

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country : Guinea-Bissau	
Project Title: Inclusive policies and institutions for a peaceful society: strengthening the social fabric and fostering youth meaningful participation in decision-making in Guinea-Bissau.	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00140108 - PBF/IRF-512	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA), UN • Interpeace (IP), INGO 	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voz di Paz (VdP), CSO • Humanité&Inclusion (HI), INGO • Instituto Nacional de Juventude (INJ), Government • Ubuntu Academy Guiné Bissau, CSO • Fundação Ana Pereira, CSO • Federation of Associations for the Defense and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities • National Youth Council (CNJ), Youth CSO • National Youth and Population Forum (FNJP), Youth CSO • National Network of Young Women Leaders (RENAJELF), Youth CSO • TOSTAN, INGO 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months + 9 months, new end date: 9 December 2025	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Nationwide	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project 	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):**UNFPA:** 1,250,000**Interpeace:** 750,000**Total:** 2,000,000

**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):

PBF 1st tranche (70%):

UNFPA: 875,000.22

Interpeace: 525,000.45

Total: 1,400,001**PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):**

UNFPA: 375,000.00

Interpeace: 225,000.00

Total: 600,000.00**PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %):**

XXXX: XXXXXX

XXXX: XXXXXX

XXXX: XXXXXX

Total:**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):**

This intervention aims to tackle specific institutional deadlock to youth meaningful participation in the decision-making sphere, both at the local and national levels, and hence promote intergenerational trust while discarding the current dynamic of youth marginalization and the manipulation of young people into participating in conflict. The project aim is twofold. On the one hand, by adopting a bottom-up approach of youth engagement in policy development and monitoring, the project would expand the scope of youth participation. On the other hand, through its participatory and inclusive approach, it would broaden the participatory base by engaging young women, rural youth and representatives of traditionally marginalized groups in the redefinition of youth related institutions and policies. These approaches will catalyze a new, active role for youth organizations, giving them the agency and access that will make youth dynamics and institutions less susceptible to manipulation by political actors. By applying a conflict sensitive approach that prioritizes inclusivity, including through enabling participation and opportunities for young men and women with and without disabilities from urban and rural areas, this project can be effective at empowering a wide range of young people, and transformative in its impact for youth organizations and their political counterparts, at a local and national level, in the building of peace and social cohesion.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

The proposal has been conceived and developed in a participatory way. For the development of the **concept note**, a meeting with UNFPA, Interpeace, Voz di Paz and representatives of the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports, was organized on the 28th of April 2022. This meeting aimed at defining the objectives of the intervention and identifying the priorities and needs of main stakeholders and count with the presence of the National Youth Institute (INJ) - which is the governmental body responsible for youth promotion and the National Council of Youth (CNJ), an

aggregating platform of youth organizations and networks whose mandate is to act as an interlocutor between youth civil society and the State. Based on this meeting, a first draft of the concept note was produced and submitted to the scrutiny of all actors involved for feedback and input.

On the 12th of May, Interpeace and Voz di Paz carried out an internal reflection to bring the experiences and knowledge, refined through the implementation of the *Nô Ianda Djuntu* project, to the new proposal. This PBF funded project, centered on the consciousness and capacities of youth leaders, has worked to strengthen the role and leadership of youth and their inclusion in and influence on democratic and peacebuilding processes in Guinea-Bissau. That reflection was discussed and revised by UNFPA with a dedicated consultancy team along with a workshop organized jointly by UN agencies and the PBF Secretariat in Thies, Senegal. On the 18th of the same month, a first meeting was organized with Humanité&Inclusion to define the terms of their collaboration in the proposal development and collect their feedback and inputs on a better consideration of inclusion through an intersectional approach.

For the development of the **full proposal**, a first consultation meeting was convened on the 4th of August 2022 with representatives of the National Youth Institute and the National Youth Council to analyse the feedback received from PBSO on the concept and detail the activities for the development of the full proposal. After receiving first feedback on the full proposal by PBSO, a second consultation was organized on the 22nd of September, with representatives from the INJ, RENAJ and RENAJELF (youth CSOs), the Youth Political Forum, the *IandaGuiné! Djuntu* Project (funded by the EU and representing the EU on CSO thematic forum), and UNDP. Their inputs have been included in the proposal.

The whole process has been closely supported by the PBF Secretariat in Bissau as well as the corresponding HQ offices of both UNFPA and Interpeace.

The preparation and submission of the no-cost extension proposal for the project stems from a meeting of the National Project Steering Committee, held on November 27th, 2024, in Bissau. Chaired by the Secretary of State for Youth, the Steering Committee directed the technical team, comprising UNFPA, Interpeace, the Federation of People with Disabilities, the Youth Institute, and various Youth Networks (CNJ, RENAJ, FNJP, RENAJELF, CONAEGUIB), to undertake a consultative process aimed at reviewing project activities in alignment with the current priority needs of the youth and to formally request a non-cost extension of the project.

To this end, a series of structured consultations were conducted. Initial working sessions were held jointly between the two primary beneficiaries, UNFPA and Interpeace, followed by separate consultations with the National Youth Institute. Additionally, a joint consultation was organized with the Youth Networks, and a dedicated session was held with the Federation of People with Disabilities. These efforts ensured a thorough and inclusive review of the project's alignment with the evolving needs of the youth and other stakeholders.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: GM2

Specify % and of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and

⁵ **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 between 30 and 79% 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)

women's empowerment:

The project aims to foster the inclusion and visibility of young women in peacebuilding by increasing their access to decision making and providing possibilities of contribution to address their needs and concerns. These measures are proposed to foster peace and social cohesion. It has been calculated that 53,82% of the budget will be dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶:

Despite young women's participation and leadership within youth organizations, young women are still struggling for their visibility and the de facto leadership. "youth" and "women" seem to be compartmentalized realities that do not communicate, and the experiences of young women are often diluted or segmented into either "youth" or "women" categories, and often highlighted to promote statistics rather than reflect real participation role and space. In this context, this project aims to bridge different factors of discrimination: disability, education, gender and age to promote real inclusion of these groups. To do so, the project will specifically consider the needs of excluded groups in all the activities and will adopt a conflict and gender sensitive approach to avoid gender-based backlashes. This means young women are going to be actively and directly involved in all the activities of the project in equal shares addressing the root causes of young women social exclusion from the inside out, focusing mostly on a joint reflection on the distinct experiences and patterns of marginalization of young women and men, looking at discussing masculine identities and what positive masculinity means in Guinea Bissau. This approach will be highly relevant for the youth mobilization work foreseen under output 3.2 as well as for the policy work which will be carried out under output 2.1. Regarding this last output, the review of the Youth Policy will include specific, dedicated and targeted group discussions aiming to ensure that a reviewed policy comprises a gender equality detailed approach.

At the same time, being aware of the obstacles young women face in expressing their needs and opinion or access decision making spheres, the project might comprise standalone activities to ensure that young women and young women with disability have the space and the opportunity to fill the inclusion gap. Particularly, capacity building activities under output 3.1 will focus on the establishment of an ecosystem of leadership capacity for young women, fostering their ascent and affirming their leadership in youth associations and organizations including in the leadership of youth political wings. Thus, a group of girls from youth political party wings and civil society youth organizations will be selected in a bidding process to benefit from training and mentoring, in the course of two years. Additionally, women's associations and women's Disable People Organizations (DPOs) will be mobilized and trained on the principles and mechanisms of women's political participation to strengthen the visibility and participation of young women and networks of young women with and without disabilities in decision-making and sustainable peacebuilding processes. The project will also provide specific technical assistance by a well experienced implementing partner in inclusion, including gender equality and participation of young women and men with disabilities: Humanity & Inclusion will deliver technical assistance to produce support-advice kit (audio visual and audio descriptive format), support for the development and implementation of an inclusive advocacy plan, and strengthening the visibility and participation of young women and young women's networks with and without disabilities.

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

Project Risk Marker score⁷: <u> 2 </u>	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>) ⁸ : Democratic Governance If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Outcome 1: “By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and rule of law and their basic needs are met” Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDG 5, targets: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life and end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; SDG 10: Reduce inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries; SDG 16, target: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	
Type of submission: <input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 9 months, new end date - 9 December 2025 Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: Brief justification for amendment: <p>The project implementation period was initially planned from March 9, 2023, to March 6, 2025. As of January 31, 2025, the project's financial delivery rate is 53%. The project has experienced significant delays before its effective launch due to various constraints, the main ones being:</p> <p>1. Project start coincides with legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau: The project's launch period coincided with the organization of legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau, held in June 2023. Three months before the elections, key national stakeholders—including</p>

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **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)

those directly involved in the project—were fully engaged in election preparations, which were the national priority then. Other actors not directly involved in the electoral process were largely demobilized, and the overall administration was operating slower. During this period, engaging with available interlocutors to discuss the practical arrangements for launching of the project was particularly challenging.

2. **Delays in resuming activities after the legislative elections**

Following the elections, which resulted in the opposition's victory, the new government's formation took 3 months. This was followed by a comprehensive restructuring process, replacing technical officials at both central and decentralized levels. The establishment of the new administration and the need to reintroduce the project to the new government stakeholders further delayed the project's effective start by several months.

3. **Dissolution of the National Assembly (ANP) in December 2023**

The dissolution of the National Assembly just 4 months after its formation exacerbated political instability and created a period of uncertainty that was not conducive to project implementation. Given that the project aims to promote youth participation in decision-making bodies, political parties, and the ANP were among its key interlocutors. However, the dissolution of the ANP, the closure of parliamentary offices, and the political tensions that ensued significantly impacted the project's progress.

4. **Delays in recruiting human resources**

The recruitment process for both Project Manager and Project Assistant began in November 2023. The Project Assistant recruitment was successfully concluded in February 2024. However, the Project Manager recruitment process did not result in a successful hire at first advertisement. The selected candidate declined the contract type to work presential and the position was re-advertised in February. Despite the efforts made to accelerate the process, the recruitment process for the position of Project Manager took a considerable amount of time. Only in May the recruitment process was successfully completed, and the Project Manager was fully onboard from June 2024.

