being pressured by public actors to change the content of their coverage, for example. Social bloggers and activists are frequently harassed. Radio and television broadcasters have at times been assaulted and their workplaces occupied, sacked, or closed by security officers. This has contributed to creating a chilling effect on journalists who are prone to self-censorship and do not feel safe to engage in independent reporting on sensitive issues of public interest. Many attacks on journalists and media houses reported in Guinea Bissau recently have been attributed by Civil Society and Human Rights organizations to security officers. There seems to be

limited capacity among security on enforcing public order while preserving freedom of expression though both are inscribed in the constitution. The experience gained from implementing the on-going PBF UNESCO led project "Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech" in the context of the presidential election in The Gambia will inform interventions toward supporting media engagement for democratic processes in Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, a media technical working group has been created to bring together international partners supporting media development in Guinea-Bissau. The working group will ensure coherence and synergies among international partners interventions.

All these initiatives, as recognized by the independent baseline study conducted during the first phase of the project, have opened channels of communication; these channels can be capitalized upon to mitigate tensions, both community tensions arising from a polarized political discourse, but also institutional disputes arising from the eroded confidence in electoral management bodies, related to the upcoming electoral process.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any concrete lessons learned.

The project envisioned here was designed to support the implementation of key elements included the Conakry Agreement of 2016. Its approach is based on the principles of participation, accountability and transparency that underpin the ECOWAS Roadmap and the key reforms stipulated in the Conakry Agreement, as well as the Stability Pact. The Conakry Agreement defines crucial measures needed to ensure stability, including undertaking key reforms, develop a national development plan and the signing of a Stability Pact.

The Stability Pact signed by all the political parties and civil society organizations on 14 February 2019 was a nationally owned process that aimed at creating political and institutional stability, which would ensure the basic conditions for socioeconomic and cultural development, consolidation of the rule of law and reconciliation (article 1). The Stability Pact specifically calls for the creation of mechanisms to promote dialogue and social cohesion around national issues, such as structural reforms and national reconciliation. ~~It also calls for the creation of a follow-up mechanism to monitor and facilitate the implementation of the Pact, to still be implemented.~~

~~The project was also designed to complement the implementation of unfunded UNIOGBIS mandate outlined in UN SC resolution 2458 (2019), including "Supporting the full implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the ECOWAS Roadmap, and facilitate an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process, using SRSG good offices to support ECOWAS led mediation efforts and confidence building measures among the key political actors, strengthening institutions of democratic governance, particularly with regards to the implementation of necessary urgent reforms."~~

~~Furthermore, the project proposed here was also aligned to the national Vision and Strategy called "Terra Ranka." National Reconciliation is a key element of Terra Ranka. Systemic reform refers to key reforms, namely the political parties' framework, the electoral law and the Constitution, as well as reforms in the defense, security and justice sectors, which will require deep and comprehensive change and that are broadly seen and recognized in the Conakry Agreement and the Stability Pact as fundamental to long term stability. The project prioritizes the reforms of the Constitution, political party framework and the Electoral Law, as these fit with the UNIOGBIS mandate (UNSCR 2458 of 28 February 2019). National Reconciliation refers to a process that has long been in the works and is led by the OCNC to help the country overcome a set of political assassination and/or disappearances of known political figures that have never been redressed in court. These are broadly~~

referred to as historical crimes that like "open wounds" keep the country tethered to the past. Moreover, the strategy is aligned with various UN strategic documents such as the UNDP Fragility Assessment Study 2017 conducted under the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States, the pre-MAPS mission report on SDG fast-tracking 2018 and the UNDAF. Outcome 1 of the UNDAF calls for: "State institutions, including defense, security, and justice, consolidate the stability and the Rule of Law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all."

Following the approval of the new development plan and government's plan in 2020, which replaced Terra Ranka, the project is in line with the priorities stated in the documents, namely the first strategic objective of the NDP "Consolidate democracy, rule of law and reforms and modernization of public institutions" with and the fourth strategic objective "Enhance human capital and improve living conditions of populations". Consultations for the elaboration of the UNSDCF reaffirmed the needs of the national stakeholders to which this project responds to.

In its conclusions of a study on institutional reforms in Guinea Bissau, the Institute for Security Studies (ISS)[11] stated that:

> *Deliberations on institutional reforms must emphasize the creation of political conditions conducive to a constructive dialogue on the profound changes needed in the relations between various centers of power: between leaders and the people, between political power and public administration, between political power and the defense and security forces, and between formal institutions and the informal institutions rooted in tradition and that largely guide the behavior of citizens. …. National capacity to turn the difficult moment of crisis into a historic opportunity to regenerate institutions will depend on the mobilization of the country's vital forces and the steadfast support of its international partners. The stabilization of Guinea-Bissau is also one of the conditions for strengthening stability and security in West Africa.*

The project is a follow-on to the current IRF project entitled: "Support to political dialogue and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau." It is the third in a string of PBF financed projects that supported national dialogue and political stabilization. The first of which supported the process that led to the Conakry Agreement.

The new project will pick up on activities not concluded, but deemed necessary, under the second project that began in January 2018 and ended 31 October 2019. This third project will enable effective follow-up actions not initially envisioned in the previous project given that the Stability Pact was not signed at the time.

The project proposal also capitalizes on the confirmation that key reforms are part of the priorities of the government led by Prime Minister Aristides Gomes established on 3 July 2019, as well as in the post legislative elections agreement signed on 18 March 2019 by PAIGC, APU-PDGB, UM, and PND. Members of the PAIGC led alliance have consistently stressed the importance of the Stability Pact and key reforms as well as inter-party political dialogue, requesting the UN to play a leading role in support of its implementation.

At the opening of the X Legislature, in June 2019, the ANP decided to prolong the mandate of OCNC until the organization of the National Conference, as well as renewing the mandate of the ANP ad hoc commission for the revision of the Constitution and the ad hoc commission for the revision of the electoral law and the political parties' law. Finally, the project builds on the national appropriation afforded by the establishment within the Office of the Prime Minister of the *Office of*

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[11] Which institutional reforms for Guinea-Bissau? Institute for Security Studies, 2018, https://uniogbis.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/english_6_summary.pdf

Support for [State] Reforms, as indicated in dispatch no. 043 / PM / 2019, signed by Prime Minister Aristides Gomes.

However, despite the meeting of the SRSG with the new president of the Organization of the National Conference for National Reconciliation in 2020, no roadmap was presented up to now. There was been a 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 and the need to continue having the addressing of the wounds of the past and the preservation of national memory on the agenda.

While all these are elements underscoring the importance and relevance of the project to the political actors, the priority that will be given to political stabilization and the key reforms, which continue to be relevant after the presidential elections and the judicial challenging of the results, which shows even more the need to work on inclusive political dialogue in the country, key in a mature democracy. Considering the change in the power dynamics of the political arena, with a new coalition government in place, it is also more fundamental to continue work on inter-party dialogue and mutual confidence between the different actors.

This remains a peacebuilding priority identified by the UN's Conflict Analysis in 2020, namely, *support and encourage inclusive and meaningful political dialogue, enact, and adopt urgently needed key reforms as stated in the Stability Pact [of 2019] and the Conakry Agreement [of 2016] and create an enabling environment conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development, in close collaboration with development partners.*

Peacebuilding Priorities, developed as part of the UN transition in Guinea-Bissau, were validated by the Government in early November 2020, and subsequently incorporated into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), signed by the Government in August 2021, to further guide the work of the UN system on peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau for the next five years (2022-2026).

Similarly, the government, through its Ministry for Social Communication, has outlined its intention and need to continue working on the activation of the legal framework regulating the media sector, as per the Government's Plan 2020-2023 (p.22). Additionally, the recently presented National Strategy on Human Rights and Citizenship, includes a point on the need of access to information legislation.

The project therefore not only is aligned with the peacebuilding priorities signed by the Government in February 2021 but is also aligned with the new development plan (2020-2030) approved by the ANP in 2020, where the first strategic objective is "Consolidate democracy, rule of law and reforms and modernization of public institutions" with the fourth strategic objective being "Enhance human capital and improve living conditions of populations".

The Voluntary National Review of the status of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), submitted in 2022 by the Government of Guinea-Bissau recognized that "despite fundamental civil and political rights being enshrined in the Constitution, political governance remains a major challenge (…) In this context marked by the fragility of the State, civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in general and women's organizations in particular, as well as religious organizations, have played a decisive role in the process of consolidating peace and democracy and have ended up becoming key players in development along with international organizations". An improved democratic governance system will also be essential for reconstruction after the political and institutional crisis. Without reliable and effective governance institutions, the 'peaceful, just and inclusive' societies promised by SDG 16 will be made increasingly elusive, including by the fallout from the pandemic and the war in Ukraine.

With relation to the sub-regional dimension, an important priority area for the ECOWAS Division of Mediation and Coordination of Regional Political Affairs remains the promotion of mediation and dialogue in the West Africa region through training, capacity building, knowledge management and lessons learned. In these efforts and following ECOWAS' focus on election-related conflicts and crises, the organization has prioritized the holding of such capacity-building activities in Member States scheduled to hold Presidential and Legislative elections with the aim of strengthening the capacities of relevant national and local peace actors (political parties, civil society, faith-based organizations, women, men, and the youth) in the prevention and mitigation of electoral conflicts.

1. *Main achievements from the previous phase*

   a. *Main achievements from previous projects*

The Stability Pact

The previous project contributed to an environment conducive to political and institutional stabilization for peace and development that led to the signing of the Stability Pact. This result was achieved by enabling civil society's mobilization (the OCNC, the Human Rights League, Tiniguena, the women's mediation network and the Women's Council) to sensitize national political stakeholders on the importance of long-term stability and key reforms as indicated in the Conakry Agreement. The negotiations around the Stability Pact showed the project's potential for enabling stakeholders to participate collaboratively and constructively in political dialogue. The ability of OCNC and CSOs to coordinate, cooperate and deliver a document that represents a common agenda provided legitimacy to the Stability Pact. The project also diminished the need for UN interventions and the substitution of national actors. The CSOs drafted and conducted negotiations with political parties on the Stability Pact and enabled the signing of the Stability Pact by political actors.

Early attempts by CSOs to facilitate an agreement between political actors were hindered by criticism of politicisation. Although still permeable to political influence, throughout the implementation of the project, CSOs were able, at critical moments, to put aside their divergences and coordinate their approaches around a common position (common minimum denominator). This was the case following the legislative elections, when the CSOs formed a forum and issued a statement calling for the timely nomination of a government. Although this initiative was later criticised and another communiqué (focusing on non-consensual elements) was issued, by the Civil Society Movement (Movimento da Sociedade Civil), this did not lead to a rupture and only highlighted the need to continue efforts towards a common vision within CSOs. In fact, following the constitution of that forum of discussion, CSOs held several meetings to reiterate the importance of maintaining a coordinated approach. This stemmed from previous project activities, which contributed to articulate a common agenda for CSOs on structural reforms and led to the signing of

the Stability Pact. This was established by enabling civil society's coordination and joint-mobilization to sensitize cross-parties' political stakeholders on long-term stability, addressing the need for key reforms and a national conference, as indicated in the Conakry Agreement.

National Reconciliation
With help from UNIOGBIS, the OCNC advanced the national reconciliation agenda by building political will among high level politicians and ensuring that it stays among the national priorities. It ensured the inclusion of national reconciliation in the Stability Pact and lobbied the ANP for a prolonged mandate by the X Legislature. Following the printing of its report "Em Nome da Paz", in March 2018, OCNC concluded, in the first semester of 2019, a round of regional consultations visits to disseminate the findings of the report. The OCNC also concluded two similar sessions with the diaspora, in Lisbon (January 2019) and in Dakar (April 2019).

UNIOGBIS is supporting the OCNC in implementing its Communication Plan by printing a new batch of 1000 copies of the report and by producing an audio in Creole summarizing key findings and recommendations of the report for the radio. Moreover, UNIOGBIS and UNDP are supporting INEP (Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa da Guiné-Bissau) in its collaboration with OCNC for the preparation of an historical exhibition on Guinea-Bissau, to investigate historical root-causes of conflict in Guinea-Bissau and encourage dialogue and reconciliation; with an itinerant audiovisual component, to be used during regional consultations.

The report includes an annex that explains a range of options for redressing the so-called historical crimes. This new project will enable the Commission to prepare the delegates to the National Conference to make an informed decision on the model of National Reconciliation for the country from among the options the Commission has identified and to hold the Conference at which the choice will be made.

The Women's Council
The previous project enabled UN compliance with SCR 1325 in post-Conakry period, since Conakry did not reflect the 1325 responsibilities. It also built on the 2017 achievements of the Women's Facilitation Group, which later became the Women's Council. Their silent diplomacy effort under the first dialogue project in 2017 resulted in the temporary resumption of institutional relations between different organs of sovereignty, namely between the President of the Republic and the President of the National Assembly.

The Second Dialogue project helped strengthen the Bissau-Guinean Women's Council and increase their membership to where it now comprises of the 27 women's groups in the country including political party members, the business sector and representatives of women's groups in the regions mainly rural areas. Thus, the project enabled the consolidation of a nationally grown women's peacebuilding network. Key WPS associations, such as the REMPSECAO-GB (Women's Peace and Security Network in West Africa / ECOWAS) and the Women Mediators Network, as well as historic women's empowerment, participation and protection organizations, such as PPM (Women's Political Platform) and RENLUV (National Network against GBV) integrated the Council, adding to its relevance, credibility, and operational and mobilization capacity.

The project continued to enable the Women's Council with the support of the Women Mediator Network, to continue to work for an environment conducive to mitigating tensions through quiet engagement with high-level political actors. The project, therefore, enabled the women to continuously pressure political actors to accept ECOWAS mediation solution and prevented the political actors from abandoning the ECOWAS process from mid-2017 through appointment of PM Aristides Gomes.

The project enabled the Women's Council to hold of two National Forums of Women and Girls for Peace in Bissau in 2018 and 2019. These events brought together approximately 800 women to discuss the impact of the recent political and institutional stalemate on the lives of women and youth

throughout the country. These impacts of the instability helped frame the discussions at the National Forum and lead to a set of recommendations that were shared with Government authorities and international partners. Thus, the process enabled rural women to voice the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable to national and international actors and insured rural women understood national political issues from women's perspective spreading the message of the need for social cohesion. The process around these events contributed to consolidating and legitimizing the Women's Council as a nationally grown women's peacebuilding network. It contributed also to bringing the voices of vulnerable and marginalized groups from across the country to decision-making levels in the capital. The Women's Forum helped engage the international community and ensure women's views were taken into consideration in international efforts to gain adherence to Conakry Agreement.

As evidence of the long-term impact of the Women Council's work, some of the women members of the current Government actively participated in the discussion of the Forum and other activities of the Women's Council. As examples: Fatumata Djau Balde, Deputy Coordinator of the Women's Council and a key organizer of the Extraordinary Peace and Stability Forum at June 2019, is now minister of Public Administration and State Modernization; Nelvina Barreto, adhering to the Women's Council in her role as President of MIGUILAN, a Council-represented NGO, is now minister of Forests and Agriculture; Cadi Seidi, founder and ancient President of REMPSECAO - GB, who attended the January 2019 Forum and other activities of the Women's Council, is now Minister for Women, Family and Social Protection. Moreover, other women activists and community leaders are now Ministers in the current Government, namely: Rute Monteiro from Women Jurists, Minister of Justice, Odete Costa Semedo, Minister of Territorial Administration and Suzy Barbosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Systemic Reforms
The previous PBF project supported the development of technical documents outlining key aspects relating to the substance and process of the systemic reforms. These documents were socialized though a series of CSO workshops, thus ensuring that CSO are better equipped to engage in political dialogue processes on the systemic institutional reforms when the time comes. In addition, the project has supported the preparation of an annotated version of the Bissau-Guinean Constitution, elaborated by the Faculty of Law of Bissau. The annotated version was presented to CSOs representatives at a workshop on the Constitutional Review in mid-June 2019. These workshops are critical to socializing the substantive and process issues around the reforms. These workshops were preceded by extensive consultations and review of current and past reform processes and enabled information sharing and inclusive discussion on ways for shaping an inclusive participatory process for the development, monitoring and implementation of reforms. More help is needed preparing them to participate constructively in political dialogue around these key reforms. Finally, the project took some initial first steps towards the creation of a CSOs network to monitor the reforms. Specifically, the group was able to develop a set of baseline indicators for tracking future implementation of the reforms and commit to be a member of the Observatory.

b.   *Main achievements from phase 1*

Enhancement of the capacity of Parliamentary benches and political parties' members for conflict analysis, dialogue, negotiation and mediation (Alternative Dispute Resolution).
The creation of Parliamentary Commission on Good Offices, in August 2020, and the subsequent approval and implementation of its action plan has mainstreamed the importance of enhancing national capacities for dialogue and alternative dispute resolution with the objective of strengthening their capacity to jointly reflect and use shared tools to analyze the political situation in the country and the opportunities existing for conflict and dispute resolution in selected issue-areas and themes through negotiation (integrative), mediation and dialogue

Creation of the CSO Consultation Space and approval and implementation of a Gender sensitive CSO Common Agenda for Peace and Sustainable Development

The creation of a CSO consultation Space, in June 2020: for the longest period ever in Guinea-Bissau, these CSOs (over 25+) are in daily contact among themselves and whenever needed they immediately mobilize to discuss the situation and act, when appropriate - this has led to several press releases on critical issues, such as human right violations, attacks to MPs, etc. The group has approved a Common Agenda for Peace and Sustainable Development on 24 August 2020 and the Political Stabilization Project (first phase) has supported its implementation.