The combination of these factors has significantly delayed project implementation.

Despite these constraints, the project has successfully achieved key results, including:

For the output 1.1 **the process of Desk Research study on the Dynamics of Youth Organizations carried out through an inclusive process of dialogue and active listening approach** allowed us to identify the barriers that prevent young people from working together. The important outcome of the study highlights a need for objective change in public policies for youth, ranging from the way the State is organized to deliver these policies, to the need to create a transversal youth policy that contemplates the participation of youth

at all levels, from local to international. In this regard, the elaboration of the National Development Plan is an opportunity for youth to advocate for mainstreaming of youth policy in the national development agenda, taking advantage of the recent adoption of the pact of the future, in September 2024. The study also raised the opportunity for creation of coordination mechanisms that allow the design of the youth and development process that includes the elaboration of an action plan for the implementation of Resolution 2250 of the UN Security Council, youth peace and security and ensure the constitution of a national youth agenda.

The Output 1.2. project extension will allow the project team to undertake more action on Digital Platform for Youth. A Digital Platform currently being developed with the aim to enable Youth Institute and Youth Networks to address various aspects of youth empowerment, political and civic participation, sexual education, gender-based violence reporting, entrepreneurship, job opportunities, and content sharing related to youth issues.

After recruiting the company responsible for its development, several working sessions were organized in October 2024, starting with the meeting with the Secretary of State for Youth for a comprehensive presentation of the Platform and the details of the development process. Meetings were then held with youth organizations, and 18 visits were made to the headquarters of youth organizations with the aim of assessing their needs and gathering suggestions regarding the Platform.

All requirements established in the ToR were validated, by youth organizations visited, such as (i) analysis and stakeholder consultation to determine the specific features, functionalities, and content priorities of the platform. (ii) User interface (UI) and user experience (UX) design, ensuring an intuitive and engaging platform interface accessible across devices. (iii) Development of both web-based and mobile application versions of the platform, utilizing responsive design principles for optimal user experience. (iv) Implementation of backend systems for data management, content moderation, user authentication, and reporting functionalities, and (v) ensure accessibility for individuals with visual impairments. The assessment also identified the need to equip youth organizations with IT kits, as well as organize training on the creation of digital content to feed the Platform.

In January 2025, a training session was organized on the use and management of the Digital Platform. However, the additional time requested will allow us to equip youth networks and provide training on creating digital content (a) enhance youth and women participation in the indecision making process; (b). provide a civic digital space for youth to participate and influence programmes and policies affecting youths; (c) provide a digital space for youth advocacy; (d) to provide comprehensive sexual education for youth and adults, promoting informed decision-making and healthy behaviors; and (e) to establish a gender-based violence reporting channel, offering a safe and confidential space for individuals to report incidents and access support

services.

Regarding output 2.1, the process of **National Youth Policy Evaluation (R. 2)** – enables the progress towards strengthening youth engagement in public policy processes. The evaluation of the National Youth Policy (NYP) involving more than 300 people nationwide among youth and representative of youth associations and institutions, has provided critical insights into the policy relevance and effectiveness. The participatory evaluation of Guinea-Bissau's National Youth Policy (PNJ) highlighted several key findings. While the PNJ aligns with regional and global strategic guidelines, many young people, organizations, and even some public entities are unaware of its existence, content, or priorities. International organizations are generally aware of the PNJ but feel inadequately involved in its monitoring. Moreover, some issues that have become priorities for youth in recent years were not addressed in the 10-year-old PNJ diagnosis. Although most youth-related projects implemented since 2015 align with PNJ goals, youth feel their needs, particularly regarding employment, quality education, youth entrepreneurship, and mental health, remain unmet. The lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, along with inconsistencies in goal setting, complicates assessing the real impact of actions. Challenges include low state engagement, financial and logistical constraints, and poor coordination among actors. Nevertheless, organizations have demonstrated creativity in responding to youth needs in both urban and rural areas, although the impact remains poorly documented. Recommendations developed through a seminar with youth organizations include updating the NYP, improving awareness and implementation, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Additional technical recommendations suggest revising NYP strategic guidelines, setting clear goals, and addressing emerging priorities like climate change, corruption, health access, and migration in the updated policy. After the completion of the process that was permitted to highlight these results and to develop recommendations (by youth), a report and a policy brief have been produced to start the advocacy activities and share the conclusions of this process.

90% of youth involved in the evaluation process manifested their satisfaction in the way the project involved them in the different evaluation stages allowing them to include their preoccupation and need and reestablish their ownership on this key document. Through targeted capacity-building efforts, youth NGOs and institutions have gained the necessary skills to engage in policy evaluation and contribute meaningfully to the methodological framework of the NYP assessment and to the formulation of concrete, evidence-based recommendations.

A joint advocacy plan has been developed with the Youth Institute to define specific actions targeting key stakeholders in line with priority recommendations. Given the absence of a parliament, ongoing political instability, and the upcoming 2025 elections, a No-Cost Extension (NCE) will allow for continued collaboration with the Youth Institute to navigate these challenges and implement impactful advocacy efforts, as foreseen under

output 2.2 despite the unfavorable political context. In addition, the Youth Institute has proposed initiating a revision of the NYP, a priority recommendation emerging from the evaluation and the project can play a catalytic role by supporting initial discussions, mobilizing key actors, and facilitating the first stages of the process to ensure that youth perspectives are integrated from the beginning.

For output 3.1, the **Summer Camps Organized by 6 Youth Networks** in 2024, was an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of 1,881 young people, including 120 people with disabilities. The women counted for 47% of participants. The summer camps are crucial for building capacity on themes such as leadership, inclusion, conflict prevention and management, sexual reproductive health, contributing to the formation of a generation of informed, confident and resilient young leaders. Participants return to their communities as agents of change, armed with knowledge and confidence to challenge harmful norms and advocate for their rights. They become peer educators, sharing what they've learned with friends and family, creating a ripple effect that transforms entire communities.

In September 2024, the Youth Conference for Inclusion and Peacebuilding brought together 100 young people from all regions of Guinea-Bissau, including youth with disabilities, to strengthen their capacities in leadership, inclusion, and peacebuilding. Under the theme *"Strengthening the social fabric and fostering meaningful youth participation in decision-making for peace consolidation,"* participants engaged in three key training sessions on youth inclusion in decision-making, leadership for sustainable development, and conflict resolution. The conference identified major obstacles to inclusion—social and geographical isolation, traditional beliefs, and lack of inclusive policies. As a result, youth leaders committed to peace consolidation and established “MANDJUANDADI DI JOVENS PA KUMPU PAZ”, a platform ensuring active youth participation in peace efforts, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind.

The First Conference on the Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities, organized by the Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities, took place in Bissau on December 1-2, 2024. With 82 participants, including youth leaders and people with disabilities, 51% of whom were women. The event explored key issues such as accessibility in education, healthcare challenges, legal protection, electoral participation, and strategies for overcoming disability-related barriers in Guinea-Bissau. Aligned with output 3.1, the conference emphasized the need for stronger collaboration with youth organizations to ensure the active participation of young people with disabilities in discussions on priority youth issues.

For the output 3.2, the project has led to tangible progress in **empowering youth platforms to actively engage with local authorities and traditional institutions**. Youth organizations have taken a more prominent role in monitoring and advocating for their regional priorities, which has reinforced institutional accountability and contributed to the building of trust both at regional and national levels. By fostering greater youth participation in

political, administrative, and decision-making spaces, as well as strengthening partnerships between youth groups, local administrations, and security forces, there has been a notable increase in collaboration. The creation of communication channels, such as WhatsApp networks, and the inclusion of young people, especially young girls, in discussions and activities have helped overcome barriers and promote a sense of belonging. Additionally, Youth organizations have shown greater awareness and sensitivity to youth issues, including gender equality, entrepreneurship, peacebuilding, the culture of peace, and non-violence. This has further solidified trust and promoted a more inclusive, collaborative, and harmonious environment for addressing shared challenges.

As a result, youth platforms have achieved concrete outcomes, with the technical of the project assistance, such as the establishment of a youth office in the region of Bafata within local administration and the flourishing of their small local businesses due to their enhanced capacities in entrepreneurship, organization and management, thus enhancing their influence in their localities and perceived legitimacy and hence enhancing their influence in local decision-making processes. Through a reflection session, youth platforms evaluated the outcomes and identified key successes, including the increased involvement of young people in political and administrative roles. However, challenges were noted, including inconsistent participation from local authorities and funding constraints. Despite these issues, the overall impact was positive, with youth organizations reporting stronger collaboration with local and traditional authorities and a greater sense of belonging within their communities.

Here are some examples of success stories gathered during the reflection session in 2024: The coordinator of the Quinara/Bolama platform, who is also a police officer and works in the gender office, shared her experience.

The coordinator of the Bafatá platform stated: "As the coordinator of the Bafatá platform, the dynamics within our platform enabled my selection as the head of the regional planning and development office. Furthermore, this contributed to my appointment as the chief of staff of the Governor of the Gabú region. This means that all of this is the result of the efforts and work we have been developing within the platform. It has facilitated youth participation in decision-making spaces."

The coordinator of the Oio platform affirmed that the platform's actions led to her selection as part of the management team of the Municipal Hospital in the Bissorã sector, where she now serves as secretary. Additionally, she mentioned that thanks to the platform's activities, she was able to pass a competitive selection process organized by ASIC (Social Alliance for Community Intervention), where she worked as an animator in seven communities.

The coordinator of the Cacheu platform highlighted the benefits of being a platform member: "Today, I am the administrator of the Canchungo community radio station, thanks to my participation in the platform and other

associations. I also had the opportunity to work with UNDP for a month as a technician on the 'Na Nô Mon' project. All of this was made possible through the Cacheu platform."