The Concertation Space has since implemented advocacy, training, and other activities. A series of declarations showing concern about the contours that the political action has been impacting directly on the lives of the population. declarations regarding kidnapping and beating of citizens, journalists, and parliamentarians, as well as aspects related to the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice on the acquittal of people allegedly involved in drug trafficking, complaint at the ECOWAS Court against the State of Guinea-Bissau for violation of human rights.

As part of the operationalization of its Common Agenda for Peace and Sustainable Development, the Consultation Space organized the first National Forum on Security, Justice, and Peace in Canchungo in March 2022. The forum gathered 170 participants (63 women and 97 men) with the objective of establishing bridges of open dialogue between the population and national authorities to create conditions for security, justice, and the fight against impunity. Recommendations from the Canchungo Forum[12] were presented to the President of the Republic who promised to follow-up with government. During the meeting, CSOs members of the Consultation Space also requested the President's support for the organization of a Gender sensitive National Forum on Dialogue to find lasting solutions for conflicts in Guinea-Bissau[13.] The second forum was organized in Gabu and the project is currently supporting the CSO consultation Space with a similar Forum in the Southern region (June and July 2022). Recommendations from these forums will be validated and discussed with new elected authorities in phase 2.

Development of a network of leaders, with targeted inclusion of Women and Young girls, under the Leadership Academy, who can work together to sustain peace and create a path to long-term inclusive and sustainable development. Since its launch in May 2021, the Leadership Academy has trained 222 individuals, including 67 women, ranging from public servants, at director and director-general level, from different ministries and public entities to political parties' representatives, civil society organizations and youth associations. Courses of the Leadership Academy have been held in Bissau, Cacheu, Buba and Bafatá. The Academy has supported the development of the National School of Administration's (ENA) strategic plan, which includes a curricular reform program. At the beginning of 2022, the subjects "Leadership and Public Service" and "Leadership and Personal Development" were introduced in two of the schools' courses to provide quality training in leadership to the students. The Leadership Academy has also developed partnerships at an international level, namely with the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (Brazil) and Girl MOVE (Mozambique) to integrate new components into the trainings and to strengthen south-south cooperation. Through these partnerships, the Leadership Academy has consolidated its structure and curricula, further trained its trainers, including to lead the implementation of a leadership and female empowerment program aimed at young female graduates. Additionally, a website and a free e-learning interactive and accessible platform have been developed to deliver a basic course on Leadership.

Creation of the Youth Political Parties Forum and development of a Youth Political Parties Agenda.
The Youth Political Parties Forum was launched on 28 February 2022, with the support of the current project. Although the aim is to congregate the youth wings of all political parties with parliamentary representation, the forum currently integrates 4 of the 6 parties represented in

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[12] https://nanomon.org/banco-de-informacao/o-c-c-ca-c-c
[13] https://www.radiosolmansi.net/index.php/News/sociedade-civil-quer-juntar-guineenses-num-coloquio-para-busca-de-solucoes-ao-problemas-sociopoliticos.html

parliament (it represents both the opposition and political parties supporting the current government) A permanent secretariat was established, and it is developing a Gender-sensitive Youth Political Parties Common Agenda to enhance the political representation of youth (Young women and men). The development of the agenda will be based on on-going consultations with representatives from Youth Civil Society Organizations, including a special focus group with female youth leaders, Religious Youth Associations, and members of the political party's youth. A survey on the youth political participation and their expectations is also being conducted, as well as interviews with youth leaders.

***Strengthened citizens' knowledge on the reforms and the quality of reporting on the media*, The _project has supported the Consórcio Média, Inovação da Comunicação Social (CMICS)_** to build the capacity of senior and junior journalists on the systemic reforms and facilitate a space for synergies so that journalists can exercise dynamic, proactive, and independent journalism capable of overseeing public policies, promoting human rights, and participatory citizenship and also supported a contest fellowship research journalism scholarship.

Strengthened civil society's role on the monitoring of key reforms, the project is supporting the CSO Network to Monitor Reforms to mobilize civil society to create a monitoring system on the public administration reform, increase access to information from the public and thus reinforce CSOs' oversight role of policies in this area. A situational diagnosis of the functioning of the public administration was shared and discussed with CSOs on June 2, 2022. The situational diagnosis report for monitoring governmental action, prioritized the sectors of recruitment, career promotion and adoption of laws in public administration. Six (6) ministries and thirteen (13) neighborhoods of the capital Bissau were the object of questionnaire application and data collection, in addition to interviews with public administration officials and union leaders.

Strengthened the system of safeguarding and preserving the national documentary heritage and history by digitizing the historical archives and launching an online portal that allows access to the digital library and national public archives, the project has supported the Guinean Association of Documentalist, Archivists and Librarians in partnership with national Institute of Studies and Research, national efforts to safeguard the national documentary heritage. In addition to the digitization of historical archives, a training course was also held in June 26 for 48 technicians and officials who work in the management of archives of different ministries and public administration institutions. Simultaneously with the training session, a workshop was also held to validate the legislative packages related to the Draft Decree Law on archives and public and private administrative documents, the Law on legal deposit and the Decree Law that creates and regulates the Statute of the National Library and Archive, thus providing the legal support that previously did not exist for the functioning of the public library and national archive.

2. *Lessons learned from previous first project and phase 1*

This project proposal was built on lessons learned from two previous dialogue projects and the implementation of the first phase of the Stabilization Project, key among them:

- **Top-level dialogue, supported by ECOWAS, should be accompanied by social pressure by the various civil society groups**. A practical example was the facilitation role of the Women's Council reinforcing the ECOWAS mediation. Another example, the development of a CSOs common position on the need for structural reforms to overcome cyclical instability (Stability Pact), was key for the national appropriation of the Conakry Agreement and contributed to the acceptance of commitments made by political actors. This led to the creation of a CSO Consultation Space, which become a key interlocutor with national authorities and the international community. Importantly, the capacity of the CSO Consultation Space to liaise with CSO based in the regions, although insufficiently explored due to technical and budget challenges, has proved to be instrumental for its establishment as a key player.

- **Peacebuilding efforts need to happen simultaneously with the political elite, the mid-level and at the grass-root levels**. A coordinated and synchronised approach in supporting top-level and grassroots interventions is key to preventing manipulation of the process by the elite and to encourage grassroots actions, leading to a stronger impact; technical support to CSOs to develop collaborative approaches in the implementation of their activities was not defined as a key activity in the current project and therefore was provided in an ad hoc manner and only successfully achieved in critical moments. Building a framework for collaboration from the insight will provide better tools to coordinate and synchronise different interventions, which while singular, are aimed at a common goal.

- **Supporting multi-stakeholders political dialogue aimed at creating a space for the implementation of structural reforms, requires a coordinated approach** of the UN system in Guinea-Bissau, with PBF support is crucial to avoid the logic of project-based interventions. ~~Harmonisation of mandated activities, including PAS, CDTOC and HRS (funded through RBB), as well as UNDP governance and justice programmes, with PBF support is crucial to avoid the logic of project-based interventions and will be critical during the UN reconfiguration~~. It also requires coordination with other international partners, in particular ECOWAS, AU, EU and CPLP.

Empowerment/ownership:
- **Rather than direct UN engagement, the project acted through national actors, civil society, and women's group, empowering them to engage in intervention roles**. This, respecting the principle of non-substitution of national actors, resulted also in strengthening a sense of ownership and responsibility.
- **Enhancing recognition that national problems should be addressed by national actors if a long-term impact is the objective.** The approach resulted in a mentality shift among groups involved, creating capacity in conflict management, feeling of ownership, responsibility, and empowerment. In particular, the proactive role in the elaboration of the Stability Pact and the establishment of a CSO consultation space, resulted in empowering CSOs, enhancing inclusiveness, a sense of national ownership and built their strategic planning capacities. Enhancing capacities induced a shift of mentality among youth's groups from passivity and a sense of powerlessness to a sense of civic commitment and public engagement.
- **Support to CSOs and their coordinated action needs to be based and build on their respective roles/comparative advantage in promoting peace and stability**. The project supported the establishment of spaces for information sharing, built opportunities for joint actions and voiced informed opinions. Whilst some CSOs have a watchdog role, others have developed mediation skills and/or implemented programmes aimed at addressing gaps in the provision of services by the state.
- **Supporting and strengthening women's capacity to engage in national level processes is key**. Forming a coalition of women across the country (and across urban/rural communities), the Women's Council managed to bring about a sense of unity and solidarity within the group. They felt the power of being able to speak with one voice. Rural women were empowered also by becoming more knowledgeable and conversant with national level processes that were happening in the capital.
- **Women's groups were able to put moral pressure on the elite, by transmitting messages denouncing the neglect of the population's needs during the political crisis.** Women in decentralized areas felt empowered that through the Women's Council, their messaging could reach national actors. Participation of women from the regions, in Bissau-based activities, strengthened the perception that their experiences of deprivation and suffering mattered, their voices counted, and their opinion was valued.
- **Significant effort is needed to reach out to women at the local level.** This is due to the following constraints: educated urban women have different concerns and priorities than regional rural women do; infrastructure, communication and connectivity are limited; cultural,

economic, and physical distances are hard to overcome. Careful planning, strong determination and clear targeting are needed to effectively include the hardest to reach.

Women Peace and Security:
- Neither the Conakry negotiation process, nor the agreement itself incorporate UN obligations about SCR 1325. These were included at a later stage to bring in the women's active participation and voice.
- **Women shaped an effective non-threatening role as facilitators (instead of mediators), based on their moral role as "mothers".** Through this non-threatening role, women managed to maintain an active role in intervention and keep doors opened. Women's engagement focused on addressing interpersonal animosities between political actors, reminding them of their institutional roles and responsibilities and the need to address, resolve, and overcome interpersonal differences.
- Group change versus individual change: women who managed to be elected in the legislative election, thanks to capacity-building efforts targeting women candidates, recognized sense of responsibility towards future generations.

Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS)
- The creation of the Youth Political Parties' Forum was a progress towards the implementation of the YPS agenda.
- Coordination with other projects supporting the development of a YPS agenda is key to generate support for its implementation.

   c) A **summary of existing interventions**

Project name (duration)	Donor and Budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Project to Support Institutional Capacities Strengthening in the Justice Sector (sept. 2018-sept 2020)	UNDP/AfDB 1,800 000 USD	It is contributing to the reform and modernization of the justice sector, specifically by strengthening human and institutional capacities.	The skill sets imparted here are not the one envisions for support by the AfDB. That project envisions capacity building for development this is for national policy formulation
Strengthening the justice and security sector response to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to reduce insecurity in Guinea-Bissau (2nd Phase)	PBF UNDP/UNODC		
Building strong institutions for sustaining peace (May 2021- March 2024	UNDP	The project to be implemented by the UNDP in Guinea-Bissau in collaboration with the People's National Assembly (ANP) and the Ministry of Justice, is intended to strengthen rule of law and democratic	It complements the current intervention as it reinforces the ANP as a key institution in its functions.

		governance in the country through the strengthening of effective institutions as credible guarantors of social cohesion and lasting peace.	
Enhancing the human rights protection system in Guinea-Bissau (Dec 2021-Dec2024)	UNDP/UNICEF /OHCHR 3,343,349,82 USD	The project focuses on strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights' systems to sustain peace by establishing an independent national human rights institution, supporting the implementation of the national human rights action plan, engaging with treaty bodies and other human rights mechanisms, supporting human rights civil society organizations and defenders for monitoring and early warning	Complementary: Human rights as well as CSO including traditional leaders are keys partners in the establishment of a monitoring system on socio-economic stabilization and local development.
Project to Support Institutional Capacities Strengthening in the Justice Sector	UNDP	It plans at contributing to the reform and modernization of the justice sector, specifically by strengthening human and institutional capacities.	
Civil Society Observatory of the Illicit Economy (2020-2022)	UNDP, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Government of United Kingdom $700,000 USD	Civil society engagement and monitoring on the impact of transnational organized crime and the illicit economy in communities	The project supports local civil society organizations in analyzing the impact of the illicit economies in communities. While it also considers the link between illicit economies and violation of human rights, the project does not foresee the enhancement of the human-rights system
Deployment of UN Senior Human Rights Advisor	Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the 2012 UNDG strategy for the deployment of new human rights advisers	Support to RC and UNCT, as well as other stakeholders, with a focus on conflict prevention and human rights-based approach to development cooperation	The SHRA is first and foremost deployed to support the RC and UNCT, while the current proposal seeks to directly support rights-holders and duty-bearers. The potential for complementarity is huge, as the project addresses key human rights challenges

Ianda Guiné Djuntu	EU funded implemented by IMVF	Support to Civil Society Organizations	This project is the main tool for the implementation of the EU strategy to support CSO. Coordination with the EU in supporting Civil Society Organizations to contribute to stability will create synergies and reinforce the role of CSOs
Peace observatory	EU funded implemented by IMVF	Support to Civil Society Organization	This project aims to consolidate peace and social cohesion in the country, trough the strengthening of civic participation, network and strategic partnership of civil society organization and state institutions, including fight against the religious extremism

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief description of the project content

This project seeks to harness national and international resources and advance effective political stabilization strategies in times of political crisis and impasse, enable key national and regional interlocutors to dialogue and establish effective working relationships necessary to undertake key and urgent reforms (in particular, political party law, electoral law, including local elections, and constitutional reform) that are widely regarded to be the long term stabilizing reforms called for by the Conakry Agreement, the ECOWAS Roadmap and the Stability Pact.

The project will have three Outcomes: one focused on promoting trust and confidence-building measures and in-country dialogue and mediation efforts among the key political actors to reach political settlement and willingness to work for the country's political stabilization (recognizing the elections in Guinea-Bissau have never sufficed to end political impasse); the second outcome focused on enabling broader participatory and evidence based inclusive dialogues, including at the local level, on priority reforms on the design and implementation of key reforms (as stipulated in the Conakry Agreement) and national reconciliation, and; a third outcome focuses on strengthening the role of the media as a key peace building actor.

> **OUTCOME ONE: EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED IN-COUNTRY CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES, DIALOGUE AND MEDIATION INTERVENTIONS FROM ECOWAS, UN, CIVIL SOCIETY AND OTHER KEY INTERNATIONAL ACTORS STRENGTHEN POLITICAL STABILIZATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU**

Outcome 1 focuses on galvanizing the international and national actors' efforts towards the achievement of political stability by enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to enabling effective engagement and dialogue between key national interlocutors to address the issues that have hampered effective working relationships and prevent them from reaching political settlements on key issues of concern. Thus, the project outputs will contribute to building trust between the political actors through confidence building measures necessary to enable better governance. Also, outputs

contributing to this outcome aim at enabling more effective coordination between the UN, ECOWAS, UNOWAS and other international structures and civil society actors so that civil society actors can play a stabilizing role during political crises.

> ***Outputs 1.1: Enhanced capacity of national actors for effective and inclusive inter-party, intra-party dialogue, and multi-stakeholders' dialogues ~~Support ECOWAS and national-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader dialogue, including women and youth~~***

~~This output focuses on supporting ECOWAS and national led intervention efforts through its office in Bissau in collaboration with the Group of Five and other international partners to facilitate inter-party and political leader dialogues on key issues of concern, in order to work together in the Parliament and in the Government towards the implementation of key reforms as stipulated in the Conakry Agreement. This would create a stabilizing role in the political arena. It recognizes the need to enhance the conflict resolution skills of national political actors to enable them to play an effective role in accordance with democratic principles. UNOWAS and RC will play the convening role, which it has been doing to support ECOWAS and national led mediation efforts to bring about political agreements and settlements amongst the political actors embroiled in disputes and resulting in cyclical institutional and political paralysis in Guinea-Bissau. In that respect, UNIOWAS SRSG good offices, the RC and the ECOWAS mission in Bissau will collaborate to advocate, and rally support for national dialogues and mediation initiatives, including inter-political party dialogue. The hope is to help find solutions before political disputes escalate out of control, and to persuade political actors to abide by their agreements. This will ensure political stability and create a conducive environment for socio-economic development that will benefit all Guinea Bissau's population.~~

Under this output, the project will enhance the capacity of different stakeholders, namely political parties, including its youth and women constituencies, and Civil Society Organizations to jointly reflect on and use shared tools to analyze the political situation in the country and the opportunities existing for conflict and dispute resolution in select issue-areas and themes through negotiation (integrative), mediation and dialogue.