The coordinator of the Biombo platform shared that the actions developed by the platform in the Biombo region enabled him to become part of the Land Commission and another organization called N'decola Inhené. His involvement led to his approval as a member of the Land Commission by a large majority. The platform also successfully resolved a conflict in Ilondé. First, they sought to understand the root causes of the dispute, which was related to land ownership. Another issue they managed to address was a dispute between two traditional leaders (Regulos).

The Vice-Coordinator of the Oio platform (Mansoa/Bissorã) reflected on the impact of the platform on personal and community development: "The platform has made us responsible men. Today, we have the courage to face various social challenges thanks to the training we received through the project, and we are already seeing the results. We are now invited to participate in decision-making processes not only at the sectoral level but also at the regional level. Recently, in the congregation of different grassroots associations, during the election of the president of the forum in the Mansoa sector, I was elected president. Another significant aspect is the strong relationship we have built with the defense and security forces. Regarding activities conducted at the military barracks, we are now invited to take part. We do not say this is thanks to us but rather to the opportunity provided by the project and the tools they have given us, which have enabled our participation in decision-making spaces. We are very grateful. It is essential that these training sessions continue, as there is a need to spread them throughout the region. There are many areas we intend to reach, but this will only be possible if they continue to support us, allowing us to improve and carry out community activities effectively."

Youth platforms have initiated the development of advocacy plans and strategies to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the National Youth Policy evaluation. These efforts mark a significant step toward ensuring that youth perspectives are considered in policy discussions and decision-making processes.

A no-cost extension (NCE) presents a strategic opportunity to further consolidate these achievements by providing continued support to youth platforms in finalizing and implementing their advocacy plans (output 3.2). This additional period would allow for tailored guidance in advocacy strategy development, targeted engagement with decision-makers, and further dissemination of key policy recommendations. Additionally, it would enable the project to keep the progress going in reinforcing youth leadership and institutionalizing their role in policy decisions and dialogue with institutions and authorities, despite the political instability and in preparation of the upcoming 2025 elections, an important milestone for young people in general, and particularly for youth within political parties.

In summary, the activities carried out are consistent and enable the achievement of the project's main results, namely outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 and 3.2.

Why a 9-Month Extension?

- Considering the management cycle in which few activities are implemented in the first quarter, the extension for an additional 9 months seems appropriate to allow the actions to be carried out essentially in the second and third quarter, which coincides with the period when young people are most willing/available to participate due to the summer break. On top of that, the additional extension period will allow to build on the achievement under output 2.1 kicking out the efforts towards the updating of the National Youth Policy, leading to scale up the achievement of the project under outcome 2.
- Extending the project timeline by an additional nine months would allow the consolidation of achieved results under outcome 3 and the reinforcement of youth organizations' capacities. This extension would enable them to engage more effectively with local and regional authorities while strengthening their institutional advocacy efforts. Ultimately, it would help ensure the long-term success of the project's objectives.
- The additional amount of time requested will also allow the Government, through the project activity, to put in place and dynamize the High Council for Youth, which is a political and strategic structure to provide guidance on National Youth Policy implementation.

The upcoming elections present a potential combination of risks and opportunities to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the role of youth. The polarization of the political space contributes to growing societal tensions through disputes, manipulation and radicalization of the public discourse characterized by hate speech and segregation. In this context, youth needs and priorities are not considered within the political agenda and youth are often manipulated along the electoral campaign. The project extension of 9 months will allow to cover the electoral cycle allowing youth organizations at the national level and youth platforms at the regional level benefitting from the project capacity building to be more equipped and prepared to sustain the challenges associated with elections. The existence of another PBF project dedicated to Political Stabilization will be important in terms of creating synergies that contribute to raising young people's awareness about participation in the electoral process, as well as strengthening the capacities of the Youth Networks, enabling them to conduct advocacy with the different political parties in order to prioritize youth issues, as well as including young people on the different lists competing in the elections.

Impact on the Budget

The new budget maintains its global amount of 2 000 000. However, it includes some adjustments in the distribution among outcomes to address the Steering Committee resolutions to reinforce the capacity of the Youth Network. In this regard, the amount of \$150,748.00 was reduced from output 3.2 to reinforce initiatives that we believe are important for achieving Output 1.1 and 1.2. This reduction was suggested after a deep budget analysis which revealed duplication of resources in activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Overall, Outcome I was increased by 49% and there is a reduction of 6% and 21% at Outcome II and Outcome III respectively. With this adjustment the budget distribution is resumed to 28% for Outcome I, 25% for Outcome II and 29% to Outcome III.

The new budget summary by cost category shows a 19% reduction on “Staff and other personnel” category due to the no utilization of International INUV, as initially planned by UNFPA. Significant variation of 380.8% was registered in the “Contractual services” category. The increased amount of 462,725.00 in this category is part of strategy and safeguard measures that also explain a negative variation of 42% in the “Transfers and Grants to Counterparts” category.





Table 01: Summary budget by category

	INITIAL BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET	VARIATION
1. Staff and other personnel	396,511	320,401	-19%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	38,000	148,213	290%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	27,000	23,671	-12%
4. Contractual services	121,500	584,225	381%
5. Travel	38,382	53,382	39%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	1,106,542	643,630	-42%
7. General Operating and other Costs	141,224.50	95,638	-32%
Sub-Total	1,869,160	1,869,160	0%
7% Indirect Costs	130,840	130,840	0%
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000	0%

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED color or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables

	<i>are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁹</p> <p>Name of Representative: Zalha Assoumana</p> <p>Signature:  DocuSigned by:  D35800914502486...</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNFPA</p> <p>Date & Seal: 21-mars-2025</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Maria da Conceição Évora</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports</p> <p>Date & Seal: 25/3/25</p> 
<p>Recipient Organization</p> <p>Name of Representative: Renée Larivière Senior Director for Programme Management</p> <p>Signature:  Signed by:  958B4769D8014E6...</p> <p>Name of Agency: Interpeace</p> <p>Date & Seal: 21-Mar-2025</p> 	
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: Genevieve Boutin</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal: 24 March 2025</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date & Seal: 26 March 2025</p>

⁹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project

Young people represent the largest age of Guinea-Bissau population with 74.5% of the country's population being under 35 years old. Previous interventions⁹ shed light on the structural and institutional barriers and gaps preventing Guinea-Bissau's youth from participating in peace and stabilization initiatives, fostering youth exclusion and amplifying its negative effects on social cohesion. Sources of low youth participation in politics and decision making in the country can be found in different scopes, of those, two are particularly relevant for this intervention: the **civil society organizations and associations level** (1), and the **institutional level** (2). In both these dimensions inclusion and representation remain neglected issues.

At the **youth organizations level**, there are segments of young people who remain systematically excluded. Participation dynamics within CSOs is usually limited to a few people and organizations active in urban areas and in the capital Bissau, while rural youth, youth with disabilities, youth with lower education or economic power, and young women, are deprived of the opportunity to voice their needs and concerns Which remain unconsidered and not captured by the national policies and the international interventions. These inequalities result in exclusion and thus open to frustration, dissatisfaction and consequent vulnerability to manipulation into negative practices, with disruptive effects on young people's lives who end up channeling their energies to conflict, for instance, as agents for violent demonstration in favor of manipulating political elites. Thus, youth associations and organizations fail to provide solid channels and concrete opportunities to represent youth needs and concerns as a whole. This is further exacerbated by the politicization of youth organizations and institutions which is one of the main obstacles that contribute to increasing youth exclusion in decision-making spheres. Youth Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are, in fact, perceived as a steppingstone to politics, where young leaders try to assert their positions in the hopes of accessing a political office later. However, young leaders follow the directives of political parties to gain the sought-after visibility at the political level, only to later find out that access to the decision-making sphere or to influencing youth policies is blocked, even within those political parties who present themselves as a vehicle and advocates for youth to have opportunity to reach the decision-making structures. In this context, manipulation and instrumentalization are concrete risks for youth organizations with disruptive consequences. For instance, youth involvement in violent demonstrations in favor of one or the other political actors. This has been recently documented in the last 2019/2020 elections, and seems likely to occur in the future, due to the increasing radicalization of the political discourse and the polarization of the political spectrum. That disruption affects both political credibility and legitimacy and youth representation and inclusion at large, and could lead to violence outbreaks under specific circumstances, including electoral periods. This is, thus, particularly relevant considering the incoming legislative and presidential election foreseen for 2022/2023.

Youth participation is further hampered by the struggle of youth associations to collaboratively work together to meet common youth needs and to build synergies with state institutions and political actors to advance youth needs. Cooperation among different youth organizations, networks and fora is particularly limited among those youth entities who have the capacity to work at the national level. As an example, RENAJ, the National Network of Youth Associations, is a big cluster of different youth associations active nationwide, but representations and participation mechanisms within the network are limited by the progressive institutionalization of the network into an independent organization. At the junction between civil society and government youth, there is the Youth Political Forum (FJP) initiative, which was launched in 2017 and stems from the need for youth to advance their

⁹ This project builds upon findings, inputs, and methodologies from other previous PBF funded projects implemented by both receiving organizations and by other UN agencies. Some particularly relevant initiatives were "Towards a new balance in Guinea-Bissau: creating the space for a real participation of women in peaceful conflict management and in governance" and "No sta djuntos!" (Phases I and II) (2017-2020) and "No Ianda Djuntu - Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau" (2021-2022) both PBF-funded and implemented by Voz di Paz and Interpeace; "Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau" (2017-2018) implemented by UN Women, UNFPA, and WFP and "Mobilizing Rural Youth and Adolescents to serve as Peacebuilding Leaders" (2017-2020) implemented by UNICEF, UNDP and IOM.

rights, and views and to effectively defend youth interests within the political parties and decision-making sphere. This initiative was triggered by Young Members of Parliament (MPs) that started to note that their older counterparts were not supporting nor representing youth interests in the National People's Assembly (ANP)¹⁰ - which is so far still the case. Even in this case, the Forum lacks a permanent connection with its grassroots base and progressively starts behaving more as an organization than as a forum. This youth platform has been supported by a PBF-funded project Political Stabilization project as a tool to maintain an inter party dialogue at youth level with potential to spill to an over generalized and increasingly sought inter-parties dialogue. The potentiality in terms of youth representation of both RENAJ and FJP, is big but the lack of collaboration within and between these entities which claims their role as legitim representative of youth is a concrete obstacle in the pursuing of their objectives.

In this context, young girls' participation in youth associations including those of political nature is particularly shadowed with limited access to organizational leadership. In urban areas like Bissau, grassroot associations, CSOs organizations and political parties rarely implement gender equality policies that allow effective participation. Where young women's participation does occur, their diversity and needs are poorly considered within the internal structures of youth associations leaderships and society in general, impacting them negatively in the advancement of their specific needs. Following an analysis of the identity risk factors of young people (disability, gender and age), it is clear that gender plays an impactful role, with young women experiencing greater obstacles in accessing decision-making. Young women with disabilities experience an even more increased discrimination due to the perception of their condition and the limits on omission of their rights as women/girls, thus rendering them invisible and underrepresented in the processes towards strengthened gender equality.

At the **institutional level**, there is a lack of effective, inclusive, independent and legitimized representation mechanisms to enable young people's voice to reach their leadership and government institutions. This is particularly the case with the government proposed and supported the National Youth Council (CNJ). The CNJ is composed of representatives of different active youth organizations in the country, and it has regional representation nationwide. Despite the location of its office in the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the CNJ is, as per its statutes, an independent and apolitical organization. With a mandate to, among others, be a platform for dialogue and exchange, advocate on youth needs, and act as an interlocutor between youth and the Government. The CNJ however, due to its structural limitations, struggles to represent the needs and aspirations of all the youth of Guinea-Bissau in all its diversity and to be the interlocutor of the National Youth Institute (INJ), which is the governmental body responsible for youth promotion with office at the Ministry of Youth and Sport. CNJ's limited effectiveness to respond to the needs of its members ends up reinforcing experiences of political exclusion and manipulation and inequalities faced by youth, contributing to frustration and mistrust. For instance, CNJ's lack of regular and timely internal elections, its inability to display and abide by political independence¹¹, the insufficiently functional structure to ensure communication and engage with members including in the grassroots level, together with an internal struggle to control CNJ leadership, have been limiting the legitimacy of its action, and impeding real representation. To enhance CNJ's effectiveness and inclusiveness, and reduce the leadership conflict between different youth organizations, the INJ started a process to facilitate the restructuring of the CNJ. The process managed to open a dialogue among the different organizations but has never been finalized because it met resistance from the leaderships of some youth organizations and from political fringes, seeking to maintain greater control on CNJ.

Although the majority of youth organizations are currently members and part of CNJ, the competition for leadership within this structure hindered the fragmentation of youth organizations and obstructed real collaboration among them. As an example, RENAJ, the biggest youth CSO organizations in the country, refused to take its place within the CNJ structure and perceive CNJ as a competitor instead of a means for representation. In fact, many organizations claim the role of representing youth. This is the case of the Youth Political Forum and of the youth wings of political parties. This shed light on the limits of both CNJ and INJ legitimacy and

¹⁰ For instance, youth participation in political mediation towards stabilization in Guinea-Bissau has not been specifically encouraged, not even by the National Assembly that has been the host of peace and reconciliation initiatives.

¹¹ Despite being a forum of youth organizations, it has been subject of some distrust as the government support to its functioning always raise suspicions of politicization.

capacity to promote collaboration within the Bissau-Guinean youth family and to cultivate a common understanding among diverse youth groups with competing interests. The existing fragmentation hinders the ability of youth to define and advocate for a common agenda and exposes the youth to a greater political polarization and vulnerability for manipulation. Additionally, with such decreased legitimacy of INJ, the advancement of State institutions, policies, strategies and plans to address youth needs remain severely affected. One of such cases is the National Youth Policy (NYP) 2015-2035. Developed with UNFPA support, the policy has been inadequately disseminated and poorly implemented due to the lack of dedicated budget in the state budget lines. The consultations carried out in 2021 under the Interpeace PBF funded project *No Ianda Djuntu- Drawing the pathway together* highlighted the lack of knowledge, legitimacy and ownership of the NYP by young people nationwide as well as a call for a revised one. Youth organizations perceived the policy as drafted without consultation and plagued by poor dissemination and poor financing. While consultation for the policy drafting occurred, these were very limited and didn't actually include all the different youth groups. This contributed to fuel the competition between different youth organizations and to further marginalizing youth both at the policy level, by not aligning with the youth priorities, and at the implementation level, by not responding to the youth needs and thus decreasing youth's trust in the state institutions mainly represented by INJ. Having a national and legitimate youth policy is, thus, a priority for youth: the policy is seen as an important tool to channel a youth common agenda, with youth defined priorities in different sectors, such as education or employment. This can serve as a building block for greater trust among and within youth organizations and institutions, thus setting the foundation stones for strengthened youth participation that would result in enhanced intergenerational trust and hence fostering social cohesion that is fundamental for sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau. The consultations carried out with the government representatives for youth related matters show the existing openness for such a process. Considering the increasing attention of international, regional and subregional organizations around youth promotion, the requirement from international donors in terms of policies and reporting, and the increasing funding opportunities around youth promotion, the government sees this process as a steppingstone to further advancement in this sector. This will contribute to greater visibility for the country.

Despite the importance of the NYP, both at organizational and institutional levels there is lack of means, tools and capacity to bring the NYP forward: the government has not been allocating dedicated funds for implementation of the NYP and both CNJ and the INJ have limited organizational capacity to advocate for funding the NYP. To add to the challenges, members of youth organizations, including youth associations that are part of national youth networks, have limited capacity to monitor their institutions performance and make their leadership accountable to the youth at all levels. The efforts done under previous interventions shed light on youth consciousness and willingness to play a different role in their society and collaborate through dividing lines for their common interest including by collaborating more closely and influencing the government institutions responsible for youth promotion. While these changes are mostly at the individual level, further efforts need to be done to provide an institutional framework enabling greater dialogue among and within institutions and youth organizations, multiplying representation and participation opportunities, thus reducing the frustration of marginalized youth.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹², how it ensures **national ownership**.

The proposed initiative aligns with recommendations developed in the **Pre-MAPS Mission Report for Guinea-Bissau (2018)** which identified the engagement with civil society and youth organizations as strategic entry points for UN support to advance the SDG agenda in the country. The project aims to contribute to priority area 1 of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF)** which is about “*Transformational and inclusive governance encompassing respect for the rule of law and sustaining peace*”, and specifically to outcome 1: “*By 2026, people in Guinea-Bissau enjoy improved democratic governance, peace and rule of law and their basic needs are met*” and output 1.1 “*The*

¹² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan of 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

institutional framework and the human and operational capacities of the State, other national actors and agents of change are enhanced to support a transformational change and societal shift in favor of democratic governance and to respond to all citizens' needs”.

The project is also aligned with the **Government's Plan for Guinea-Bissau – 10th Legislature (2020-2023)**. Specifically, it will directly contribute to strategic objective 1: “*Consolidate the democratic rule of law, reform and modernize public institutions*”. The intervention responds to the **conflict analysis and peacebuilding priorities**, validated by the Government in November 2020, and is also aligned with the **Political and Social Stability Pact (2019)** which aims “*to strengthen social cohesion mechanisms and strengthen dialogue between political and social actors around major national issues, such as the implementation of structural reforms and the conclusion of the labor stability agreement*”. The project further contributes to the priorities outlined in the **African Union continental framework on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) (2020)**, the 10 Year Implementation Plan for the Continental Framework on YPS (Peace and Security Council, 2020)¹³, the **Bujumbura Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security in Africa (2022)** and the Union’s **Agenda 2063** defining the practical and measurable actions for the structural, social, economic, and environmental transformation of Africa. The project is also aligned with the Study on the Roles and Contributions of Youth to Peace and Security in Africa (An Independent Expert Report Commissioned by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, 2020).

The project aims to contribute directly to the implementation of the 2015-2035 **National Youth Policy**. By undertaking a participatory evaluation exercise of what has been done in the past 7 years and the production of specific recommendations, the project aims to make the implementation of the policy more effective, relevant to youth needs and priorities and inclusive. The proposed project has been developed, building on the core findings of the **Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS): The Missing Peace (2018)** and aims to contribute to bring forward the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda established through **UNSCRs 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018), 2535 (2020)** at the country level. The initiative will also contribute to the implementation of the **Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda** by enhancing young women's influence and political participation.

The project is also in line with the **national strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities in Guinea-Bissau** validated in June 2022, for 5 years. This tool aims to respond to the challenges of the CRPD, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Agenda 2030, the African Agenda 2063, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human Rights and the peoples on the rights of persons with disabilities in Africa. The monitoring of this document as well as inclusive public policies by the members of the **Multisector Technical Committee for Monitoring Public Policies (CTMMPP) - FADPD-GB**, civil society organizations and the country's development partners: AIFO, the National Human Rights Commission, the ICRC, ENDA SANTÉ, HI, Plan International, the Syndicat des Chauffeurs, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, the Primature, the ANP, the Parliamentary Network, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Public Service, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Integration, the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and the City of Bissau), in relation to people with disabilities, through their awareness of rights, disability, inclusion, the CRPD and other related content. To this end, the strategy has been defined to sensitize the members of the CTMMPP in order to provide them with basic tools and concepts to level their knowledge on the subject of disability as well as strengthen them with lobbying and advocacy skills concerning disability. inclusion of the issue of disability in public service policies.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

¹³ The 25th April, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union adopted a Communiqué which “Underscores the crucial role that the youth play nationally, regionally, and at the Continental level in the promotion of peace, security and stability, as well as socio-economic development”. The Communiqué encourages Member States to support means by which to implement the principles of YPS “in order to institutionalize meaningful participation of the youth in all levers of decision making”, and “underscores the need to replicate the holding of national youth dialogues to give the youth a platform to articulate their needs in promoting governance, peace, security and sustainable development.”