Thus, the project outputs will contribute to building trust between the political actors through confidence-building measures, including joint training sessions, necessary to enable better governance. Also, outputs contributing to this outcome aim at enabling more effective coordination between the UN, ECOWAS, UNOWAS, and other international structures and civil society actors so that civil society actors can play a stabilizing role during political crises.

Output 1.1 builds on previous training activities, namely the high-level training workshop in Accra organized by the ECOWAS Department of Political Affairs, Peace, and Security (PAPS), which create a space of dialogue where a consensus was built on the need to promote political dialogue through the creation of a good offices group at the ANP – which was supported during phase 1 –and the translation of the ECOWAS Dialogue and Mediation Manual. In the second phase the project will publicly launch the manual and organize high level training events where Political Parties will have the opportunity to build consensus around preventing conflict during the electoral period and forging a consensus on priority reforms needed in the post-electoral period to promote political stability.

The hope is to help nurture a culture of dialogue as a problem-solving mechanism before political disputes escalate out of control, and to persuade political actors to abide by their agreements. This will ensure political stability and create a conducive environment for socio-economic development that will benefit all Guinea-Bissau's population.

With a view to strengthening the sustainability of this intervention, in parallel with providing high level workshop the project (through outcome 2) will prioritize localizing these capacities in national education institutions, girls and women led groups/associations/organizations, through cascading the trainings on conflict analysis and alternative dispute resolution. Training of trainers (ToTs) and joint trainings at the Leadership Academy will be central to this output to ensure the country's renewed leadership, where girls and women are nurtured to take lead, is equipped with effective tools that will enable them to negotiate and dialogue effectively on key issues and reach consensus on solutions that would ensure stability and peaceful resolution of political crises/impasses.

Key activities:

Activity 1.1.1: Support the ANP Good Offices Group, involving also other (women and youth) peacebuilders on dialogue and negotiation efforts between political actors This activity would support the ECOWAS and national efforts to engage key political and party leaders to help settle their differences and put the interests of the country first. Specifically, the activity will help ensure a coordinated approach between the UN in Guinea-Bissau, UNOWAS and ECOWAS, and the Group of Five, so that actions on the ground are part of a high-level intervention strategy and are linked/coordinated with national stabilization efforts, including through consultation with credible and influential national figures.

The project aims to support 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 2020) 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 - is 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. This activity requires additional funding to enable the full implementation of the Good Offices Action Plan, which will be moved from other outputs.

Activity 1.1.2: Design and facilitate a youth political parties forum It aims to reinforce the capacity of the youth political parties branch and to hold a high-level forum of youth political parties. UNFPA has a mandate to support youth leadership development and wants to see that youth and women are properly prepared to engage government and political parties' leaders and lobby for effective women and youth political participation. This is in line with the previous PBF project that supported Women and Youth and in which UNFPA was responsible for forming the Youth Political Platform, comprised of the youth wings of the political parties, but was not possible to conclude this activity under the previous project. UNDP considering the engagement on inter-party dialogue and as agreed on the Project Board of December 2020, will support UNFPA in this process.

Activity 1.1.3: Facilitate the creation of a Political Parties Platform/Forum and support capacity building of high-level national actors in conflict resolution skills and techniques (including crisis management, dialogue, negotiation and mediation, and prevention of hate-speech). The country's leadership needs to be equipped with effective tools that will enable them to negotiate effectively on key issues and reach consensus on solutions that would ensure stability and peaceful resolution of political crises/impasses. This activity is connected to the activity 1.1.1 and the training provided to MPs and political party members. Once the training takes place, in the

second phase, the project will aim to facilitate the creation of a political parties' forum where political party leaders can discuss openly different topics of relevance to the country, mostly ahead of the elections. ~~The resources for this would be made available through Activity 2.2.1.~~

In close coordination with ECOWAS regional cooperation and mediation division, and UNOWAS, the project will organize trainings and experience-sharing seminars on preventing electoral violence for political parties' members and other relevant stakeholders, having special consideration the role of women in peacebuilding; it is expected that this high-level workshop, to be held tentatively in October 2022, will contribute to building trust among key stakeholders and create space for a dialogue on the pre-electoral period (A.1.1.4) recommendations from the high level workshop will be the basis for supporting and facilitating inter-party dialogue, including through multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure a peaceful environment for elections; it is expected that this multi-stakeholder platforms could be subsequently institutionalized as a political parties' forum (A.1.1.5). Special attention will be given to enhancing the capacity of youth political leaders that privilege the emerging of young girls and women in political dialogue, through supporting the Youth Political Parties Forum and the development and implementation of a gender sensitive common strategy for youth political participation, based on the results of the study on youth political participation (A.1.1.6). In the post-electoral period, the project will support and facilitate dialogue through multi-stakeholder platforms (or the political parties' forum if already established) and women led initiatives to support political dialogue to ensure post electoral stability through forging consensus around priority reforms (A.1.1.7). Activity A.1.1.7 is closely linked with the implementation of recommendations from the National Forums to be organized under outcome 2.

Output 1.2: Civil Society contributes effectively to an environment conducive to peaceful elections and priority reforms in Guinea-Bissau

Civil society is currently divided with many contributing (knowingly or not) to instability. This output would correct the imbalance from the previous support provided ~~support~~ to some groups but not to others and build the capacity of a broader swath of civil society groups in crisis intervention to call for sustaining peace and sustainable development.

The Civil Society Consultation Space has asserted itself as a key player mobilizing its members to develop a common agenda and articulating their positioning on issues of national interest. Nevertheless, the CSO Consultation Space remains focused in Bissau, and despite attempts at reaching out to organizations outside the capital city, these were never fully successful.

Furthermore, civil society remains divided, which hampers its ability to coordinate and articulate common positions. With the aim of addressing these challenges, this output will balance support provided to a wider spectrum of CSOs to build the capacity of a broader swath of civil society groups in crisis prevention and intervention.

The second phase will also seek to support CSOs to come together more broadly around key national issues and develop and implement a coordinated gender sensitive agenda and plan of action for political and socio-economic stabilization linked to regional and international efforts. As part of this output civil society actors, with targeted girls and women will be supported to acquire the necessary skills and to develop effective dialogue and intervention strategies and agree on a range of measures to engage with political leaders in a coordinated manner to voice their concerns and outline their priorities as a contribution to political stabilization efforts.

Key activities:

Activity 1.2.1: Support the CSO Consultation Space to create and operationalize the "Common Agenda for Peace and Development" to promote peace and stabilization in the

country. The support to the CSOs Consultation Space for Peace and Development allows CSOs to jointly discuss and coordinate efforts on how they can contribute to ensure stability and come up with a strategic plan of action and specific interventions that will contribute to a political stabilization process during times of crisis.

This Common Agenda was discussed during 2020 and approved by a group of over 23 CSOs in December 2020, with the participation of its members in the capital and 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. The continuous support to the Consultation Space, including technical support, is of paramount importance to ensure the civil society talk at one voice at key issues for peace and stability, reducing political antagonisms and attacks amongst these CSOs. Additional funds will be moved to this activity to continue supporting for extra 6 months this space to promote its maturity.

Activity 1.2.2: Enable civil society capacity building in crisis management and conflict resolution skills and method. Civil society needs to have the tools to play a more effective role in political crisis management and stabilization and hence the need to provide a training to CSO on this. This activity will enable the training, with the resources allocated, through Activity 2.2.1 and using the consultant hired under 1.1.1 and aiming mainly at the CSOs members of the Consultation Space

Activity 1.2.3: Support CSO activities contributing to inclusive political dialogue. This activity will enable civil society to implement a several initiatives and activities that would support the political stabilization process with small grants, ensuring the need for sustaining peace in on the agenda.

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).

Under this activity, the project will continue to support civil society initiatives to promote inclusive dialogues and peacefully resolution of conflicts and in that context the project is supporting a pilot-initiative with Cambridge University called "Peace behind a Veil of Ignorance", which aims to increase social cohesion and trust between parties in conflicts by promoting the peaceful coexistence between local communities divided by land disputes in Oio and Cacheu regions.

Activity 1.2.4: Map traditional, non-formal and faith-based leaders power dynamics and how they impact political dialogue and elaborate a strategy to engage them to ensure inclusive dialogue
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.
The mapping activity will help the project team identify the Stakeholders groups, with specific attention to non-traditional leaders, women and youth stakeholders and partners, that would be

involved in policy design and implementation and the skill sets they will need to participate effectively in these processes. This will help establish a baseline for the project and determine exactly who the stakeholders should be and what training will go into the Leadership Academy for policy design and implementation.

The second phase of the project will continue to support the Civil Society Consultation Space on the implementation of the common agenda for Peace and Development. Support will be given to ensure the involvement of other stakeholders, including traditional, non-formal and faith-based leaders (identified in phase 1), namely at the regional and national levels. Building on a key lesson learned from the first phase, this activity will also support the decentralization of the CSO concertation space and the building of synergies with other existing platforms.

This will be done by enhancing the capacities of CSOs based in the regions to fully contribute and be at the driving seat of the Consultation Space. This will include support to the identification of synergies, support to the establishment of on-going exchanges and communication with other platforms and regional networks, as well as enhance coordination with political and community-based dialogue interventions, including those supported by international partners. Under this activity, the project will also continue to support CSOs engagement with national institutions, including organs of sovereignty and political parties (A.1.2.5); supporting CSO initiatives that contribute to regional initiatives for conflict prevention and early action, including interaction with ECOWARN (the ECOWAS early warning system) (A.1.2.6); supporting youth and women CSO leaders and initiatives towards implementation of the CSO common agenda, in particular initiatives to promote the participation of women and youth in the development and monitoring of public policies, including at the sectorial level. This will include activities to engage with the governmental bodies to operationalize the CSO common agenda (A.1.2.7). Activity A.1.2.7 is closely linked with the implementation of recommendations from the National Forums to be organized under outcome 2.

~~Output 1.3: Support RC and UNOWAS Good Office role~~

~~When crises breakout in Guinea-Bissau, it takes high-level intervention of ECOWAS to resolve the crisis, including through visits to Bissau, where up to now representatives have met exclusively with key national actors. However, there are limited existing national mechanisms to persuade the political actors to abide by their agreements and ensure timely implementation. National actors from civil society have been sidelined in lieu of the regional and international mediation and conflict resolution efforts. These efforts are not coordinated with or build upon local dialogue and mediation efforts due several factors, namely that the crises are usually extremely time-sensitive, and that the national actors do not have an enforcement mechanism to ensure that the political elite abide by agreements. Moreover, these shuttle diplomacy and conflict resolution efforts have usually been done in a short time span, thus not allowing enough time for consultation with civil society actors. Long term stability requires that local actors be able to play a stabilizing role. The UN's added value is that it can link high-level efforts with those of local actors and enable a more coordinated and comprehensive approach to political stabilization in collaboration with other international actors in Guinea-Bissau. This output will enable RC good offices convening mandate and international partner coordination role to effectively support implementation of political agreements facilitated by ECOWAS and others by convening local actors to dialogue efforts around issues impeding implementation of an agreement(s) or other points of contention in collaboration with ECOWAS, UNOWAS and other international community members in Guinea-Bissau. This will also enable effective coordination between the Group of Five in Bissau (which includes ECOWAS), UNOWAS, other international actors and national civil society actors involved in stabilization efforts.~~

~~Key activities:~~

~~**Activity 1.3.1: Support RC and UNOWAS in their Good Offices role** The activity will enable the Resident Coordinator to support the follow up to international efforts as well as link these effort to a civil society efforts that enables stabilization. Funds will support workshops or dialogue forums with key actors to enable the effective good offices role of the RC and UNOWAS. Funds for this activity will be used under Output 1.1.~~

OUTCOME TWO: URGENT REFORMS ADVANCED THROUGH INCLUSIVE PROCESSES (AS SITUPLATED IN THE ECOWAS ROADMAP AND CONAKRY AGREEMENT AND NATIONAL CONSENSUS ON PRIORITY REFORMS.

Currently, public policies and laws are approved without a participatory public process with relevant stakeholders, and therefore citizens do not feel they have a voice on policies that directly affect them and consequently are not invested in their implementation. This leads to a lack of national appropriation of public policies and divides political elites from and the rest of the population. The project will widen its focus to a broader range of change agents with the aim of deepening different sets of stakeholders' understanding and awareness, as well as knowledge and skills, needed to ensure that public policies reflect the will of the people.

Supposing a degree of stability is achieved with the strategies in Outcome 1, the project will support a range of **key activities** related to specific reforms processes (for instance, political party law, electoral law, including local elections, and constitutional review), spanning the breadth of such processes from galvanizing/rallying political will, enabling policy design, approval, implementation, monitoring, and public outreach.

The focus of this project Outcome is to enable policy reforms that are broadly seen as key to long term stability. The process will - at the same time - serve as a catalyst for effective interactions among political actors and between political actors and civil society. Thus, the reform processes, if driven effectively and transparently, can lead to increased trust, effective working relationships, and collaboration – the ingredients of confidence building among key political and local actors.

The project will focus on political reforms and broadening the constituencies consulted on the development of public policies in areas that contribute to socio-economic stability. The goal is also to maximize the role that civil society groups from both national and local levels can play to ensure that the reforms reflect broad, inclusive, and diverse voices from the Bissau-Guinean society. This will be supported by mainstreaming two innovative approaches that aim to nurture a new generation of girls and women leadership. One is by increasing gender friendly participation in molding dialogue as a preferred tool for solving conflicts and other, by ensuring the scaling up use of the functional alphabetization manual developed under the PBF funded project Women and Youth Political participation. In other words, the implementation of reforms developed through broad consultation should reflect the collective will of the people of Guinea-Bissau. Thus, the project also seeks to ensure that women (including women farmers) and youth, traditional leaders, religious leaders, NGOs, and their networks active in peacebuilding and other relevant stakeholders can actively and effectively participate in regional and national dialogues related to the reforms, their implementation and monitoring.

As such, the project focuses on building and strengthening the capacities of citizens to fully participate in national democratic process and clarifying policy development, enabling citizens, especially those who tend to be excluded from such discussions, to articulate policy inputs and engage in national decision-making processes, thereby advancing participatory democracy.

> *Output 2.1.* CSO monitoring systems and advocacy contribute to a National Consensus on Priority Reforms

The project will provide the technical support needed for the development of gender and age sensitive draft-legislation, to steer the draft laws through the parliamentary approval processes and to promote inclusive consultations for the systemic reforms, which include the: *political party law, electoral law and constitutional revision, and local elections.* All efforts undertaken by this project on electoral law reform will be done in accordance with the UN policy on electoral assistance, in close consultation with DPPA Electoral Assistance Division (on behalf of the UN Election Focal Point). Support to the revision of the Constitution will be done in line with the UN Roadmap to support the Constitutional Reform Process, outlining an UN-comprehensive support to the process (consultation, content deliberation and adoption phases), with the technical assistance of DPPA/MSU and UNDP constitution making experts in New York.

Key activities:

Activity 2.1.1. Support the ANP (specialized commissions, ad-hoc commissions, and technical secretariat) advancing systemic reforms The support will cover efforts to rally political will for the reforms by developing confidence building measures to create the space for the reforms to be discussed in an inclusive manner, approved and implemented. Most specifically it will support high level inter-institutional cooperation and dialogue among the president, branches of government and political parties to coordinate the governments and parties' input into the concerned laws. In this regard, the output seeks to promote high-level political dialogue and coordination among state organs with regards to the reforms.

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.

Under this activity, the project will continue to support dialogue initiatives to evaluate the possibility of bringing the two versions together at technical level as well as supporting citizens' engagement in this process by ensuring knowledge of the process. With this activity, the project will also continue providing support to the ANP ad hoc commission to disseminate the revised version of the Constitution and collect inputs.

Activity 2.1.2: Support the organization and facilitation of stakeholder consultations on the political party law, electoral law and Constitution and other relevant laws that contribute to the systemic reforms organized by public entities and CSO through a bottom-up approach. The project will specifically ensure that inclusive consultation processes involving different sets of relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels to enable input to the draft laws. This activity will enable civil society stakeholders to engage with lawmakers and political parties and other stakeholders to help rally political will and advocate for the passage of draft laws in the national assembly through small grants. In this regard, the project will support forms of participatory dialogue between citizens and parliament, to reinforce the link between local and national policy formulation and accountability. The activity will pay attention to the inclusion of women and youth in these

processes, namely via the Women's Council, the Women's Lawyers Association of Guinea-Bissau and the Faculty of Law.