This project aims to fill the strategic gap of scattered support to both youth organizations and youth institutions through an innovative approach of capacity building to both service providers and beneficiaries, while also supporting the harmonization of legal framework that foster youth integration and common advancement of their needs, hence realizing their contribution to enhanced intergenerational trust, a cornerstone for social cohesion and sustainable peace in the country. For such aims, this project will build on previous projects including through complementing and or scaling up the dividends of past interventions. This project will tap into the existing and established Leadership Academy, established under the PBF funded Political Stabilization project, to benefit for the quality training capacity for leadership to scale up youth Leadership training including through tailored training for rural youth. It will also build on efforts to increase the capacity of youth wings of political parties, who benefited from conflict mediation capacity building, to play a good example role and eventually inspire, like the Youth Political Party Forum, the convergence of common ideals among the youth associations and fora/networks. Furthermore, the Leadership Academy has recently launched a target initiative to breed a new generation of youth female leaders that may potentially inspire the current project enhanced gender equality approach that will seek specific targeting to promote young women's participation including as youth association leaders. The INJ has been supported to carry out a census and mapping of youth institutions under the EU funded project *IandaGuine! Djuntu* and this project will build over such data to support the capacity building of youth organizations as well as the INJ capacity to better manage youth issues and catalyze youth participation including in peacebuilding. Previous PBF funded *No Ianda Djuntu-Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea Bissau* will be taped into to scale up and broaden the areas of youth participation to other youth priorities and needs. In fact, gaps related to the National Youth Policy related gaps: perceived non /less responsive nature to youth needs as well as the need for policy inclusive design and due dissemination were identified under PBF funded *No Ianda Djuntu* and inform the intervention of the current project. Finally, the project will develop a strong synergy with the Political Stabilization project, which recently entered in its second phase, to address some issues highlighted in the context analysis and particularly those connected with the role of political parties and the politicization of youth organizations. In fact, the Political Stabilization project will strongly engage Political Parties youth and the Youth Political Parties Forum and will use them as an entry point to create a dialogue between the parties reducing the polarization of society and, thus, the manipulation they operate on youth. Periodical meetings will be organized and facilitated by the PBF secretariat to ensure effective coordination and synergies.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
<i>Political Dialogue and Stabilization (II phase)</i> UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO 24 months: July 2022-July 2024	2.400.000 USD PBF	The second phase of the project, currently under development, has two main components. The first one is working with political parties (PP) in the National People's Assembly (ANP) while the second is working with CSOs to create the conditions for a national dialogue for Peace, Security and Justice. UNDP intervention would also support the Leadership Academy (LA) in partnership with the National School of Administration (ENA) to build CSOs and other key stakeholders' capacity.	<u>Possible synergies with the project and its results:</u> If approved, the Political Dialogue project (Phase II) will specifically target political parties and work with their youth wings to increase the dialogue among them and positively affect the pre-electoral environment. The present proposal will closely work with the Leadership Academy to develop new training contents and format tailored to the needs of a broader leadership public (output 1.3). Building on the engagement of the Political Dialogue project with political youth, the present proposal will foster the connection between

			political youth leaders and youth grassroots associations and groups (output 1.3).
<p><i>Ianda Guiné! Djuntu - Programa de Apoio a Sociedade Civil Guineense</i></p> <p>IMVF – Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr</p> <p>48+12 months: Jan 2019-Dec 2023</p>	<p>EU Delegation in Bissau 4.000.000 Euro</p>	<p>The project aims to contribute to making Guinea-Bissau citizens protagonists in the resolution of collective problems, by strengthening the participation and action of citizens both formally and informally organized. The project provided technical and financial support nationwide to community-based organizations (CBOs) which are usually not benefitting from financial aid, created regional Resources Centers for CSOs and CBOs and developed multiple tools online and offline to improve CSOs and CBOs action. Additionally, and particularly youth-related, the project also supported the INJ and worked with the CNJ to census the youth organizations all over the country. At the regional level, the project worked with youth leaders (“Small Change Plans”) to boost youth participation in local change. <i>Ianda Guiné Djuntu</i> also closed the first cycle of internships directed at increasing youth and especially young women, contact with the professional realm.</p>	<p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its result:</u> The proposed intervention will build on the efforts done by <i>Ianda Guiné! Djuntu</i> to strengthen civil society capacity to organize and engage with their government to respond to collective problems, focusing on youth and youth led CSOs and CBOs. Tools and mechanisms created by <i>Ianda Guiné! Djuntu</i> intervention will be leveraged and tailored to develop a monitoring system to support youth in monitoring decision making at the regional and local level (output 3.2).</p>
<p><i>No Ianda Djuntu- Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea Bissau</i></p> <p>Interpeace/Voz di Paz</p> <p>18 months: Feb 2021-July 2022</p>	<p>PBF GYPI 2020</p> <p>341.000 USD</p>	<p>The project aimed to strengthen the role and leadership of youth to enhance their inclusion in and influence on democratic development and peacebuilding processes in Guinea-Bissau. Generating a reflection on youth role in decision-making processes, reinforcing their responsibility and capacity to jointly act and influence public decision-making bodies are key entry points of the project.</p>	<p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its result:</u> The proposed intervention builds on the results achieved and on the lessons learned with the <i>No Ianda Djuntu</i> project. While the <i>No Ianda Djuntu</i> project focused more at the individual level, working with youth consciousness and capacities of youth leaders, the present proposal aims to work at the institutional level tackling those institutions and policies which are key for youth political representations. The lessons learned and insights provided by the final evaluation of the</p>

			No Ianda Djuntu project, which is now ongoing, will inform the finalization of the present proposal.
<p><i>YE4DD Youth Empowerment for Demographic Dividend</i></p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>36 Months Starting 2021</p>	<p>Government of Italy 775,275.00 USD</p>	<p>The main goal of this project is to create an enabling environment for harnessing the demographic dividend and socio-economic empowerment of youth, by (1) Ensuring young people have access to quality health for increased well-being</p> <p>(2) Building and strengthening a cadre of youth leadership and empowering young people</p>	<p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its result:</u> this ongoing project is focused on empowering youth, not only by focusing on sexual and reproductive health, but by creating an environment and capacitating youth in the area of entrepreneurship. The project aims to increase the well-being of youth and their quality of life in general. Thus, increasing a sense of control and social cohesion, and decreasing sense of frustration and the likeliness of violent outbreaks.</p>
<p><i>Strengthening the Disability Rights Movement (DiPED)</i></p> <p>36 months 2017 - 2019</p> <p><i>Civic and political participation for all</i></p> <p>12 months 2019 - 2021</p> <p>Humanité & Inclusion</p>	<p>Delegation of the European Union in Bissau €600,000</p> <p>Delegation of the European Union in Bissau €115,576</p>	<p>The first project aimed above all at 1) giving greater visibility to the question of the rights of persons with disabilities in local and national public administrations, 2) enabling managers and technicians of institutions to better take into account the needs and rights of this segment of the population and 3) work alongside Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) on the structural challenges of strengthening and developing the institutional capacities of DPOs at the national level and the link between DPOs and CSOs, as well as the FADPD-GB. The second proposes more operationalization of the rights of persons with disabilities in Guinea-Bissau through the contribution to an inclusive electoral process, both in urban and rural areas, i.e. to improve the active participation of the most vulnerable population, to engage people with disabilities, the elderly, women, pregnant women and illiterate people in the electoral process through inclusive electoral practices.</p>	<p><u>Possible synergies with the project and its result:</u> The proposed intervention is based on the results obtained and on the recommendations of these actions. The context of the movement of people with disabilities in Guinea-Bissau has been marked in recent years by greater dynamism thanks to the intervention of the project "Strengthening the movement for the rights of people with disabilities" (DiPeD), implemented by HI and the FADPD. The issue of disability has become better known and recognized as a priority issue in local and national institutions in Guinea-Bissau.</p>

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

- a) *A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).*

Previous interventions in the country, mentioned above, enabled the strengthening of youth leaders’ capacities and self-confidence, reshaping youth roles, improving the relationship with the older generation. However, this has to be seen as paving the way towards entry points for youth participation in peacebuilding. In fact, despite this achievement, UNFPA, Interpeace, Voz di Paz and HI identified a series of institutional barriers which prevent youth from participating and that contribute to their systematic exclusion and decreased youth contribution to peace and social cohesion. The limited independent representation mechanisms, the lack of legitimacy of youth dedicated institutions and policies, the internal competition among youth organizations and a segmented instead of intersectional approach are all institutional obstacles which need to be addressed. The objective is to create an enabling environment for youth to actively participate in making Guinea-Bissau a more inclusive society, creating space for intergenerational trust while minimizing risks of youth demoralization, manipulations and corruption and thus contributing to social cohesion.

As a first step, the project aims to contribute to creating an enabling institutional environment for youth real representation (**Outcome 1**). Working with government institutions and main youth organizations and networks, the project will contribute to identify existing gaps and opportunities in youth representation, improve collaboration among different youth institutions and organizations at the national and regional levels. While previous interventions focus on youth leadership confidence and capacities, this project aims to strengthen the capacity of key government actors to respond to grassroots organizations needs and youth organizations to channel their needs to youth institutions. In this way the project aims at creating concrete opportunities for youth representation within youth structure and the consequent youth trust on government institutions.

Focusing on youth organizations dynamics, the project aims at fostering closer collaboration and build stronger bridges between organizations, strengthening the relationship among them and enhancing their cooperation, which is fundamental for establishing a Youth Common Agenda and for youth influencing decision making (**Outcome 2**). Involving all youth organizations active on the national territory, the project aims to carry out a participatory process promoting the collective evaluation and revision of the Youth National Policy and its dissemination, increasing the legitimacy of a youth common vision that fosters collective participation and contribution to social cohesion.

Finally, leveraging the collaboration fostered and the tools developed under Outcome 2 and the channels enabled under Outcome 1, the project will contribute to provide youth organizations nationwide concrete participation opportunities including through enhanced mechanisms to convey their needs and influence decision-making at the local, regional and national level (**Outcome 3**). Advocating for their common vision and monitoring the state performance in sectors key for youth promotion and fostering the communication among different regions and levels, youth will have the opportunity to make their voices heard.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**

When common shared objectives, interactions and collaboration are improved between authorities and youth organizations, and within youth organizations, their capacity to jointly develop policies and address common youth concerns across the political divide will be increased. The meaningful inclusion of young women and men, including men and women with disabilities and broader representation in

political processes, will contribute to rebuilding trust and the social fabric leading to social cohesion and the pacification of public space. This is built on the assumption that:

The existing governmental institutions will be more open to change and actively work to ensure representation of diverse young women and men's needs and interests within their institutions and that the government agencies will recognize how their openness to change could increase their credibility and legitimacy among the youth.

The youth organizations will be able to increase their interactions and work together regardless of their differences based on political views, gender, belonging or disability, and will recognize the importance of bringing forward a common and owned youth agenda tailored to fostering peace and social cohesion

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs),

Outcome 1: Youth organizations responsible for youth promotion and youth engagement are more inclusive and better represent the reality and diversity of young women and men in Guinea-Bissau.

Output 1.1 Institutional and organizational barriers impediments to youth participation with due regard to gender and inclusiveness are identified and strategies are devised and implemented for greater effective inclusion of young people.

A 1.1.1 Carry out a desk review. (COMPLETED) Existing information and data from previous studies on youth institutions dynamics, capacities, strategies, distribution, and achievements will be gathered and analyzed together with key stakeholders to define the objectives and the methodology to be followed under activities.

A 1.1.2 Collection of information to identify gaps and opportunities. (IN PROGRESS) Based on the methodology developed after the desk review phase, the project will develop quantitative and qualitative tools to specifically identify gaps, and opportunities, including a mapping of youth inclusivity or the development of an Youth Atlas which displays stakeholders location, specialization on the youth matters, as well as impairments that contribute to current barriers in the participation of different strata of youth. The data collected will be elaborated, validated and a report with main findings will be developed in order to create a strategy.

A 1.1.3 Development of a joint action plan to address the gaps and barriers identified. (IN PROGRESS) Based on the main findings of the research, a joint action plan integrating corrective measures aiming to address the gaps and opportunities identified will be developed and implemented together with the INJ and CNJ and main youth networks and organizations representatives of young men and women with and without disabilities.

A 1.1.4 Creation/Adaptation of an interactive online platform. (IN PROGRESS) To allow youth to source, express and discuss topics related to youth development and the INJ to be more inclusive of youth's needs, the project will support the development of an interactive online platform. This platform, which could also be turned into an app (a bid will be open for its creation), will be accessible to people with sight/reading impairment. Currently, the INJ does not have any platforms, website, soft institutional database nor collective youth targeting methodology to convey information and interact with youth organizations and networks. This project will promote the establishment of a platform holding important, useful and relevant information for youth development and promotion. Rather than a top-down interaction where INJ supervises stakeholders' strategies and plans within the youth domain, INJ may yield more useful gains if it positions itself as a partner to the youth. Youth along other segments of population enjoy communication facilities through social networks including Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, which could be exploited to speed up youth interaction and participation. The

platform will be open to constant adaptation and will include an open channel for youth inputs/inquiry which will be developed together with youth partners to ensure greater sustainability. Special attention will be given to ensure local ownership of the process and local skills to maintain the platform and keep it up to date beyond the intervention under this project. Such an innovative approach would allow INJ to become the main repository and provider of data and information on and for youth organizations and networks, other stakeholders, and youth in general, young men and women with disabilities in particular.

“The digital platform we have developed is not merely a collection of websites or webpages—it is a comprehensive, integrated system accessible via both web and mobile applications. More than just a website, this platform serves as a dynamic space where youth networks and associations can create and manage their own pages, empowering the Youth Institute to effectively coordinate and engage with these networks.

Initially, the project aimed to build three separate websites for the Youth Institute. Instead, we have created a unified platform (combining the resources from line that seamlessly integrates all these functionalities into a single, cohesive system. Moreover, this platform extends beyond its original scope by aligning with other UNFPA initiatives on youth. Therefore, other UNFPA projects are expected to contribute financially to the digital platform creation as it encompasses all aspects of youth engagement and development.”

A 1.1.5 Capacity Building of Youth Networks and FADDPD (commence during the NCE period):
Provide 7 informatic kits and software: an assessment conducted by the hired company in the context of Digital Platform development finds that “*all the stakeholders request for laptops and internet connectivity to access the platforms*” on top on that, during the Steering Committee meeting the Secretary of State for Youth stressed the importance of supporting the Youth Network organization. In this regard a set of “informatic kits” will be provided to 7 organizations.

Output 1.2 The INJ role as a national institution for the promotion and representation of youth has its capacity to interact, monitor and represent youth organizations active in all the national territory is strengthened to foster intergenerational trust.

A.1.2.1.0 Conduct a rapid assessment and develop an action plan to strengthen the Institutional capacity of YI and ANEJ (commence during the NCE period): This activity aims to assess the institutional and operational capacities of the Youth Institute and the National Youth Entrepreneurship Agency. The evaluation will suggest measures and corrective actions to strengthen the capacities of these two government institutions linked to youth.

A.1.2.1 Creation of an informative website about the INJ. (IN PROGRESS) To ensure greater awareness around youth promotion initiatives and opportunities, a user-friendly web page accessible to people with sight/reading impairment will be created. The website will clearly state: INJ’s roles, services, contacts, legal framework, and will include a space for updates on past and present actions undertaken by INJ, as well as their priorities and will be linked to the interactive platform (A1.1.4.). The website will likely increase INJ accessibility by young people including those that currently cannot physically visit the institutions for service request due to disabilities or other limitations linked with the distance between INJ and the youth across the regions of the country.

A.1.2.2 Support in the creation of a digital database. (IN PROGRESS) The project will contribute to the creation of a digital database of all the youth organizations active in Guinea-Bissau, where information can be easily accessed and shared for organizational purposes. To ensure constant support to the INJ in their capacity to manage data related to youth, the institutional connection with the National Statistical Institute (INE) will be strengthened. This will allow the INJ to have easy access to updates on data, disaggregated by sex, disability and age, concerning youth, as well as create new research if necessary. The availability of detailed and up to date data on youth organizations, network and youth

promotions initiatives is fundamental to allow INJ and CNJ to fulfill their role as representatives of youth interest and voice.

A.1.2.3a Establishment of Coordination Mechanism within the Youth Institute (commence during the NCE period): - The National Youth Policy provides for the creation of a high-level Youth Council. Similarly, the Decree establishing the Youth Institute stipulates the creation of a Coordination Council. To enable the Institute to play its role, support will be provided to operationalize and streamline these two important coordination structures.

A.1.2.3 Create a space and conditions to welcome youth internships on studies related to youth of Guinea-Bissau.(IN PROGRESS) In order for INJ to create its own data, including research around youth and youth institutions, and for youth to be exposed to more opportunities, several higher education institutes will be identified with the aim to of partnering up with the INJ, who will offer internships for university students who wish to pursue research and/or a final dissertation on youth related subjects. INJ would co-share the ownership/copyright of the various research and make them available for the use by youth and other stakeholders with interest in the youth field. *In this regard, some equipment should be provided to ensure that the Youth Institute has a user-friendly environment for welcoming the internship placements and the conditions to properly manage the Digital Platform.*

A.1.2.4 Creation of an e-Library for the Resource Center in Bissau (IN PROGRESS)

A.1.2.5 Training session on producing content to feed the digital platform (commence during the NCE period): - In order to make the most of the digital platform's resources, training sessions will be organized on how to create digital content for young people from different Youth Networks. This activity is particularly relevant in view of the need to provide reliable information to help improve young people's knowledge of the dynamics of youth organizations, as well as monitoring initiatives to implement the National Youth Policy and public policies in general.

Outcome 2: Young men and women members of youth organizations develop shared policy priorities and organizational ground rules to inform the government activity and work together to bring them forward, valuing diversity.

Youth institutions and CSOs will play a key role in the development and implementation of a policy evaluation exercise (output 2.1) and in the dissemination of its results (output 2.2) contributing to the reviewing and updating of the current Youth Policy and to render its implementation more effective.

Output 2.1: A participatory and inclusive process to evaluate the contents of the NYP developed in 2015 and produce recommendations to make the policy more relevant to current and emerging needs of young women and men from different backgrounds, including youth, women and men, with disabilities and other marginalized groups. This process will build on the work done under outcome 1.

A 2.1.1(COMPLETED) Capacity building on public policy evaluation of CSOs and institutions involved in the process. A consultant will be hired by Interpeace to ensure the solid application of the policy evaluation processes and criteria. The consultant will facilitate training sessions to build the capacities of staff from the INJ, CNJ, Voz di Paz, Interpeace, UNFPA and HI and possibly other partners, on how to develop a participatory public policy evaluation, with a particular focus on youth. The consultant will then accompany the organizations in devising the evaluation's methodology, and a participatory definition of the evaluation questions, which will guide the full NYP evaluation process. This will allow the adaptation of the Participatory Action Research methodology that Interpeace and

Voz di Paz usually adopt in their work, to the evaluation of public policy, maintaining a strong methodological relevance and increasing the legitimacy of the final product. The training will be accompanied by HI experts which will inform the methodology to ensure its sensitivity to the needs of specific groups. This support will allow greater inclusivity of the whole process.

A 2.1.2 (COMPLETED) Participatory development of the data collection tools. Based on the methodology that will be defined through the capacity building workshop (A 2.1.1), the project team will be responsible to develop qualitative and quantitative data collection tools, disaggregated by sex, disability and age, which will be adopted along the evaluation process, and could eventually serve as a pilot for other similar works worldwide. To this end, a series of workshops, focus groups and interviews will be organized by Voz di Paz, with key actors, in Bissau and in the regions, to ensure to capture all the relevant aspects. HI will provide specific support to the project team to ensure the tools developed are inclusive of all the youth dimensions.