Activity 2.1.3 Enable media and communication efforts and public sensitization initiatives on systemic reforms. The project will enable broad public knowledge of the reforms at different stages It will include support to media, namely the Media Consortium, Innovation and Social Communication to develop their knowledge on the key reforms and facilitate media communication and sensitization on systemic reforms. Culturally sensitive and adapted messaging will also focus on enhancing citizens' awareness, mainly in rural areas, of the need to exercise their civic rights and duties to receive information on political processes, and the gendered dimensions of the reforms in accessible formats and language. In addition, the project will enable youth, women and other CSO groups to consult the draft laws with their networks and community. With the extension of the project, additional funds will be required for this activity to continue supporting the media in their awareness activities on the systemic reforms, which will be allocated from other activities.

Activity 2.1.4: Support CSOs monitoring implementation/ ongoing processes related to the systemic reforms. ~~The Stability Pact calls for the establishment of a follow-up mechanism to monitor stability and empower civil society actors to advocate with political stakeholders for the implementation of the Pact~~. The project will enable Civil Society to monitor key reforms supporting their capacity for collecting data on a set of preestablished indicators, analyzing the information and drafting thematic reports as a means of assessing the implementation of reform process, envisaged in the Conakry Agreement and the Stability Pact.

The second phase of the project will continue to support CSOs and the media to advocate for priority reforms, through joint engagement in promoting political dialogue and the monitoring of specific public policies and government actions including at the local level

Activity 2.1.5: *Support CSOs monitoring and advocating for implementation/ ongoing processes related to the systemic reforms and government actions, including at the local level*: **b**udling on the monitoring of the administrative reform undertaken by Liga dos Direitos Humanos and Tiniguena during the first phase, the second phase will support the coordination and exchange of information among CSOs engaged in monitoring public policies and peacebuilding

The project will support coordinated efforts of CSOs that are engaged in monitoring activities to develop a common strategy that will enable civil society organizations to be engaged in the implementation and monitoring of the reforms and its impacts on the population. Shared information and analysis from the different observatories will allow CSOs to structure dialogue initiatives in a manner that allows new voices and broader participation of civil society representatives, especially from the regions and taping in the mapping of influential previously excluded dialogue leaders carried out in the first phase of the project will empower those actors, including youth organizations that do not have the same experience as other NGOs that have been part of existing dialogue structures.

~~For example, data from the women mediators' network, Houses of Justice and other conflict management, protection, and local advocacy structures, including from rural women's networks, will be provided from the regions to feed into progress and thematic reports that contribute to the analysis of reform implementation constraints and progress made~~. The production of statistics (disaggregated by sex and age), credible reports, and thematic studies on the implementation of the reforms will contribute to a better understanding of community resilience, the forces reticent to change and the development of strategies to address them,

Activity 2.1.6. S*upport CSO networks in the region to establish multistakeholder platforms for the monitoring of* local governance and resilience *sectorial development plans; Based on the results of the five pilot platforms, the experience will in the second year be replicated in other sectors/regions*

To complement the monitoring of Public Policies supported by the project, activity 2.1.5, the project will support CSO networks in the region to establish multistakeholder platforms for the monitoring of sectorial development plans. The activity will be supported, first in five pilot sectors (Bissora, Canchungo, Gabu, Buba, Bolama) through a partnership with the EU project "Ianda Guiné Juntos" and the "NA NÔ MON" platform; it is expected that the platform will also monitor the advancement of SDGs and Human Rights, with an emphasis on socio, economic and cultural rights in the regions (A.2.1.5).

Activity 2.1.7 ***Build the capacity and support local leaders to advocate for social and economic stability at the local level, including the advancement of the implementation of local elections.*** The establishment of local multistakeholder platforms will also serve to promote local dialogues with local authorities, political parties and other relevant stakeholders, and socio-economic stability. It is expected that local dialogues will contribute to build the capacity of local leaders to advocate for social and economic stability at the local level, including the advancement of the implementation of local elections (A.2.1.6).

Activity 2.1.8. Support two National Conferences on Priority Reforms. In coordination with other international partners, in particular the EU and Interpeace, activity 2.1.8. will support CSOs to coordinate and systematize recommendations from the following on-going activities, to be presented to the national authorities:
   (1) Diaspora engagement forum
   (2) Women, peace and security agenda and action plan
   (3) Youth, peace, and security agenda
   (4) National strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities
   (5) National Media Forum
   (6) Security, Justice and Peace forums
   (7) Monitoring of priority reforms
   (8) Youth political parties' forum and the agenda for youth political participation
   (9) Monitoring of local governance in 5 pilot sectors (based on the Information System for Plans and Projects developed by the EU)
   (10) Reports of the existing observatories

Under this activity, the project will promote **civil society – government dialogue platforms** where priority reforms, and its implementation, can be discussed periodically based on credible information. This will allow for adaptations to be made. The dialogue platform would strengthen confidence between Civil Society Organizations, the Presidency, Members of the National Assembly, and the Government and provide the space to discuss further measures that could be implemented to create an environment conducive to reforms, as well as mitigate any resistance to the implementation of the reforms, by putting in place accountability and transparency measures.

~~By extending the project, and with additional funds, a more sound and detailed reporting on the key reforms will be able to be completed, promoting the sustainability of collection of data by civil society.~~

Output 2.2: The Leadership Academy contributes to broadening grassroots engagement on key reforms and political processes and created agents of change

Effective participation doesn't materialize merely by inviting stakeholders to the negotiation table. The project recognizes power asymmetries inherent in such processes and seeks to create a more level playing field by enabling the empowerment of stakeholders to enhance effective process and informed decision making. This output focuses on creating the Leadership Academy and on enabling specific sets of trainings to key stakeholders engaged in policy processes, with an emphasis on enabling the participation of rural women and girls who have long been excluded and

marginalized. Government and political party leaders also have capacity gaps. These actors need to be encouraged to become more receptive to the public's views and improve their public engagement and leadership skills.

Key activities:

Activity 2.2.1: The design and launch of a Leadership Academy that will provide tailored training to promote building of capacities to enable effective engagement on systemic reforms and political processes. Aiming, on the one hand, to have longer term results, it will focus on women and youth at community and regional level, and to have shorter term results, it will also cover cadres of the public administration and political parties. The goal is to equip different stakeholders with the essential tools and mindset to contribute effectively to the systemic national policy processes. The activity will thus envision the development of replicable and contextualized, gender-sensitive training materials, that will cover a gamut of subjects and contribute to the development of specialized skill sets that will be needed to help stakeholders engage in crisis management and to enable effective stakeholder engagement in national policy design, implementation, and monitoring.

UNDP proposes the formation of a Leadership Academy to deliver Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.2, and this 2.2.1. The Leadership Academy seeks to identify, develop, and nurture change agents, from different sectors and levels of society (such as women and youth networks, traditional leaders, religious leaders, private sector, rural women farmers, NGOs active in peacebuilding and governance), by designing and providing long-term progressive and complementary courses that will provide a 360-degree understanding of the political, societal, and economical challenges prevalent in the country. The mapping exercise (Activity 1.2.4) will help determine the trainees to be selected and the training they will need from the Leadership Academy under this project. UNDP will study the options for getting the Leadership Academy quickly off the ground by assessing potential partnerships with national institutions engaged in leadership development, such as the National Public Administration School as well as international partnerships

As mentioned above, stakeholders will also include government officials and political party leaders who require capacity-building to better comprehend their respective roles within a democratic society. Special focus will be paid to youth and women' wings of all political parties to ensure their active participation in the reform processes, by diagnosing and addressing their specific training needs such as leadership, party management, and legal drafting.

Through a human-centered design approach, the Academy will identify and create leaders (particularly women and youth) through an intensive program of intellectual growth and hands-on leadership development that envisions:
1. Catered training courses in conflict analysis, prevention, resolution and negotiation skills, gender analysis, human rights, citizenship, policy design and advocacy, communication, organization and outreach, consultation/dialogue design and facilitation, networking and coalition building, policy monitoring and accountability, data collection and analysis, etc. – as relevant to national public policy processes.
2. Incubators, where members of civil society groups, government, the arts, and political parties can come together with Leadership Academy members and discuss what leadership means in Guinea-Bissau, share ideas, and bring important topics to the semi-public sphere.
3. A platform, that will consolidate training models and methodologies that have been on-going and sporadic throughout the country and streamline efforts to focus on steady and committed participation through experimental forms of teaching and coaching. The training will build on diagnosis and evaluations of the different materials developed by PBF supported projects and other available learning experiences and methodologies.
4. Short study trips, international and national meetings and debates, virtual seminars with international experts to foster knowledge exchange and flow of new information and ideas.

Additionally, the Academy will build a network, both internally amongst participants of cohorts, and externally with other Leadership Academies on a national and global level

5. Commitment of Leadership Academy participants to give back to their local communities and contribute to the development of new partnerships with local governance institutions and CSOs.

UNDP will consolidate the Leadership Academy and will create partnerships and synergies with other programs in the areas of governance, environment conservation and other areas as judged pertinent, aiming at its financial and technical sustainability. As stated, the Leadership Academy will certainly obtain resources from other sources for its opening to other areas and its consolidation. The funds available for this activity are insufficient to the task. Recognizing this, UNDP will contribute up to 200,000.00 USD to ensure the sustainability of the output. The strategy fits with UNDP's longer-term strategic plan for Guinea-Bissau and is committed to a fundraising effort to better endow this work. The Academy is housed at the Escola Nacional de Administração (with which UNDP already has a solid partnership built through the implementation of the Local Economic Development Programme) and additionally include a mobile component to reach new and marginalized stakeholders.

Funds amounting to 170,000 USD are envisioned in this project to enable the inclusion of rural women farmers in these processes. WFP, with PBF support, trained a cadre of rural women advocates from three regions in 2019. Efforts in this project will enable more women from at least one region to be better prepared to participate in regional and national consultations on the reforms.

WFP has developed a unique methodology through the previous PBF project and trained women farmers in an array of life skills including literacy, nutrition, basic business skills and value chain Through this "affirmative action" methodology WFP is able to upskill a broad group of rural women. The genius of the model is that the broad training enables WFP to identify the smartest and most articulate women and give them additional training as well as experience advocating for rural women's rights issues with local, regional, and national policy makers, and be better empowered to contribute to the systemic reforms. This select group of women is then introduced to another set of topics, such as: human rights including economic and social rights, rights to land and water, gender equality, communication for citizenship and mobilization, family budget and basic business management, cooperativism, access to justice, and conflict resolution. Once these women go through the WFP program the smartest and most capable women will be referred to the Leadership Academy where they will receive the additional training that will prepare them to participate in regional and national consultations on the policies to be devised through the project.

Special attention is needed to this stakeholder group because of the distinct disadvantages they face in expressing their views and us their influence. Rural women farmers need more foundational training before they can attend a 'leadership academy' and genuinely participate in consultations on national laws. The focus is also warranted since rural women comprise over 50% of the rural population and 30% of the total population and are the principal producers of agricultural products. The WFP strategy is important because it will also prepare women to participate in local elections, which will be a key element of the electoral reform bill, thus preventing further delays to their inclusion in decision-making processes. This strategy will also ensure that regional and national consultations include more than the usual actors. This is important to ensuring that the laws reflect the will of common people.

The training curricula and methodologies of the rural women's training can be integrated into the portfolio of materials and methodologies of the leadership academy once it is up and running. Likewise, the materials of the leadership academy, where applicable (such as with any conflict a more harmonized approach and prevent mixed messaging. Once the leadership academy is equipped with a mobile training team with local language capacities and can reach deep into the countryside, more synergies can be expected.

Activity 2.2.2: Support the regional polos of the leadership academy to ensure citizens in the regions also receive capacity building to ensure their full understanding and participation in the consultations related to the systemic reforms and key political processes.

This activity will include the work of the regional polos of the Leadership Academy in Cacheu, Bafatá and Buba to ensure that the trainings in the context of the Academy reach the local level and there is in fact an investment in developing the Human Capital in Guinea-Bissau throughout the whole country, contributing to form leaders, agents of change, conscious, participative and entrepreneurial individuals, in various domains of society, who together can create communities and networks of change, through an innovative, multisectoral approach focused on the development of the individual, to lead the transformation of the country in various sectors of activity.

Through agents of change and impact entrepreneurs, we intend to support the creation of synergies to promote sustainable peace and inclusive and sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau, which will contribute to a long-term transformation of the country, a consolidation of the rule of law and a reform and modernization of public institutions, promoting inclusive economic development where the country's natural capital is respected and valued.

The second phase will consolidate the investment in developing the Human Capital in Guinea-Bissau throughout the whole country, contributing to form leaders, agents of change, conscious, participative, and entrepreneurial individuals, in various domains of society, who together can create communities and networks of change, through an innovative, multisectoral approach focused on the development of the individual, to lead the transformation of the country in various sectors of activity. Through agents of change and impact entrepreneurs, we intend to support the creation of synergies to promote sustainable peace and inclusive and sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau, which will contribute to a long-term transformation of the country, a consolidation of the rule of law and a reform and modernization of public institutions, promoting inclusive economic development where the country's natural capital is respected and valued.

Furthermore, WFP has developed a unique methodology through the previous PBF project, which continued in the first phase and trained women farmers in an array of life skills including literacy, nutrition, basic business skills and value chain. Whilst support to Rural Women is being continued through other projects, the training curricula and methodologies of the rural women's training can be integrated into the portfolio of materials and methodologies of the Leadership Academy once it is up and running. Likewise, the materials of the leadership academy, where applicable (such as with any conflict resolution components) will be used in the rural women trainings once they are available to ensure a more harmonized approach and prevent mixed messaging. Once the leadership academy is equipped with an online training platform, more is expected to reach deep into the countryside contributing for more synergies and networking.

Beyond supporting the Leadership Academy to implement activities under output 1.1, in particular through the establishment of a gender sensitive curricula for trainings on Conflict Analysis and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), and on preventing electoral violence, including the development of on-line course on Conflict Analysis and ADR (A.2.2.3) training of trainers of the leadership academy on Conflict Analysis and ADR (A.2.4); training on Conflict Analysis and ADR to Youth leaders, including women (conducted by trainers of the Leadership Academy, under the supervision of a Senior Consultant; (A.2.2.5); consolidate the Leadership Academy basic curricula (4 courses) and enhance the capacity to train and create agents of change, with a special focus on women and youth (A.2.2.6) administer training in the 5 pilot regions on monitoring local development (A.2.2.7); support the full transition of the leadership academy to the ENA, namely strengthening current partnerships, and establishing new partnerships including with other international partners. A resource mobilization strategy will also be developed (A.2.2.8.).

Output 2.3: Increased awareness on reconciliation by promoting a common understanding of the past

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 who has not experienced past grievances and does not have History classes in school or are aware of the Country´s History. To ensure future generations' access to the 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.

One objective of the National Conference on Reconciliation is to extract a commitment from political elites to not go back to a time when political assassinations were a way of doing political business. While these have ceased over the past five years, there are no guarantees that political violence may not return. Another objective is for the concerned political elite to seek the nation's forgiveness for the past human rights violations and to give closure to the victims and families of martyrs. Concerning the widows, children, and other relatives of those killed in politically motivated crimes, the model for addressing the past will need to be sensitive to the will of the victims – the most vocal of which are the widows. It is important to keep in mind that no women have ever been the target of political motivated deaths in the history Guinea-Bissau, but as widows, mothers, daughters, and sisters of the diseased, their victimization has had unique and lasting consequences.

The project will also support increased awareness on reconciliation by addressing unsolved past grievances and promote a common understanding of the past, so when the different stakeholders are ready to resume the works of the National Conference for National Reconciliation the citizens are better prepared to accompany that process.

Key activities:

Activity 2.3.1: Support the National Public Library preserving national memory for sustaining peace. The project will support the only national public library in the country and work also via a grant with the Librarian, Archivists and Documentalist Association to support the collection, organization and digitalization of key historical documents, photos, and videos, which will be made available online via an Online Library accessible at the INEP/National Public Library website without which it will not be possible to develop a common narrative of the History of Guinea-Bissau.

Activity 2.3.2. **Support awareness on the History of Guinea-Bissau via creative initiatives.** It is not possible to sustainably address the future without a common understanding of the past, namely recognition of key historical moments and past human right abuses, which up to now have not been address. This activity aims to support public at large, mainly the youth part of the population, to know and understand their past struggles and achievements by organizing a virtual History exhibition at the National Public Library/INEP website as well as *Djumbais* in rural areas. The exhibition and the debates in the communities will be facilitated by a cartoon book on History of Guinea-Bissau produced by the *Ntori Palan* cartoonist, the most well-known cartoonist in the country. Using the same book, this activity will be complemented by the organization of a theater play by Teatro do Oprimido on the importance of history and understanding of the past in 4 regions of the country.