A 2.1.3 (COMPLETED) Data collection nationwide. Data to feed the evaluation process will be collected by the enumerators under the Interpeace and Voz di Paz supervision nationwide with the support of HI that will accompany the data collection ensuring representativity and inclusivity of the process. Depending on the methodology, a sampling rule will be defined for the data collection: specific attention will be made to ensure representation of rural youth, young women and youth with disabilities. Enumerators will be youth selected among members of youth organizations and associations active in different regions of the country and will be duly trained. The collected data will be treated, and a database will be consolidated in the online platform built under the support of this project, enabling easier visualization and accessibility to all types of disability.

A 2.1.4 (COMPLETED) Data analysis and production of lessons learned and policy recommendations. Data collected will be analyzed by the project team and through a series of dedicated focus-groups with youth from different regions and social groups ensuring representation of rural youth, young women and youth with disabilities. The recommendations produced will then be validated through a validation event and a policy evaluation report will be compiled and published. This report will inform the updating of the current national youth policy and the development of future policies in the sector. The whole process and the methodology used will be documented and disseminated so as to inspire the development or revision of other policies in other sectors.

A 2.1.5: Conduct an inclusive and participative process of NYP update (commence during the NCE period): Following the recommendations developed by the National Youth Policy evaluation, an inclusive and participative process will be carried out by a consultant or a team of consultants to update the Policy and develop a 2 year action plan.

Output 2.2: The youth priorities identified under output 2.1 will be disseminated among youth, government institutions and relevant stakeholders to inform current and future policies and programmes at community, regional and national levels.

A 2.2.1 (IN PROGRESS) Production of advocacy material. Voz di Paz audiovisual team will produce a video on the methodology and on the recommendations developed through the process, as well on the NYP itself to support the dissemination and advocacy activities.

A 2.2.2 (commence during the NCE period) Advocacy at the Governmental level. A public workshop will be organized with representatives from the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Finance and representatives from different International Organizations (EU, World Bank, UN Agencies). The workshop will serve to raise awareness about the recommendations developed and advocate for appropriate budget allocation to address them. Advocacy meetings and presentations will be organized to render more effective the current policy implementation based on the results of the participatory evaluation.

A 2.2.3 (commence during the NCE period) Advocacy at the Parliamentary level. A detailed presentation of joint priorities to be reflected in the updated and/or in the future new policy, will be organized for the Special Commission of the National Assembly in charge of youth promotion. The engagement of this commission is key in supporting the INJ in its efforts to allocate a proper budget for the implementation of the NYP.

A 2.2.4 (commence during the NCE period) Advocacy at the Regional and Sub-Regional level and with YPS actors. An online workshop with key actors at the regional (Africa) and sub-regional level (West Africa) will be organized to exchange good practices and lessons learned on the methodology and the results obtained with the policy evaluation process. The workshop will be facilitated by Interpeace with the support of the colleagues at the regional level and of UNFPA and will allow to connect youth representatives and institutions involved along the project with representatives of ECOWAS, the African Union, as also other Africa based YPS and youth actors to present the report and the main results obtained. The final report will also be presented to the Global Coalition on YPS and to UNFPA, Interpeace and PBF colleagues in New York to stimulate the institutional reflection around the work developed and the results achieved with the project and inform both the policy and programming around YPS.

A 2.2.5 (commence during the NCE period) Dissemination at the local level. Youth platforms active at the regional levels will receive tailored technical and financial support to organize dissemination of the results at the level of local institutions and local communities. This activity will build on the lessons learned from the microgrant activity implemented with the *No Ianda Djuntu* project (GYPI 2020, Interpeace/Voz di Paz). Considering the dissemination of the policy in the past years has been done only at the level of Bissau, this dissemination aims to increase the youth knowledge and the ownership of this document, and the recommendations developed under output 2.1. Youth platforms will be supported by the Voz di Paz team to design and organize advocacy activities with regional and sectoral authorities to inform them on the implications of the policy and to explore possible activities that regional and sectoral governments can organize to promote the policy implementation. At the same time, youth platforms will be supported in disseminating the policy and the recommendations produced within communities in their regions to inform youth of the opportunity the policy represents for them.

A 2.2.6 Raising awareness among young people about voter registration and preventing electoral violence (commence during the NCE period): Electoral legislation instructs that the electoral register must be updated every year, which gives young people who have reached the age of 18 the opportunity to register and thus exercise their civic rights. In this sense, youth organizations should organize awareness campaigns aimed at young people, including young people with disabilities, about the importance of voter registration and the prevention of electoral violence.

Outcome 3: Young men and women play an active and inclusive role in monitoring and advocating for public policy in sectors which are priorities for youth identified under outcome 2, contributing to increase accountability of institutions and trust at the regional and national level.

Based on the mapping done under outcome 1, existing youth organizations and fora will be equipped and structured to play an active role in the life of their communities. Their capacities will be strengthened (output 3.1) and, leveraging existing tools, a monitoring mechanism will be developed and applied (output 3.2) to enable youth to monitor decision making of regional and community institutions and measure how this is contributing to the achievements of priorities identified under outcome 2.

Output 3.1: Young women and men's capacities on public policies cycle, public spending, leadership and advocacy to influence decision-making and contribute to peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau are strengthened, including their capacities on disability and on inclusion and gender equality, enabling them to better lobby and advocate for their interest based on existing policies.

A 3.1.1 Capacity building on leadership. (COMPLETED) In collaboration with the Leadership Academy, the project will develop and administer tailored and targeted leadership training for youth leaders including those leading youth associations at national level. Additionally, a focused training will be delivered for those local youth leadership who champion youth groups in non-urban settings to enhance their structured capacity to advance and convey their interest in hence increasing their participation towards cohesive society. Dedicated training targeting young women and disabled youth people will also be devised and delivered. Cross-cutting subjects such as democracy, political citizenship and justice will be covered. A special focus will also be dedicated to the importance and technical way of collaborating across dividing lines and working together for a common goal.

A 3.1.2 Collaborative training on Conflict Sensitive Advocacy. (COMPLETED) Existing youth platforms, associations and fora active at the regional and community level including delegates from CNJ structures in the regions will take part in tailored advocacy training, including elements from Non-Violent Communication. The sessions' methodology will ensure lessons-learned and good practices from the participants' previous experiences are brought to the front and knowledge exchange is fostered. The theoretical and practical knowledge gathered will enable the participants to bring forward their advocacy work, as also the activities they will implement under outputs 2.2 and 3.2, in a way that does not create backlash and resistances from local authorities and community leaders.

A 3.1.3 Capacity building of young people on inclusion and conflict transformation by integrating an intersectional approach to disability, gender and age. (COMPLETED) Existing youth platforms, associations and forums, active at regional and community level, including delegates from NYC structures in the regions, will participate in training on disability and inclusion that will enable them to work to remove barriers to the participation of their peers with disabilities. On the role of young people in the construction of peace, the actors will also be capacitated on the mechanisms and transformative approaches of the conflict through training sessions and awareness sessions and community dialogues. In order to make existing youth local platforms, associations and forums more inclusive, actors will be supported in analyzing the main risk factors for discrimination and exclusion by integrating intersectional dimension into all their activities and practices.

A 3.1.4 Capacity building of young women and networks of young women with and without disability in decision-making and sustainable peacebuilding processes. (IN PROGRESS) Platforms, women's associations and women's DPOs will be mobilized and trained on the principles and mechanisms of women's political participation, particularly in building peace. An inventory of the implementation of resolution 1325 in Guinea Bissau will be carried out to make it possible to know the progress, limitations and challenges of its implementation and thus to be able to integrate corrective measures into the joint action plans. By tackling gender inequalities in the political participation of young women, the actors will also seek to strengthen the representation of young women with disabilities, the visibility of young women (and in all their diversity) in all activities and processes, but also to make their voices more audible regardless of their disability, gender and age.

~~**A 3.1.5 Youth experience exchange session.** The project will organize a series of exchanges among different youth leaders to create an opportunity for them to share their different experiences of leadership, and hence fostering dialogue that can be beneficial for strengthening social cohesion. The project will organize exchanges at the national level with people coming from different localities and environments and at the sub-regional level with youth leaders coming from other West African countries.~~

A 3.1.5 Support the participation of Youth Network Leaders in International Youth Events of the CPLP, ECOWAS/UEMOA, AU and UN (commence during the NCE period): To ensure the participation of Guinea-Bissau representatives in meetings promoted by the youth organizations of the CPLP, ECOWAS, UEMOA, AU and UN, as a way of promoting interaction with youth organizations in the subregion and the world. These international meetings are an important platform for connecting young people, allowing national actions to be aligned with global youth strategies.

Output 3.2: Youth led inclusive monitoring and advocacy mechanisms and platforms are active at the regional level and connected nationally through radio, communication and online tools making the voice of young men and women more audible and giving more visibility to young men and women with disabilities.

A 3.2.1(COMPLETED) Development of a monitoring tool. The project team will develop an online tool allowing for periodical data collection on governance at the regional level. The tool will be developed together with platforms' members with the support of *IandaGuiné!Djuntu* project (CSO support project funded by the EU) which has already developed the online system where the tool will run. The tool will be made available to youth platforms active at the regional level and will allow them to periodically collect and send data to monitor decision making at the local level and will be tailored to youth needs and requirements. This monitoring tool will directly feed the online platform foreseen under outcome 1 (A1.1.4).

A 3.2.1.a Supporting the holding of elective Assemblies of Youth Networks (commence during the NCE period): Youth Networks that have the obligation to hold elective Assemblies, in the light of their respective Statutes, will benefit from logistical support for the participation of the delegates, as well as technical and legal support for the transparent organization of the Assemblies. A team of observers will be set up, whose members must be chosen from among the Independent Youth Organizations and representatives of the Youth Institute.