~~With the 6 month extension, more regions can be reached and the book disseminated by promoting debates on the History of Guinea-Bissau.~~

The second phase will continue to support INEP, and the National Public Library to develop partnerships and continue to maintain on the public agenda the reflection on the contribution of

historical events, both positive and negative, and culture to the national identity and how they can contribute to create social cohesion (A.2.3.3).

OUTCOME THREE: MEDIA STRENGHTENED AS PEACE ACTOR PROMOTES CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND PREVENTS CONFLICTS

With a media landscape characterized by high polarization, partisanship, political capture, and the prevalence of disinformation and hate speech, Bissau-Guinean media outlets are poorly placed to act as providers of inclusive and constructive discursive spaces. Most media have limited capacity to challenge disinformation, misinformation and hate speech, or to engage in solution-oriented and reliable reporting. In democratic societies, when the socio-legal and political contexts allow media to operate safely, freely, and independently, they are more likely to serve discursive spaces or platforms where various components of the society including duty-bearers, opinion leaders, experts, youth, women, and civil society organizations engage in open and constructive dialogue. By so doing, media contribute to prevent conflict and to reinforce civic engagement[14]. A specific attention will be paid to women empowerment, by strengthening the capacities of women journalists, as well as women-led community media, on media reporting, ensuring a gender-sensitive approach in the editorial contents production and tackling online and offline threats (hate speech, harassments) they face. Furthermore, competencies of media professionals will be reinforced on debunking, countering, and raising awareness on discriminatory speech against women.

Output 3.1. Legal reform and enhanced capacity of security officers create an environment that guarantees the right to seek, receive and impart information, freedom of expression, and safety of journalists

Media insecurity is often directly connected to security officers limited competencies on the maintenance of public order while preserving freedom of expression. A UNESCO report on "Safety of Journalists Covering Protest"[15] highlighted the importance of appropriate training for security officers to ensure safety of journalists[16]. Drawing on lessons learnt from the implementation of the "UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity"[17], mechanisms for joint (media organizations and security officers) monitoring of the safety of journalists contribute to an increase in security officers' engagement in the investigation of cases of attacks against journalists.

Key activities:

The project will assess the media landscape based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (MDI) and support the implementation of its recommendations (A.3.1.1), provide technical support for the participative and inclusive elaboration of access to information law (A.3.1.2), build the capacity of media professionals, including women, on access to information legal instruments (A.3.1.3), strengthen the capacity and raise awareness of security officers on public order maintenance and freedom of expression and safety of journalists, including women-led community media (A.3.1.4) and support the establishment of a joint mechanism, between public order institutions and media organizations to monitor the safety of journalists (A.3.1.5).

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[14] Hujanen, J.; Dovbysh, O.; Jangdal, L. & Lehtisaari, K. (2021). Towards (Hyper)Local Public Sphere: Comparison of Civic Engagement across the Global North. In *Media and Communication* 9 (3). doi: 10.17645/mac.v9i3.3929

[15] UNESCO, 2020. *Safety of Journalists Covering Protests.* Available at: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374206

[16] https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000231305_eng

[17] UNESCO. *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*. Available at: https://en.unesco.org/un-plan-action-safety-journalists#:~:text=The%20UN%20Plan%20of%20Action,peace%2C%20democracy%20and%20development%20worldwide.

Output 3.2: Media professionals have enhanced skills and capacity to objectively investigate, prepare, and disseminate gender-sensitive nformation on subjects of public interest to ensure the public can meaningfully engage in ongoing political processes, namely on the electoral process

Both the media and the public are aware of the need to improve the media's capacity to report professionally and sensitively on elections and contribute to peace consolidation. It is necessary to improve the quality of training of journalists and provide them with greater protection to carry out investigative journalism. Journalists are receptive to training and existing programs run by potential beneficiaries are energetic and well attended. There is also broad acknowledgement in civil society that improving the capacities of the media is essential as social media plays an increasing influential role in shaping public discourses. Hate speech on social media goes unchallenged often due to limited accountability and oversight mechanisms. Increasingly social media is being used to stir up ethnic and religious tensions and heighten disagreements between political actors. Much of this comes from the diaspora and there are few options for controlling it beyond complaints to social media companies when messages violate their internal rules and regulations.

Key activities:

The project will support public, private and community media to provide discursive spaces, on political processes, involving CSOs, youth and women organizations as well as the Leadership Academy (A.3.2.1), build the capacity of RENARC to support community broadcasters' skills and competencies development on reporting techniques such as solution journalism (A.3.2.2), strengthen the capacity and raise awareness of media professionals on conflict-sensitive, gender-sensitive investigative, and solution journalisms (A.3.2.3) and support community media on quality and informative content production in local languages related to public interest matters, such as human rights and gender equality (A.3.2.4).

Output 3.3: Media, CSOs, public institutions, and youth leaders counter hate speech in both traditional and social media and contribute to an environment favorable for peaceful elections

During the next round of elections in Guinea-Bissau 2022 (legislative) and 2024 (presidential) it is vital to address media development and strengthen their capacity to tackle inflammatory reporting, and hate speech, ahead of what is expected to be a contentious political period that could undo efforts to promote stability, sustain peace, open civic space, and ensure the upholding of human rights. The experience gained from implementing the ongoing PBF project "Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech" in the context of the presidential election in The Gambia will inform interventions towards supporting media engagement for democratic processes in Guinea Bissau. A key focus will be on CSOs led by youth and those dedicated to supporting youth participation in political processes.

Key activities:

The project will support CSOs and youth organizations in establishing a participative and open mechanism for monitoring hate speech online and offline (A.3.3.1), and support the operation of a participative online fact-checking platform to tackle disinformation, misinformation, and hate speech (A.3.3.2), build the capacity of media professionals, from the public, private and community media, on fact-checking techniques and countering hate speech (A.3.3.3) and support media organizations to countering disinformation through fact-checking during the electoral period and dissemination of outputs online and offline.

b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'**

The theory of change is built on the assumption that the engagement and support of new actors in the public sphere is germane to an effective long-term stabilization process. These new actors include, among others: Rural women and disempowered citizens, youth, cultural groups, religious, traditional and local authorities (the "Regulos"), animist influencers and the private sector. The assumption is that with appropriate capacity building and support, vertical and horizontal dialogue among stakeholders around concrete policies is the best approach for fostering sustainable change. The key and priority ~~urgent~~ reforms are an opportunity for advancing confidence-building measures that will create renewed positive dynamics among the people, the political institutions, and the State, and allow for the approval of laws and effective implementation of reforms to guarantee stability. The effort is built on the following assumptions:

- If citizens are provided with levers to render public officials and political leaders accountable when policies do not meet their expectations, then a governance transformative mechanism can be put in place, supporting implementation of necessary reforms, in favor of peace and stability that will enable generating growth and development;

- If the Government and the Parliament receive political-dialogue and coordination support under the UN's lead, then an inclusive consultation processes for systemic reforms can take place, organs of sovereignty can build their capacities and a common understanding can be reached towards systemic reforms;

- If inclusive opportunities for political dialogue and capacity development are created with special reference to women and youth, as well as other relevant stakeholders, then the civil society can influence public policies and actively monitor State reforms, participate in decision-making and exercise pressure towards change;

- If high-level national actors, including political parties and their youth wings, jointly enhance their capacity in conflict resolution skills and techniques, including preventing violence during the electoral period, then a common understanding of challenges and solutions ahead can emerge and generate trust in the electoral process and open the space for a consensus on political reforms.

- if Civil Society Organizations strengthen their capacity to connect with its regional antennas and establish partnerships with CSOs based in the regions to develop common positions on priority reforms and monitor socio-economic stability, then common positions can emerge and be based on evidence gathered during monitoring activities.

- If CSO's positions on priority reforms and socio-economic stability are discussed with other relevant stakeholders, through multi-stakeholders' platforms, CSOs will be in a better position to contribute to the development of National Consensus.

- If spaces of dialogue on local democratic citizenship are created among state actors and communities, including CSOs and traditional and religious leaders to promote shared values and prepare the civic grounds for the upcoming elections, and priority reforms, this will contribute to social cohesion, valuing cultural diversity, strengthen the social fabric and build resilience to polarization discourses, notably during the electoral campaigns.

- If the national reconciliation topic is kept on the agenda, more awareness will be fostered to ensure that political elite will not return to the dark days when political killings were part and parcel of the political game and a better understanding of the past, including past political

crimes will provide knowledge mechanisms to address open wounds and this will contribute to, peace and stability and enable development.

- If institutions in charge of public orders are sensitized and security officers' capacity reinforced on how to maintain public order with due diligence to Women and Younger girls as well as other vulnerable groups while guaranteeing safety of journalists and freedom of expression; if government is supported to engage in legal reform to guarantee gender friendly the right to information; then there will be a decrease in the number of harassment and attacks against journalists, and the latter will safely engage in independent reporting of any issues of public interests to foster informed civic engagement among population.

- If media professionals including at national and community, level acquire the skills and competencies for solution journalism, that is participated by Women young girls, providing open and inclusive discursive spaces, and investigative journalism, then media will engage in the production of reliable report that foster public understanding, trust, consensus-building, civic-engagement and prevent conflicts.

- If media professionals, CSOs, including Women led media institutions, CSOs, youth and women organizations, are supported to monitor and counter hate speech online and offline, then there will be limited prevalence and proliferation of divisive speeches which will contribute to an environment favorable for peaceful and inclusive elections.

This theory of change envisions two possible scenarios one in which the political impasse continues, and efforts will have to go toward crisis intervention. But the theory of change also assumes that

- if a modicum of political will in favor of stability in the political environment, the political stalemate and impasse can be overcome through better planned and coordinated efforts.
- If the engagement between political actors is well managed and a positive experience for them and if the new actors can be properly supported and organized to enter the public space in a meaningful and effective way, then the tractions derived from increased confidence and renewed trust between high level political actors and between political actors and citizens for systemic policy reforms could be generated and lead to not only to progress on the reforms but, improved relationships that are key to long term stability.
- If support is given to coordinate ongoing peacebuilding activities through the creation of a platform for dialogue where recommendations from different initiatives lead by CSOs can be systematized and discussed with national authorities and political parties, and if the implementation of agreed strategies is properly monitored, this could create a new dynamic for the government engagement with the different sectors of Guinea-Bissau society.

c) **Project result framework**

See **Annex B**

d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** –

The project will enable a coordinated approach to creating an environment conducive to peaceful elections, while at the same time contributing to forge a post-electoral consensus on priority reforms the political crisis and as soon as the situation allows, quickly and effectively move to the development and implementation of systemic reforms essential to long-term stability.

Outcome 1, output 1.1. targets political parties and political parties' youth wings.
In the pre-electoral period, the project will support the organization of a high-level workshop on prevention of electoral violence (tentatively in October 2022), which will provide the space and capacity to enable an inter-party dialogue and the development of an action plan to ensure peaceful

elections. The project will also support the implementation of some recommendations from the high-level dialogue and/or elements of the action plan; it also expected that following the workshop, a code of conduct on the legislative elections can be developed by CSOs and agreed to by all political parties. Following the High-Level workshop, the project will support training on Dialogue and Mediation directed at the political parties' youth wings, through the Youth Political Parties' Forum (to be conducted in early November). During the training, recommendations from the High-Level workshop and the action plan for peaceful elections will be discussed; it is also expected that the training will provide the space for a dialogue on the political participation of youth. After the legislative elections, the project will support the institutionalization of a political parties' platform/forum where common issues related to the political parties can be discussed, such as the Political Parties Law, the functioning of the ethics commission of the ANP, and the political participation of women, including the revision of the parity law. Civil Society Organizations those that were particular active in the development of the parity law will be supported to engage with political parties.

Outcome 1, output 1.2. targets Civil Society Organizations

During the pre-electoral period, the project will support CSOs engagement in ensuring a peaceful environment for elections, while also preparing the grounds for post-electoral stability. In particular, the project will support the implementation of joint activities discussed during the Dialogue and Mediation Workshop held in Uaque, Mansoa from 23-26 june 2022, which brough together 23 CSO Concertation Space, including from the Movimento da Sociedade Civil that has left the Concertation Space in 2021. After the elections, the project will support Bissau based CSOs' efforts to coordinate with their focal points and other CSOs based in the region to engage in joint activities to advocate for public policies that contribute to post-electoral stability. The project will also support CSOs, namely WANEP, to contribute to regional early warning systems.

Outcome 1, output 1.3 targets support to UNOWAS and RC office good office's role

Throughout the implementation of the project, project staff will provide support, as requested, to UNOWAS and RC Office good offices.

Outcome 2, targets organs of sovereignty, public administration and civil society organizations, including those constituencies that have been previously excluded from political dialogue.

Coordinating efforts during the first phase of the project, and during the development of the proposal for the second phase, resulted in a tentative timeline for implementation of Outcome 2 (see annex 1). In the implementation of outcome 2, the project will incorporate the usual partners as well as an expanded network to the local and regional level, to ensure rural residents are part of an inclusive processes. At the local and regional level, it will seek to consolidate established rural networks on the mainland: Gabu, Cacheu, Bafata, Oio, Tombali and Quinara Regions and support the establishment of local multi-stakeholder platforms in 5 sectors (Gabu, Bissora, Buba, Bafatá, and Bolama). Thus, marginalized or excluded stakeholders, with dedicated inclusion of young girls will be engaged and given the skills and opportunity to participate in a visible, and transparent manner to ensure that their interests are reflected and included in the reforms.

In so doing, the project will also contribute to changing the political and institutional culture in Guinea-Bissau towards greater inclusivity of women, youth and other populations in the country's stability and thus strengthen its resilience to crises. For this, the project will prioritize the Leadership Academy, taking advantage of existing leadership development institutions in the country like the Ubuntu Academy.

The project will build on the results and lessons learnt from the previous project on "Political Dialogue and National Reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau" and the first phase of the "political Stabilization Project" and will bring together key national political stakeholders, organs of sovereignty and the civil society to enable engagement and dialogue.

A national agenda for reforms implementation will generate a coordination mechanism to enhance collaborative leadership and dialogue between the three branches of power. Coordinated monitoring activities undertaken by the different CSO-led observatories and monitor mechanisms will support the collection, analysis, and report on the implementation of national priorities and reforms. The data will be used to inform constructive government – CSO dialogue on national priorities and reforms implementation.

Outuput 2.2 targets new agents and connectors of change.
With the establishment of the Leadership Academy and the development of four of its curricula, the second phase of the project will continue to support its consolidation in terms of ownership and sustainability alongside with National School of Administration (ENA), but also develop a new training curricula on Conflict Analysis and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) with gender sensitive lens, the launch of the online training on basic course on Leadership and the Leadership Academy website.

Training on Conflict Analysis and ADR to Youth leaders, including women (conducted by trainers of the Leadership Academy, support by a senior consultant. A strategic plan for leadership Academy will be developed to ensure that it can provide to the country a possibility of changing narratives into a stable politically, peaceful government by creating a network of leaders and agents of change with special focus on women, who can work together to sustain peace and create a path to long-term inclusive and sustainable development.

Outcome 3 targets Media and other CSOs

Media structures including those women led will be engaged to ensure journalists' increased capacity to inform the public about the reforms at the various stages. Youth organizations will be mobilized to engage in media, including community media, led discursive spaces. Gender perspective will be reflected in all aspects of the interventions.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP Implementing partners: National People's Assembly (ANP), Ministry of National Education and Higher Education - National Public Administration School (ENA) and the National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP) and the National Public Library), Ministry of Territorial Administration, Local administration (5 pilot sectors), Political Parties, Youth Political	2,157,397.65	Donor government Core PBF	Bissau	60	UNDP has ha governance unit that will support the project, especially at the launch stage to ensure TOR for staff are done and project staff is hired

Parties Forum, CSOs Consultation Space and other key CSOs for the implementation of this project (RENAJ, Movimento Nacional da Sociedade Civil, Tiniguena, Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos, REMPSECAO, Women's Council, Women´s Lawyers Association and Ubuntu Academy)					
Recipient Organization: UNFPA Implementing partners: Youth Political Parties' Forum National Youth Institute National Forum on Youth and Population Ubuntu Academy Guinea Bissau Fundacao Ana Pereira			Bissau Gabu Bafata, Quinara, Tombali, Bolama, Bijagos		UNFPA has assigned one part time NOB to enable effective implementation and will support with in-house M&E specialist
Recipient Organization: UNESCO Implementing partners: UNESCO National Commission Media Consortium (CMICS) Trade Union of Journalists and Media Technicians (SINJOTECS), National Network of Community Radios and TV in Guinea-Bissau (RENARC), Association of Women Professionals in Social Communication (AMPROCS), Cellule Norbert Zongo pour le Journalisme d'Investigation en Afrique de l'Ouest (CENOZO); Réseau Interafricain pour les Femmes, Médias, Genre et Développement (FAMEDEV);		Donor Governement MTPF PBF	Non-resident Agency	80	UNESCO has a Regional Adviser for communication and information with expertise in media development, media law reform, and security officers training who will oversee the project

UNDP

UNDP will serve as the lead RUNO for the project and will ensure coherence and partnership in activity implementation jointly with (UNIOGBIS), UNESCO, WFP and UNFPA across the outcomes, outputs and activities.

UNDP has been operating in Guinea-Bissau for more than 40 years in the areas of democratic governance, inclusive growth and sustainable development. Currently composed by 60 staff members, including programme and operations staff, the country office has been able to successfully implement many joint programs as well as donor basket funds, such as the recent elections basket

fund with contributions from more than 10 donors. Between 2014 and 2017, UNDP annual budget allocations to support Guinea-Bissau's development initiatives have been approximately USD 27,500,500, with annual delivery rates of 79.9 per cent (2014), 83.4 per cent (2015) and 85.4 per cent (2016). UNDP has been the recipient of approximately 75% of PBF money allocated to Guinea-Bissau over the past 10 years. UNDP has also been acting as operating agent of non-resident agencies and is the host of the PBF Secretariat in the country.

The Governance Unit of UNDP will oversee the operational aspects of the project to ensure that it is compliant with corporate management policies and procedures. This Unit is engaged to support government efforts to strengthen the national institutions and participatory democracy to stabilize Guinea-Bissau. The core of the UNDP contributions in this regard are: (a) judicial reforms, including access to quality services; (b) supporting civil society participation in democratic processes and economic governance, and development of the capacity of the National People's Assembly to play its oversight and control role; c) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration, including extension of state services at the local level; and (d) strengthening electoral cycle systems in order to deliver on robust, transparent electoral exercises.

~~During the Transition period, UNDP and UNIOGBIS will both lead on the substantive design and implementation of the project, building on UNIOGBIS experience leading on the 2 previous national dialogue projects. UNDP and UNIOGBIS will benefit from multi-faceted technical support provided by UNIOGBIS substantive components (political affairs, gender, public information, human rights, and CDTOC) and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and UNOWAS. UNIOGBIS is headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General i.e. (SRSG) for Guinea-Bissau, while the RC is responsible for the United Nations country team (UNCT). The mission has a staff capacity of 140 civilians, 13 Police Advisers, 2 Military and 3 Government-Provided Personnel. The regular budget approved for the mission in 2016-2017 amounted to USD 36,250,600, excluding USD 400,000 in extra-budgetary resources allocated to the Mission by DPA.~~

~~After the withdrawal of UNIOGBIS, UNDP no longer counts with the above-mentioned support related to UNIOGBIS.~~

UNFPA

The UNFPA Guinea-Bissau Country Office, established in the country since 1979, is managed by a Resident Representative. In addition to the Representative and his personal assistant, the office has five technical staff, including one international, three operations and three support staff. Total funds available to UNFPA for 2019 are USD 869,508 from regular resources and USD 1,210,381 from other resources. From 2009 to 2012, UNFPA managed an MDG Achievement Fund for "Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau" in a partnership with UNDP, UN Women UNODC, for a total amount of USD 3,854,817, of which UNFPA managed USD 226,305. From 2013 to 2018, UNFPA coordinated the H4+ initiative, a "Global initiative for maternal and child mortality reduction" in a partnership with WHO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNAIDS, Government and NGOs. The amount approved for UNFPA was USD 3,334,935. for a total amount of USD 6,900,000. Since 2013, UNFPA participate in the FGM Joint Programmed, in a partnership with UNICEF. The 2019 budget is USD 233,645 for UNFPA.   Currently, through a PBF project of USD 1,775,482, to promote women and youth political participation, the approved amount for UNFPA is USD 687,955.

UNFPA has chaired both the United Nations Thematic Group for HIV and the United Nations Thematic Group for Gender two times each. UNFPA typically supports the Government of Guinea-Bissau among which the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Protection, through its Institute for Women and Children, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Youth and the Institute of Youth to coordinate activities with various organizations, NGOs, youth networks and associations.

With specialist staff qualified in diverse areas of expertise especially Youth and Gender specialists, data collection, analysis and management expert, an M&E Officer and a Communications Officer,

UNFPA is prepared to support effective youth and women participation and data collection efforts by the observatory, specifically as well as the other activities of the project. UNFPA aims to support women and youth, with dedicated focus to young girls' organizations to be heard in the process of legal reforms and to actively participate with suggestions and recommendations in all matters concerning their contribution to the stabilization of the country. In the current PBF supported project, UNFPA is charged with creating a youth platform of the political parties that will be an important stakeholder in this project. UNFPA is also backstopped by a regional office and headquarters incorporating several advisers and specialists, including for youth, gender and M&E components. With this support, UNFPA will be an important partner on all aspect of project, especially regarding youth engagement and data collection.

WFP (first phase)
WFP's current Country Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024 approved by the Executive Board on 14 June 2019 started in July 2019. It contributes to three outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) and is aligned with Government priorities identified in the strategic and operational plan for 2015–2025, also known as *Terra Ranke*. Built on widely consulted and extensively inclusive Zero Hunger Strategic Review conducted by the Government supported by WFP in 2018 as well as lessons learned from previous WFP programmes, the Country Strategic Plan promotes government and community ownership of an integrated, multi-sector social protection approach to treat and prevent stunting, improve nutrition and food security for primary school children and shock-prone vulnerable households, strengthen resilience of smallholders and strengthen national capacity food security and nutrition.

People assisted through the Strategic Plan include approximately 60% of primary school children enrolled in all eight regions; undernourished and/or stunted children aged 6-59 months in three regions with stunting rates over 30%; undernourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment and their families; and vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth. WFP provides food and cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, M&E and supply chain support for sustainable achievement of SDG 2 by the Government.

The Country Strategic Plan with USD61.6 million approved budget has five strategic outcomes: (i) Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks; (ii) School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year; (iii) Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024; (iv) Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024; and (v) National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.

The WFP country office, established in 1974 in Guinea-Bissau, is currently staffed by 2 international staff, 36 national staff and 2 international consultants led by a Representative and Country Director. Areas of functional expertise comprise strategic planning and management, policy advisory, evidence generation and technical assistance on food security and nutrition, capacity strengthening, resilience, vulnerability assessment and mapping, M&E, and supply chain. The operation is supported by experienced officers and support staff of communications, finance, budget, human resources information technology and administration. A trained gender focal point ensures consistency with corporate strategies and best practices. At regional and headquarters level, senior specialists provide technical support and oversight to all functional areas, as well as cross-cutting support in accountability, evidence generation, gender, and innovation.

WFP chairs the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) UN Network and Inter-agency Humanitarian Working Group in Guinea-Bissau, hosts Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System and participates in the Government and development partners sector coordination groups in agriculture and food

security, education, health and nutrition and social protection. In coordination with the Government and African Union, WFP has completed a Cost of Hunger Analysis that quantifies long-term economic impacts of chronic malnutrition. WFP has completed KAP study in nutrition to formulate a strategy for social behaviour change communication and is preparing for piloting real-time digital nutrition monitoring system, award-winning SCOPE/CODA.

WFP partners with Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry; Economy and Finance; Education; Public Health, Woman, Family and Social Protection; Interior and signed Letter of Understanding for its Country Strategic Plan, 2019 – 2014. WFP looks forward to an opportunity to empower rural women, 30% of the population, and unleash their potentials to contribute to reforms, confidence and peacebuilding. It is high time to liberate rural women from traditional norms and practices that kept them enslaved for too long away from economic and political participation speaking with their voice.

UNESCO

Having been working in the field of freedom of expression, media independence and pluralism for close to 40 years, UNESCO is the UN leading organization in promoting freedom of expression, ensuring the safety of journalists, and combating disinformation, misinformation and hate speech offline and online. In Guinea-Bissau, UNESCO has supported media professional trade union in promoting press freedom, build their capacity in tackling disinformation related to COVID-19 over the past two years. UNESCO is the custodian agency for implementing the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2012), with specific actions (capacity building, awareness-raising among others) towards women journalists and female media workers that face offline and online attacks, putting their safety at risk. In cooperation with partners such as the International Police Association (IPA), UNESCO also sensitizes security forces on the importance of establishing a good level of communication and transparency with the media, as well as the advantages of constructing professional relationships with journalists. Building these relationships can also help keep the population informed during critical periods such as elections. Regarding fact-checking and investigative journalism skills, UNESCO has developed tools to help train journalists on investigative media reporting, fake news, and disinformation. UNESCO is one of the lead agencies in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action to combat Hate Speech. It collaborates with CENOZO, Africa-Check and International Fact Checking Network (IFCN) to build national capacity of media organizations and professionals to address disinformation.

b) **Project management and coordination**

A professional Project Manager (PM) P-4 International with a solid specialization in project management and a background in inclusive and gender-sensitive peacebuilding and political dialogue will be recruited to lead the project.

~~The PM will be co-located at UNIOGBIS/PAS (50 per cent of his/her time) and UNDP (50 per cent) until mid-2020 and then completely at UNDP.~~

The PM will report to the Head of Governance unit at UNDP who will contribute 20% of his or her time to this project. The DRR will contribute 10% to oversight and high-level engagement with the political actors and the RR will contribute 5%-10% of his time to this project, as needed, focusing on the sensitive political engagements, and addressing bottlenecks. These contributions are not covered by the project.

The project will have the following coordinating structures:

- **Project team**, composed of project staff of each recipient organization, with monthly meetings to inform PBF Secretariat on updates on the project's work plan and mitigate risks and delays in implementation. And quarterly coordination meetings with all PBF-funded projects.

- **Project Steering Committee**, composed of the project team and external/implementing partners, and direct beneficiaries' representatives. Meetings every four months to engage and inform stakeholders on project planning and implementation, as an accountability mechanism.

- **Project board**, composed of all signatories of the Project Document (senior staff of each recipient agency, the RC and, the Government), which should meet on a needs basis to approve major changes in the project and provide strategic guidance, when needed.

The day-to-day management of this joint project rests with the Project Manager hired by UNDP. The recruitment will be done as per applicable UN rules. The PM will have responsibility on project implementation, including providing technical guidance on substantive aspects, ensuring effective coordination among the RUNOs, and implementing partners, and supervising external personnel contracted by the project. This will include:

- Ensuring the coordination of project activities with international partners in all areas relevant to the project
- Engage with high level actors within state institutions, political parties, the diplomatic corps and CSOs, and develop synergies among them and with the project.
- Support the design and facilitation of national multi-stakeholder processes, those envisaged in Outcome 1, output 1.1 and Outcome 2.

The PM will coordinate and manage the overall intervention and shall coordinate the necessary support for the implementation of the PBF project, responding to UNESCO, UNFPA, and to UNDP, as well as to UNCT when necessary.

The PM will coordinate the project team composed of:

- A UNDP Programme Analyst (NOB) responsible for the operational management of the project, including administrative and financial aspects in accordance with existing corporate rules, including reporting, financial management, and procurement of goods and services. The Programme Associate will be hired and shall be able to operate as UNDP staff member, mastering accounting and administration according of UNDP Finance and Procurement departments. This position will be charged 100% to the project.
- A UNDP Programme Analyst (NOB) responsible for implementing the strategy for long term capacity building through the Leadership Academy and CMICS. The long-term approach to capacity building proposed in the second phase of the project requires a full-time Programme Analyst for the implementation of activities aimed at enhancing the capacity of high-level actors for effective and inclusive inter-party, intra-party dialogue, and multi-stakeholders' dialogues and ensuring the Leadership Academy has the capacity to replicate such trainings in the future. The Programme Analyst will also work with the Leadership Academy to continue delivering its basic curricula and promote the creation of agents of change. This position will be supported by UNDP until January 2023 and charged 100% to the project thereafter. The UNDP Program

Analyst will be responsible for ensuring project continuity until the PM and UNDP Programme Associated are recruited, including organizing their recruitment process.

- A UNDP Peacebuilding Outreach and Engagement Specialist (International UNV) to support ongoing peacebuilding projects with the deployment of a multi-channel largely outreach and engagement strategy to increase the national, regional and international awareness of the objectives and role of UNDP PBF projects in Guinea Bissau; and dissemination of key messages from PBF projects activities and results to different stakeholders, making them accessible for different audiences and amplifying the partnerships network and opportunities. This position will be covered on a 50-50% basis from both above mentioned projects, under the budget for project management (monitoring and communication).

- A UNFPA Assistant Project Analyst, SB5 who will work on a full-time basis on the project team to enable the inclusion of the agency' added value and will also support the implementation of all activities under the direction of the PM not just the ones to which the agencies contribute directly.

- A UNESCO International UNV or Associate Project officer with specialization in media development, who will work under the authority of the Advisor for Communication and Information of the UNESCO Regional Office for West Africa (Sahel). The International UNV or Associate Project Officer will coordinate and manage all UNESCO activities and will have responsibility on UNESCO activities implementation, including effective coordination with UNDP and UNFPA staff involved in the project, and implementing partners.

The PM, with support of the PBF Secretariat, will support the development of the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, including data gathering and analysis and will identify problems and issues to be addressed. The PM shall propose corrective actions, coordinate the activities of all involved implementing partners, supervise and ensure that activities correspond to project goals; verify and measure indicators for appropriate monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The modality of implementation utilizing grants to civil society organizations will be utilized, according to the circumstance. This modality enables easier management and procurement and favors national ownership and appropriation but must follow UNDP rules and regulations. Where necessary ad-hoc consultancies will be planned at project development level.

c) **Risk management**

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Rise of political tensions during the pre-electoral period, creating delays in the election date	**High**	**High**	The project will promote entry-points for a political dialogue during the pre-electoral period

Electoral management bodies are not able to establish themselves as credible and independent leading to contested elections	**High**	**High**	The project will promote entry-points for a political dialogue during the pre-electoral period
Political parties are not able to organize their congress and participate in the legislative election	**Medium**	**High**	The project will promote entry-points for a political dialogue during the pre-electoral period
Freedom of speech is not ensured, in particular during the electoral campaign	**Medium**	**High**	The project will work with the government and media to ensure freedom of speech is guaranteed
~~Persistence of the current political crisis and~~ After the legislative elections the institutional stalemate at the National Assembly remains (lack of 2/3 majority at the National Assembly to approve the legal reforms)	High	High	The project will ensure that the reforms are addressed in an inclusive and participatory manner by different stakeholders. In particular, the project will work with political parties on the advancement of political reforms. ~~The project will support the UNOWAS/RCto undertake a coordination role with international partners, to facilitate understanding among political actors on the implementation of the Conakry Agreement~~
Persistent lack of will of the Government and concerned political stakeholders to implement Systemic reforms,	High	High	Support to creation of tools, including dialogue platforms and monitoring systems, to be used by civil society to leverage influence with Government officials and politicians on key reforms
Lack of coordination between organs of sovereignty for reform implementation and conflicts of power attributions between the President and Prime Minister	Medium	High	Ensure coordination and technical support to organs of sovereignty as well as promoting dialogue initiatives to overcome blockages.
Lack of capacity of the empowered CSOs and related network to be able to effectively exercise levers at socio-political level for	High	High	Ensure coordination, technical support and capacity development and support with external consultancies for

ensuring an environment conducive to legislative elections and implementing and monitoring the State reforms			strengthening management skills
Lack of responsiveness of the targeted stockholders within the sensitization activities for gender equality in political dialogue, reconciliation, mediation, and participation in decision-making	High	High	Ensure wider gender inclusive opportunities and capacity development
Military intervention in politics	Medium	High	Ensure the support of ECOWAS and democratic institutions by the UN system in the Country the reinforcement of possible use of preventive action and verbal alerts, by national stakeholders and international partners, against politically motivated violence
Transition from UNIOGBIS to Country Team and how this will affect capacities of the UN to engage with high level national authorities	Medium	Medium	UN Agencies already have access to high level authorities but the UNIOGOBIS PAS will ensure proper introductions to enable effective engagement with high level actors
Insufficient Resources for the Reforms	High	High	Prioritize the reforms undertaken
Insufficient resources for a Leadership Academy as envisioned	High	High	UNDP is committed to raising additional funds to ensure that this effort has a more permanent impact. UNDP will consolidate the Leadership Academy and will create partnerships and synergies with other programs in the areas of governance, environment conservation and other areas as judged pertinent, aiming at its financial and technical sustainability.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted at different stages and with different methodologies. Annual workplans (AWP) and a M&E plan will have to be approved by the project team and main national partners and shared with PBF.

Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the UNDP Programme Analyst with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau, will prepare a detailed M&E plan based on the AWP for the Project Coordination Team. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities every six months to support reporting requirement and data collection activities, based on the adjacent Results Framework. Surveys and Community Based Monitoring will be used where feasible.

A baseline study has been developed during phase one, and a final phase 1 evaluation, combined with an endline study was already advertised. The results of the evaluation and endline study will serve to update the current baseline for the project and will provide data for adapting phase 2 capacity building and engagement strategies to the experience, capacity, and gaps of different stakeholder groups. The TOR for the evaluation and endline study were launched in July 2022.

The UNDP Programme Analyst will be responsible for ensuring data collection from project activities, in close consultation with partners, and will coordinate regular monitoring activities with the Project Coordination Team. In collaboration with the Project Coordinator and the UNDP M&E specialist, the PBF M&E Specialist will work with the UN M&E Group and project implementers to regularly review and propose adjustments, as necessary, to the Results Framework so that it remains complementary to the UNPAF, UNSDCF and other UN strategic documents.

As the project RUNO, UNDP will be ultimately responsible for complying with all narrative and financial reporting requirements established by both the PBF and the JPSC, in additional to any internal agency reporting requirements. The Project Manager, operating at UNDP level with the support of the project staff from UNESCO and UNFPA, will produce narrative and financial reports, in coordination with project substantive leads and UNDP, respectively, for the approval of the Project Coordination Team. UNFPA's M&E Officer will support the project's M&E efforts. The Project Manager with the support of the UNDP Programme Analyst will also prepare and submit one consolidated Annual Work Plan to the Project Coordination Team by 31 January for each year of the project.

The project also operates within the substantive framework of the UNPAF Outcome Group on Governance (OG1), for which there is a Joint Program Management Committee and a Steering Committee (JPSC) that brings together senior United Nations and Government officials. Project results will also be reported through this mechanism.

The project plans to reserve a substantial portion of the budget (6%) for monitoring, evaluation, and communication activities. The project plans will make use of the PBF M&E expert to assist with the establishment of a regular monitoring and evaluation system, including data collection tools and field visit templates. These will be fine-tuned and implemented in collaboration with national partners, under the responsibility of the project's operational unit.

The monitoring and evaluation framework will have two objectives: 1) monitor program performance and effectiveness of the project through the collection and analysis of relevant and timely monitoring data but also; 2) support program management and eventually, if necessary, readjustment of project planning. Monitoring activities will consist of regular and joint site visits to verify, among other things, the progress of the project and the achievement of the targets set in the logical framework, semiannual and annual activity reports, preparation of periodic progress reports, documentation of good and innovative practices during the implementation of the project and the search for synergies between the different project components.

An Independent Evaluation of the Project will be commissioned at the end of the project. A total of 50,000 USD has been set aside for that purpose. An external final evaluation will verify the

effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability of the project. An experience capitalization document will draw lessons learned from the initiative and make specific recommendations directed at national authorities to strengthen inclusive policy formulation in Guinea-Bissau.

In addition, the PBF Secretariat in Bissau, will support the project team by providing quality assurance of PBF support, technical advice on peacebuilding issues and methodologies and by ensuring and facilitating the coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the PBF portfolio, including of this project.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

Project exit strategy is linked to the UN Transition strategy in Guinea-Bissau and the drawdown of UNIOGBIS and based on the transfer of capacity from UNIOGBIS to UNDP Governance Unit part of this project. The project sustainability will be ensured by the enhanced capacities of UNCT in Political Dialogue and Reconciliation, within the regular funded activities of the UNDP Governance Unit. Nothing in this project document will or should be construed as any impediment to the timely and effective drawdown, closure, and liquidation of UNIOGBIS.

The transition and reconfiguration of the United Nations presence in Guinea-Bissau, which ensued following the UN Security Council resolution 2458 (Feb. 2019), that renewed UNIOGBIS mandate by one year and effective 1 March 2019; endorsed Secretary-General's recommendations presented in his Special Report S/2018/1086 of 6 December 2018, which outlined three distinct phases of transition process and prospective closure of UNIOGBIS by 31 December 2020.

Following a Transition Workshop held in Bissau (April 2019), a draft Mission transition calendar was established; drawdown of some personnel kicked started and budget cuts incorporated in the 2020 Mission's budget. The transition workshop recommended key tasks for to UN presence in Guinea-Bissau to undertaken, notably, development of a transition plan that is integrated into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) process.

After this transition period, the capacity assessment for UNCT and key partners, Government institutions and partners will be enhanced, and they will take-over implementation of peacebuilding priorities, to prevent relapse into conflict. The following assumptions are considered to ensure sustainability of political dialogue and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau after project conclusion:

- The Peacebuilding Fund will continue financing the joint efforts of the National Government and the UN system for peace, stability and development;
- The Resident Coordinator Office will be reinforced, throughout the Transition Process, in its technical capacity to effectively coordinate and timely allow implementation of the transition of the UN presence in the country;
- Conflict analysis and identification of residual peacebuilding priorities and UN benchmarks for the transition will be carried out by UNDP-Governance,
- UNCT capacity in a post-mission scenario and after the end of the proposed project will be ensured by UN regular funding for continuing implementation and monitor of the systemic reforms;
- A resource mobilization strategy to support implementation of key peacebuilding tasks and capacities required by UNCT, UNOWAS and other partners will take place.
- Communication and partnership engagement strategies, as well as and operational activities to ensure good communication will take place during transition and ensured after project closure.

The project's exit strategy, beyond the transition, will also be based on the results and lessons learned gathered from this and the previous project's evaluation and UNPD's strategic plans. The exit strategy will be forged based on key national and UN strategic documents such as SDG acceleration

plans. The ultimate hope is that the project will build internal technical capacities in inclusive, consultative policy design and implementation within the ANP.

Furthermore, consolidation of the project's achievements will be ensured and reinforced through future interventions in the country. It will provide continuous support to partners and beneficiaries, building on improved capacities and experience. The project can be an entry point for donors wishing to support governance issues. In this regard the Leadership Academy that is advanced with the seed money in this program and additional funds from UNDP is part of UNDP on-going capacity development strategy for Guinea-Bissau. Results on progress will also be shared with the UN Security Council, the UN Peacebuilding Commission, DPPA and international donors, including the P5.

With a view to strengthening the sustainability of the project, in the second phase, a parallel emphasis is put on building national capacity to promote dialogue and master alternative conflict resolution tools, while also localizing these capacities in national education institutions, young girls and women led groups/associations/organizations, through cascading the trainings on conflict analysis and alternative dispute resolution. Training of trainers (ToTs) and joint trainings at the Leadership Academy will be central to ensure the country's renewed leadership, where young girls and women are nurtured to take lead, is equipped with effective tools that will enable them to negotiate and dialogue effectively on key issues and reach consensus on solutions that would ensure stability and peaceful resolution of political crises/impasses.

The Leadership Academy is developing a network of leaders, with targeted inclusion of Women and Young girls, who can work together to sustain peace and create a path to long-term inclusive and sustainable development. Supporting Civil Society Organizations' capacity to monitor public policies and promote evidence-based dialogue on public policies and community resilience contributes to achieving a national consensus on priority reforms, but also provides the tools for other initiatives where common positions need to be found. All these initiatives will contribute to develop a critical mass of leaders, equipped with the necessary skills to jointly reflect, and use shared tools to analyze the political situation in the country and the opportunities existing for conflict and dispute resolution in selected issue-areas and themes through negotiation (integrative), mediation and dialogue. A Strategic Plan of Leadership Academy will be developed to ensure the sustainability, which include the development of international and national partnership. It is expected that National School of Administration (ENA) will be able to ensure the continuity of the leadership academy though partnerships with other development partners and become a reference center for partners investing in strengthening leadership skills in Guinea-Bissau. Apart from that and to ensure its financial sustainability, ENA will provide a package of training offer on Leadership thematic to different private and public institutions, including international organizations, NGOs as part of ongoing process of ownership and sustainability.

Implementing the project in close coordination with other international partners, in particular ECOWAS and the EU is also a key element for the project success and sustainability. On the one side, a common international partners' strategy and approach to support dialogue initiatives amplifies the impact of interventions towards political stability, on the other side, it minimizes the competition for funds that in some instances has hindered the capacity of national actors, in particular civil society organizations, to work together.

IV.   Project budget

Funds will be divided into five tranches for UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

The PM will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of the project. Each agency will be responsible for the management of their funds. In terms of financial obligations with staff, the project will require the following staffing configuration:

- ~~1 Project Manager P3 International split between UNIOGBIS and UNDP for 24 months~~
- ~~1 Finance & Admin Assistant at UNDP for 24 months~~
- ~~Half-time IUNV (Peacebuilding Outreach and Engagement Specialist) for the remaining duration of the project~~
- ~~2 SCs – Half -time from WFP and full time for UNFPA for 24 months.~~

- 1 Programme Manager P4 International at UNDP for 30 months
- 1 Programme Analyst (NOB) at UNDP for 24 months
- 1 Programme Analyst (NOB) at UNDP for 30 months
- 1 Half time IUNV (Peacebuilding Outreach and Engagement Specialist) for 30 months
- 1 IUNV or Associate Project Officer at UNESCO, for 30 months
- 1 UNFPA Assistant Project Analyst, SB5 for UNFPA for 30 months

Total Personnel are higher than the recommended 20%, these funds are necessary because the country has very little installed capacity in the subject matter and the UN agencies do not have staff that they can redirect to the project. Furthermore, the project requires a mix of technical expertise and skills required for engaging both high-level political actors, and civil society organizations. It is also crucial to ensure the continuity of the work to create the necessary trust with national stakeholders. t is very difficult to find people with requisite skills who speak Portuguese and are willing to move to GB for a 2-year commitment. Although listed as a family duty station the schools in GB are not viable and most families have to relocate to Dakar. Bissau is classified as a hardship post Category E with irregular distribution of electricity and water.

Apart from management costs, the project will include

For the first phase:
Apart from management costs, the project will include
- Personnel Costs USD $559,000.00 + half time IUNV $19408.42 (from June 2020 to January 2021)
- Direct Operational costs at 6% is approximately $ $67,876.92
- Indirect support costs 7% is approximately $ $130,841.12
- M&E Costs at 6% is approximately $110,000.00
- Gender Marker at 24% is approximately $ $472,020.87

For the second phase
- Personnel Costs USD $915,000.00 + half time IUNV $60,000/$954.953
- 1 Programme Manager P4 International at UNDP for 30 months: $616,306
- 1 Programme Analyst (NOB) at UNDP for 30 months: $137,378
- 1 Programme Analyst-(NOB) at UNDP for 24 months- $109,902 (UNDP will assure the funds will be allocated for the remaining six months, after a further review of the expenses and budget revision)
- 1 UNFPA Assistant Project Analyst, SB5 for UNFPA for 30 months: $83.000
- 1 IUNV or Associate Project Officer at UNESCO, for 30 months: $105,000
- Direct Operational costs at 6% is approximately $103,000
- Indirect support costs 7% is approximately $ 164,220
- M&E Costs at 6% is approximately $$153,000.00
- Gender Marker at 33,8% is approximately $ 849 901,00

Funds will be disbursed in five tranches. For the first phase, funds will be divided into three tranches for UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon

completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. For the second phase, two additional tranches will be disbursed upon the expenditure of 75% of the fourth tranche. Release of the 5th tranche will require expenditure of 75% of the 4th tranche and (a) AWP& updated budget, M&E plan, and baseline studies developed and approved by the Secretariat; (b) Project team fully on board.

See Excel budget **Annex D, Options A and B** for Further details.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question $ 849 901,00	Yes	No	Comment
Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission		X	
Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	Too Early to identify sites of regional consultation
Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?		X	The human resources budget is higher than 20%. Th is justified in the budget session: having in consideration the mix of technical expertise and ski required for engaging both with high-level politica actors, and civil society organizations. It is also crucial to ensure the continuity of the work to create the necessary trust with national stakeholders.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment, and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		UNDP will provide support to project implementati trough the governance cluster

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. For the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost's extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency, and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report **Q1 expenses** (January to March)
31 July	Report **Q2 expenses** (January to June)
31 October	Report **Q3 expenses** (January to September)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have enough time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

➢ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation

➢ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, to receive subsequent funding tranches)

➢ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant

➢ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

➢ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[18]

➢ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought

➢ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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[18] Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
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 **(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)** **(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)**		~~Outcome Indicator 1 a; # of attempted coups per election cycle diminishes~~	~~Media reports~~	
		~~Baseline:1 Since 2014~~		
		~~Last election cycle~~		
		Outcome Indicator 1: Level of trust among political and social actors increased	**Perception surveys applied in 3 different moments**	
		Baseline: TBD		
		Target: 70%		
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: ~~Government adheres to and fulfils commitments outlined in the Conakry international peace agreement~~	-	-
		Outcome Indicator 2: Number of Reform Laws approved by the ANP which contain inputs from CSO stakeholders	**Observation of the national political and political/legislative developments, mainly in terms of submission to discussion (and approval) at the Parliament**	
		Baseline: 0 Reforms of the Conakry Agreement		
		Target: 2 reform laws approved by Parliament contain input from CSO Stakeholder		
	~~Outputs 1.1: Support ECOWAS-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader dialogue~~			

	Outputs 1.1: Enhanced capacity of political actors for effective and inclusive inter-party, intra-party dialogue, and multi-stakeholders' dialogues			
	Activity 1.1.1: Support national-led initiatives, namely the ANP Good Offices Group, involving also other (women and youth) peacebuilders, on dialogue and negotiation efforts between political actors	**Indicator 1.1.1: Good offices Action Plan developed by the Parliament to foster inter-party dialogue** Target 1.1.1: 1 Baseline 1.1.0	Action plan available and presented to the Parliament for approval	
	Activity 1.1.2: Design and facilitate a youth political parties forum	**Indicator 1.1.2: Youth political party leaders forum for a youth common agenda held** Baseline 1.1.2: 0 Target 1.1.2: 1	Observation, participant´s list with representatives of all youth political parties and reports on the Forum	
	Activity 1.1.3: Facilitate the creation of a Political Parties Platform/Forum and support capacity building of high-level national actors in conflict resolution skills and techniques.	**Indicator 1.1.3: Crisis Management training for High Level actors held** Baseline 1.1.3: 0 Target 1.1.3: 1	Observation and participant´s list with evaluation of the knowledge obtained by participants	
	Activity 1.1.4: Organize training on	**Indicator 1.1.4a Number of MPs trained on dialogue and**		

preventing electoral violence for political parties' members and other relevant stakeholders, such as traditional leaders, non-formal and faith-based leaders	**negotiation, disaggregated by gender and age**	Observation, participant´s list with evaluation of the knowledge obtained by participants and report	
	Baseline 1.1.4a: 15 (Accra)		
	Target 1.1.4a: 70 MPs		
	Indicator 1.1.4b Number of Training on preventing Electoral violence for High Level actors contributes to building trust among political parties and other key stakeholders	Observation and participant´s list with evaluation of the knowledge obtained by participants	
	Baseline 1.1.4b: 1 training held		
	Target 4.1.4b: 4 high level training courses		
Activity 1.1.5: Support and facilitate inter-party dialogue, including through multi-stakeholder platforms and women led initiatives to ensure a peaceful environment for elections	Indicator 1.1.5: Inter-party dialogue held through multi-stakeholders' platform and women to ensure trust and peaceful environment for elections	Observation, participant´s list with evaluation of the knowledge obtained by participants and report	
	Baseline 1.1.5: 0 training held		
	Target: 4 high level trainings		
Activity 1.1.6: Enhance the capacity of youth political leaders in political dialogue, through supporting the Youth Political Parties' Forum and the implementation of the common strategy for youth political participation	Indicator 1.1.6: Approved Youth common agenda by Youth Political Party Leaders Forum	A common agenda for youth political approved and disseminated	
	Baseline 1.1.6.0		
	Target 1.1.6: 1 common agenda approved		

	Activity 1.1.7: Support and facilitate dialogue through multi-stakeholder platforms and women led initiatives to ensure post electoral stability through priority reforms	Indicator 1.1.7: Efforts are made through multi-stakeholders' platforms and women to ensure a post electoral stability and the implementation of priority reforms Baseline 1.1.7: 0 Target 1.1.7: 1 workshop	Recommendation and action plan available	
	~~Output 1.2: Civil Society contributes effectively to Political Stabilization~~		-	-
	Output 1.2: Civil Society contributes effectively to an environment conducive to peaceful elections and priority reforms in Guinea-Bissau			
	Activity 1.2.1: Support the CSO Concertation Space to create and operationalize the "Common Agenda for Peace and Development" to promote peace and stabilization in the country	**Indicator 1.2.1: levels of trust among CSOS increase and enables them to contribute to stabilization** Baseline 1.2.1: reduced trust levels - Medium Target 1.2.1: trust levels change - High	Perception surveys applied to CSOs in 3 different moments	
	Activity 1.2.2: Enable CSO capacity building in Dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution training skills	**Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of CSO members who report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation, and conflict resolution skills**	Evaluation assessment applied to CSO members before and after trainings	

		Baseline 1.2.2:1		
		Target: At least 70% of CSO members report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution		
	Activity 1.2.3: Support CSO activities contributing to inclusive political dialogue	**Indicator 1.2.3 Number of interventions developed and implemented by CSO groups towards inclusive political dialogue and social cohesion at vertical and horizontal level**	Interventions designed and their results assessed via questionnaires following the implementation of the small projects	
		Baseline 1.2.3 two interventions, one led by the OCNC on the negotiation of stability pact and the other by women´s council on the quiet diplomacy initiative		
		Target 1.2.3: 3 CSO groups develop and implement interventions to contribute to inclusive political dialogue and social cohesion at vertical and horizontal level		
	Activity 1.2.4: Map traditional, non-formal and faith-based leaders power dynamics and how they impact political dialogue and elaborate a strategy to engage them to ensure inclusive dialogue	**Indicator 1.2.4: Number of traditional, non-formal and faith-based leaders who were consulted for the development of their engagement strategy (disaggregated per type and gender);**	Mapping with the non-formal leaders	
		Baseline: no leaders consulted		
		Target: 3 leaders per region, disaggregated per type and gender		

	Activity 1.2.5 Support the CSO Consultation Space to develop synergies and ensure communication with other platforms and regional networks, and build on the coordination established with other including as well as enhance coordination with interventions supported by other international partners that promote political and communities' dialogues	Indicator 1.2.5 Number of interventions created through CSO consultation space and CSO Platform in the region, including coordination activities within international partners	Small Grants Final Reports Submitted	
		Baseline 1.5.5: 0		
		Target: 5 interventions / 1 per region		
	Activity 1.2.6: Support CSOs initiatives that contribute to regional initiatives for conflict prevention and early action, including ECOWAS early warning system	Indicator 1.2.6: Number of CSOs initiative developed in view of the ECOWAS early warning system on Conflict prevention	Perception surveys applied to CSOs in 3 different moments	
		Baseline 1.2.6: 0		
		Target: 2 CSO groups develop and implement initiatives towards conflict preventiosn in viewof ECOWAS early warning system		
	Activity 1.2.7: Supporting youth and women CSO leaders and initiatives towards implementation of the CSO common agenda,	**Indicator 1.2.7: Common agenda and concerns of youth and gender CSO leaders' initiatives to promote political participation developed**	Roadmap and action plan available to be implemented	
		Baseline 1.2.7: 1		

	in particular initiatives to promote the political participation of women and youth	Target 1.2.7: 1 CSO youth and gender common agenda strategy developed		
	Output 1.3: Support RC and UNOWAS Good Office role			
	~~Output 1.3.1: Support the SRSG Good Offices role to build on and support coordination of dialogue initiatives and enable effective transition to the RC's Office.~~	~~Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of Coordination meetings held~~	-	-
	Activity 1.3.1: Support RC and UNOWAS in their Good Offices role	**Indicator 1.3.1: # of advocacy meetings held with political parties in efforts to facilitate political agreement on key political disrupted issues**	Observation and reports from those meetings	
		Baseline: 0		
		Target: 12		
Outcome 2: URGENT REFORMS ADVANCED THROUGH INCLUSIVE PROCESSES (AS SITUPLATED IN THE ECOWAS ROADMAP AND CONAKRY AGREEMENT AND NATIONAL CONSENSUS ON PRIORITY REFORMS (SDG16)		**Outcome Indicator 2.1. % of Citizens awareness on systemic reform processes**	Evaluation assessment applied to citizens	
		Baseline: TBD		
		Target: 50% of citizens consulted report knowledge		
		Outcome Indicator 2.2a. A roadmap for priority reforms is debated and owned by CSOs		
		Baseline: TBD		

		Target: Roadmap approved recommendations discussed and accepted by State Authorities		
		Outcome Indicator 2.2b Number of CSO gathered in the consultation		
		Baseline: TBD		
		Target**:** 100 CSO gathered on the Consultation space		
		Outcome Indicator 2.3 level of satisfaction of Stakeholder groups with (i) the consultation process for the systemic reforms AND (ii) the content of the laws - and if the laws		
		Baseline 1		
		Target: 65% of Stakeholder groups surveyed show satisfaction with the process and the content of the laws.		
	Output 2.1: Systemic reforms advanced through an inclusive process via support to the drafting of relevant legislation and ensuring inclusive consultations and dissemination			
	Output 2.1. National consensus on Priority Reforms is developed with the contribution of CSO monitoring			

	systems and advocacy		
	Activity 2.1.1. Support the ANP (specialized commissions, ad-hoc commissions, and technical secretariat) advancing systemic reforms	**Indicator 2.1.1. # of National Conferences, with actionable recommendations, organized**	Report of the Conference
		Baseline 2.11: 1 Stability Conference, 2016)	
		Target: 2	
	Activity 2.1.2: Support the organization and facilitation of stakeholder consultations on the political party law, electoral law and Constitution and other relevant laws that contribute to the systemic reforms organized by academia, think thanks and CSO through a bottom-up approach, including work at local level	**Outcome Indicator 2.1.2: National and regional Consultations held on 3 draft law**	Observation and attendance of relevant meetings
		Baseline 2.1.2: 0	
		Target 2.1.2: 1	
	Activity 2.1.3: Enable bottom-up advocacy for the design and passage of the draft laws in parliament.		

	~~Activity 2.1.4 Enable media and communication efforts and public sensitization initiatives on systemic reforms.~~			
	Activity 2.1.5: Support CSOs monitoring implementation/ ongoing processes related to the systemic reforms, including at local level	**Indicator 2.1.5 # of thematic reports produced by CSOs on systemic reforms** Baseline 2.1.5: 1 per thematic area (2018/2019) Target 2.1.5: 2	Reports produced by REDE	
	Activity 2.1.6: support CSO networks in the region to establish multistakeholder platforms for the monitoring of sectorial development plans; Based on the results of the five pilot platforms, the experience will in the second year, replicated in other sectors/regions	**Indicator 2.1.3. # of multistakeholder platforms established in the regions** Baseline 2.1.3: 0 Target 2.1.3: 5	Meetings, report and recommendations of multi-stakeholders' platforms on the monitoring of sectorial plan developed	
	Activity 2.1.7: Build the capacity and support local leaders to advocate for social and economic stability at the local level, including the advancement of the	**Indicator 2.1.7: # of local leaders supported to advocate for social and economic stability at the local level** Baseline 0 Target 5	Participation of Local Leaders in advocacy meetings/ trainings	

	implementation of local elections		
	Activity 2.1.8: Support 2 National Conferences on Priority Reforms	**Indicator 2.1.8: Two national conferences on priority reforms held**	Report of the conference
		Baseline: 0	
		Target 2.1.8: 2	
	~~Output 2.2: CSO stakeholders, government officials and political party members and public servants´ capacities built to enable effective engagement on reforms and political processes to create agents of change~~		-	-
	Output 2.2: Leadership academy contributes to broadening grassroots engagement on key reforms and political processes			
	Activity 2.2.1: Launch of the Leadership Academy to provide tailored training to promote building of capacities to enable effective engagement on systemic reforms and political processes	**Indicator 2.2.1: Amount of funds mobilized for the Leadership Academy to show the PBF catalytic effect**	Reports of UNDP and other partners
		Baseline 2.2.1: 200 000 USD	
		Target 2.2.1: 300 000 USD	

	Activity 2.2.2: Establishment of the regional polos of the leadership academy to ensure citizens in the regions also receive capacity building to ensure their full understanding and participation in the consultations related to the systemic reforms and key political processes	**Indicator 2.2.2 # of rural women trained in small business, human rights, access to justice and leadership to enhance their capacity to become agents of change**	Observation and participant´s list with evaluation of the knowledge obtained by participants	
		Baseline 2.2.2: 2000		
		Target 2.2.2: 2550		
	Activity 2.2.3: Establishment of a gender sensitive curricula for training on Conflict Analysis and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), and on preventing electoral violence, including the development of an on-line course on Conflict Analysis and ADR and Basic Course on Leadership	**Indicator 2.2.3: Number of Agents of change that attended the training**	Observation, report of the training	
		Baseline 2.2.3: 0		
		Target 2.2.3: 30		
	Activity 2.2.4: Training of Trainers of Leadership Academy on Conflict Analyses and ADR	**Indicator 2.2.4 # of new leaders trained who use their knowledge to promote change**	Surveys to alumni	
		Baseline 2.2.4: 0		
		Target 2.2.4:		

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	Activity 2.2.5: Training on Conflict Analyses and ADR to youth Leaders, including women (conducted by the Leadership Academy Trainers under the supervision of a Senior consultant)	**Indicator: 2.2.5: Number of Youth political party's Leaders, including Women trained on Conflict Analyses and ADR, equipped with tolls to guarantee a successful intervention**	Surveys to alumni	
		Baseline 2.2.5: 0		
		Target 2.2.5: 30		
	Activity 2.2.6: Consolidate the Leadership Academy basic curricula (5 courses) and enhance the capacity to train and create agents of change, with a special focus on women and youth	**Indicator: 2.2.6: Increased and diversify training curricula of Leadership Academy**	Training curricula developed	
		Baseline 2.2.6: 0		
		Target 2.2.6: 5		
	Activity 2.2.7: Administer training in the 5 pilot regions on monitoring local development.	**Indicator: 2.2.7: Number of people in communities trained on local development, including women and youth**	Observation and report	
		Baseline 2.2.7: 0		
		Target 2.2.7: 180		
	Activity 2.2.8 support the full transition of the leadership academy to the ENA by developing a strategic plan	**Indicator: 2.2.8: Developed strategic plan of the Leadership Academy**	Meetings and report	
		Baseline 2.2.8: 0		
		Target 2.2.8: 1		

	~~Output 2.3: Increase awareness on reconciliation by addressing unsolved past grivances and promote a common understanding of the past~~			
	Output 2.3: Increased awareness on reconciliation by promoting a common understanding of the past			
	Activity 2.3.1: support to the National Public Library to preserve national memory for sustaining peace.	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of key historical documents, photos, and videos, digitalized and made available online	Records from INEP	
		Baseline 2.3.1: 0		
		Target 1.3.1: 1000 key historical documents, photos and videos, digitalized and made available online		
	Activity 2.3.2: Support awareness on the History of Guinea-Bissau via creative initiatives.	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of people that accessed the online virtual history exhibition at INEP website	Records from INEP	
		Baseline 2.3.2: 0		
		Target 1.3.2: 1000 people		
	Activity 2.3.3- Support the debate on the contribution of historical events and women leaders, and culture to the national	Indicator 2.3.3: People aware on the contributions of historical events and personalities, including women as a tool to reinforce national cohesion and sustain peace	Meeting and report	

	identity and how they can contribute create social	Baseline 2.3.6: TBD		
		Target: 1000		
Outcome 3: MEDIA STRENGHTENED AS PEACE ACTOR PROMOTES CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND PREVENTS CONFLICTS		Outcome indicator 3.1: Percentage of Media houses, segregated by category of media, reporting their engagement in countering hate speech	Survey	
		Baseline 3.1: NA		
		Target 3.1: At least 40% of private media category and 60% of community media		
		Outcome indicator 3.2: Percentage of media houses operating discursive spaces open to CSOs and youth organizations	Survey	
		Baseline 3.2: NA		
		Target 3.2: 70%		
		Outcome indicator 3.3: Percentage of media professionals from private and community media reporting improved safety and better guarantee of right to information within media landscape	Survey	
		Baseline: 3.3: NA		
		Target 3.3: At least 50% of media professionals from private and community media		

	Output 3.1: Legal reform and enhanced capacity of security officers create an environment that guarantees the right to seek, receive and impart information, freedom of expression, and safety of journalists			
	Activity 3.1.1 Assessment of the media landscape based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (MDI)	Indicator 3.1.1: Existence of bill on access to information aligned with international and Africa standards on access to information	Report activities to support the drafting of access to information law	
		Baseline 3.1.1: No		
		Target 3.1.1: Yes		
	Activity 3.1.2 Technical support for the participative and inclusive elaboration of access to information law	Indicator 3.1.2: Number of security officers, and rank, trained in freedom of expression and public order maintenance	Workshops report	Content of the bill on access to information
		Baseline 3.1.2: NA		
		Target 3.1.2: At least 100 (with at least 30% women and at least 10% high ranking officers)		
	Activity 3.1.3 Capacity-building of media professionals, including women, on access to information legal instruments	Indicator 3.1.3: Number of representatives of media organizations and number of representatives of public security participating in the joint mechanism to monitor safety of journalists	Activity report Terms of reference of the joint monitoring mechanism	
		Baseline 3.1.3: NA		

		Target 3.1.3: At least 5 media organizations and 5 from public security		
	Activity 3.1.4 Capacity-building of media professionals, including women, on access to information legal instruments	Indicator 3.1.4. Number of media professionals from public, private and community media trained in access to information legal instruments	Training report	
		Baseline 3.1.4: 0		
		Target 3.1.4.: At least 20 from public, 40 from private and 40 from community media		
	Activity 3.1.5 Support the establishment of a joint mechanism between public order institutions and media organizations to monitor the safety of journalists	Indicator 3.1.3: Number of representatives of media organizations and number of representatives of public security participating in the joint mechanism to monitor safety of journalists	Workshops report	
		Baseline 3.1.3: NA		
		Target 3.1.3: At least 5 media organizations and 5 from public security		
	Output 3.2: Media professionals have enhanced skills and capacity to objectively investigate, prepare, and disseminate information on subjects of public interest			

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	Activity 3.2.1 Support public and community media to provide discursive spaces, on political processes, involving CSOs, youth and women organizations as well as the Leadership Academy	Indicator 3.2.1: Number of public, private and community media trained on the operation of inclusive discursive space	Workshop report
		Baseline 3.2.1: 0	
		Target 3.2.1: At least 1 public, 5 private and 5 community media outlets	
	Activity 3.2.2 Support public and community media to promote discursive spaces on political processes, involving CSOs, youth and women organization	Indicator 3.2.2: Number of youths led, and women led organizations involved in public, private and community media discursive spaces	CSO Activity report
		Baseline 3.2.2: NA	
		Target 3.2.2: At least 10 youth organizations and 5 women organizations	
	Activity 3.2.3 Build the capacity of RENARC to support community broadcasters' skills and competencies on reporting techniques such as solution journalism	Indicator 3.2.3 Number of RENARC trainers trained in reporting techniques including solution journalism	Workshop report
		Baseline 3.2.3: 0	
		Target 3.2.3: At least 10 (30 % women)	
	Activity 3.2.4 Support community media on quality and information content production related to public interest such as	Indicator 3.2.4a Number of media professionals trained by RENARC in solution journalism	RENARC Activities Report Community media report Workshop report community media report
		Baseline 3.2.4: 0	
		Target 3.2.4: At least 100 (30% of women)	

	human rights and gender equality	Indicator 3.2.4b Number of community media, and women-led community media, whose capacity has been reinforced on quality content production		
		Baseline 3.2.4b: NA		
		Target 3.2.4b: At least 10 community media and 1 women-led community media		
	Output 3.3: Media, CSOs, public institutions, and youth leaders counter hate speech in both traditional and social media and contribute to an environment conducive to peaceful elections			
	Activity 3.3.1: Support CSOs and youth organizations in establishing a participative and open mechanism for monitoring hate speech online and offline	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of CSOs (including youth and women organizations) participating in the monitoring hate speech	Terms of reference, rules, and guidelines of the mechanism for monitoring hate speech	
		Baseline 3.3.1: NA		
		Target 3.3.1: At least 10 (2 youth and 2 women)		
	Activity 3.3.2: Support the operation of a participative online fact-checking platform to tackle disinformation, misinformation, and hate speech	Indicator 3.3.2 Online fact-checking website is operational	Domain name, system powering the platform and online content	
		Baseline 3.3.2: No		
		Target 3.3.2: Yes		

	Activity 3.3.3: Build the capacity of media professionals, from the public, private and community media, on fact-checking techniques and countering hate speech	Indicator 3.3.3 Number of editorial and fact-checked content published on fact-checking website	Assessment of online fact-checking website	
		Baseline 3.3.3: 0		
		Target 3.3.3: At least 60		
	Activity 3.3.4: Support media organizations to countering disinformation through fact-checking during the electoral period and dissemination of outputs online and offline	Indicator 3.3.4 Number of media professionals from public, private and community media (TV, radio, community radio, online and offline press) trained in fact-checking	Workshop report	
		Baseline 3.3.4: NA		
		Target 3.3.4: At least 10 (public), 30 (private) and 40 (community) with at least 30% of women		