A 3.2.2(COMPLETED) Workshop and tailored accompaniment to strengthen existing regional platforms' structure and their role in regional governance. Based on the learning¹⁴ from the final evaluation of the *No Ianda Djuntu* intervention, the project team will organize tailored workshops with members of youth regional platforms, associations and fora active at the regional and community level. As a result of these workshops, an action plan will be developed for each platform defining their objectives as regional entities representing youth and the activities they want to undergo to achieve these objectives. The plan will include, but will not be limited to, the advocacy activities included below (A3.2.3 and A3.2.4). To ensure the correct accompaniment and tutoring of youth platforms, a specific monitoring tool will be developed. The SIPP online tool (acronym for "Information System of Plans and Projects"), a digital application developed by the *IandaGuiné! Djuntu* project, funded by the EU, will be used as a base to monitor the progress and the activities of youth regional platforms.

A 3.2.3(commence during the NCE period) Periodical public and inclusive dialogues between institutions and youth groups at the local level. The regional youth platforms structured under A3.2.2 and trained under output 3.1, will receive technical and financial support to organize periodical sessions with local authorities, including traditional leaders, Security and Defense Forces and political parties representatives at the regional and local level. These sessions will be organized in the form of public dialogues where citizens can flag issues to local institutions and propose solutions informing the decision-making process. In each meeting youth will submit a series of issues they want to be addressed and local authorities will inform them on the status of these issues allowing the progressive monitoring of the decision taken.

¹⁴ LL2: The accompaniment and training of the leaders of the Platforms is an essential component in ensuring their functioning. (Final External Evaluation Report, No Ianda Djuntu project, Interpeace GYPI 2020).

A 3.2.4 Radio debates. (IN PROGRESS) Youth platforms will receive technical and financial support to organize, after each session organized under A3.2.1, a radio *djumbai* in the local radio, to display and disseminate the contents that have been discussed and the information collected. This will allow broadening the debates to the local communities informing citizens and bringing visibility to the work done to the youth networks active at the regional level.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

d) Project targeting

The project will be implemented nationwide and will target mainly INJ as the youth governmental institutions responsible for youth promotion in the country, and CNJ as the National Council Of Youth. The project will also target youth political and CSO organizations and networks such as, among others, RENAJ- National Network of Youth Association, RENAJELF- National Network of Youth Association of Female Leadership, FNJP -National Youth and Population Forum, Youth Political party Forum, at the national, regional and grassroots level. The purpose is to work at the institutional level to address dynamics which prevent meaningful participation of youth. For such attainment, demography data on youth, gender will be the baseline to targeting the beneficiaries in every location. Additionally, data on disability already available (2021 Study) will also be taken into considerations for targeting. Both INJ and CNJ have their delegates and decentralized structures at regional and sector levels and CSO and political youth forum and networks tend to have a similar structure. Thus, the intervention of this project will aim to cover such structures and target youth in accordance with demographic data percentages.

While the work under **outcome 1** will be carried out at the level of governmental institutions and will focus on building INJ and CNJ capacities, activities under **outcome 2** will have a broader target involving youths from national and grassroot organizations active in all the national territory. Based on the experience done in previous studies, the NYP participatory evaluation process (**output 2.1**) could involve around 3000 youth in all the regions of the country. The exact number will vary depending on the methodology and consequently on the sample calculation. Specific attention will be made to the inclusion of young women, rural youth and youth with different abilities. Advocacy and dissemination of the results of the policy evaluation (**output 2.2**) will be organized both at the national, regional and community level. Key stakeholders and representatives from governmental, national and international institutions as also from INJ, will be involved in the advocacy activities. More than 200 youths will be protagonists in the organization of the dissemination activities across the country, depending on the type of activities they will conceive, the project might engage with more than 1000 youths at the community level. Finally, activities implemented under **outcome 3** will put youth at the center. More than 300 youths, men and women, from youth CSOs, political parties' wings and youth institutions will be involved in a series of capacity building moments (**output 3.1**). Of those, approximately 200 youth, men and women, will receive dedicated technical and financial support to actively take part in the monitoring of public policies and decision making at the local and regional level (**output 3.2**).

Constant coordination efforts will be done to promote participation of all the stakeholders allowing greater transparency on the objectives of the project, its implementation and outcomes. Adopting an intersectional and conflict sensitive approach will be key to identify possible niches of resistance and embed their transformation within the proposal and the implementation of the project. Specific reflection will be organized in this respect.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

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: UNFPA	2,377,850.75 USD for Guinea-Bissau		Bissau Guinea-Bissau	21	A Youth Program Officer, an Assistant Project Analyst both with experience in design and implementation of PBF funded projects. UNFPA Operations team experienced in managing administrative needs of PBF funded projects
Implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanité & Inclusion • Ubuntu Academy Guiné-Bissau • Fundação Ana Pereira • Instituto Nacional da Juventude (INJ) 					
Recipient Organization: Interpeace	23 mln USD (2021)	In Guinea-Bissau: UN PBF, other UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO), European Union	Bairro Enterramento, Bissau, Guiné-Bissau	180 globally, of those 2 in Bissau	1 Programme Manager in Bissau with experience in management of peacebuilding project focusing on youth inclusion, 1 YPS Officer based in NY, 1 Interpeace Representative in New York and Senior Peacebuilding Advisor highly involved in development of the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security
Implementing partners: Voz di Paz					

b) Project management and coordination

The project team will comprise one **Project Manager** to be based in UNFPA (IUNV) who will be specifically hired for this project. The UNFPA Project Manager will be responsible for the global management of the project, the reporting to PBF and the maintenance of constant relationship among the partners and with UNFPA implementing partners. The UNFPA project manager will work with the Youth Programme Officer who will ensure coherence with UNFPA youth programmes and interventions. UNFPA staff will closely work with the Interpeace team including:

1. one **Interpeace Programme Manager** who will support the institutional engagement and the coordination among partners and with the PBF Secretariat,
2. and one **Interpeace Programme Officer** who will ensure the correct implementation of the activities under Interpeace responsibility and the coordination with Voz di Paz.

Interpeace team in Bissau will also receive support from its Regional Office and namely from the **Regional Finance Manager** for the financial management of the project and the **Regional Representatives** for the engagement at the sub regional and african level. All these positions will be partially funded by the project.

To ensure effective coordination in the implementation of the project, UNFPA, HI, Interpeace and Voz di Paz staff will organize a **monthly meeting** to coordinate on the implementation of the activities and monitor the level of achievement towards outcome. Additional partners, as well as representatives from the PBF Secretariat will also be invited depending on the need emerging from the implementation. A first meeting with all the institutional and CSOs partners will be organized to present the project, its objectives, activities and the methodologies. Regular meetings with national institutional stakeholders as CNJ and INJ will be held as also with UNDP to ensure the coordination with the Political Dialogue and Stabilization project.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political instability may affect the achievement of the expected outputs and lead to political manipulation affecting the overall impact of the project.	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact on the project:</u> low	The constant Political stabilization has implied some delayed project implementation due to constant Ministerial leadership. However, this intervention will focus on the technical level of the government institutions and youth civil society institutions that have proved resilient to these constant institutional changes caused by instability. Hence, while the implementation is resilient by structure, UNFPA and Interpeace will remain ready to update potential new supervisory structures to National Youth Institute (INJ) the main governmental partner.
Sexual abuse of beneficiaries is everybody business and the project will apply zero	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact on the project:</u> High	PSEA information and complaint mechanisms will be applied. Implementing partners will be sensitized on PSEA and all those

tolerance policy to protect youth and women from any abuse.		benefiting from the project as well other members of the communities and partners will be informed on complaint mechanisms. PSEA will be included in workshops as well as specific gender and vulnerability related protection measures not only as a systematic safeguard mechanism but as relevant content on women empowerment and barrier analysis
Tension with existing youth initiatives and organizations could affect the impact of the project	<u>Probability: Low</u> <u>Impact for the project: High</u>	Interpeace and Voz di Paz will ensure active participation of youth leaders from existing youth organization/institutions and initiatives along all the project implementations. Their involvement will allow the creation of synergies between already existing initiatives and the action proposed
Resistance or lack of will of key institutions' representatives could undermine their participation in project activities	<u>Probability: Low</u> <u>Impact for the project: Medium</u>	Based on Voz di Paz knowledge of the context, the project will engage leaders who have already demonstrated their support for promoting youth participation. Voz di Paz will also maintain privileged relations with key persons within the government, political parties, CSOs and the SDF at different level to ensure their active participation and involvement in the project.
Climatic conditions (heavy rains) may affect Voz di Paz mobility during field activities in the month of August.	<u>Probability: High</u> <u>Impact for the project: Low</u>	The planning of activities will take into account the rainy season so to ensure feasibility of all activities without delays.

d) Monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring & Evaluation strategies (M&E) are embedded in the project design and implementation to measure its effectiveness, determine progress towards outcomes and inform potential adaptations to the project strategy on an ongoing basis. The project team, including technical staff from UNFPA, HI, Interpeace and Voz di Paz, will be responsible for the effective development and implementation of all M&E related activities and for coordination in the production of reports to PBSO, and communication about the project. Particularly, an annual work plan (AWP) and a M&E plan will be prepared by the project team with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities to support reporting requirements and data collection activities, based on the Project's Results Framework. The M&E plan will be fine-tuned and implemented by the project team. To ensure constant feedback on the project, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the organization of regular follow-up meetings of the project team and with the PBF secretariat in Bissau, which will analyze the data collected along the implementation of the project and to evaluate potential adaptation. There will also be a monthly reporting process based on results and activities.

The project will use both qualitative and quantitative M&E methods, such as surveys with participants to inform the baseline and monitor progresses at the output and outcome level; attendance lists to monitor levels of participation in activities; outcome harvests that capture stories of changes amongst the targeted actors, and activity and project reports to consolidate evidence, lessons learned, and capture overall progress towards objectives, with strategic reflections on contextual developments. Both UNFPA and Interpeace will mobilize its M&E expertise to support the development of the M&E plan and the correct implementation of all the M&E activities.

Approximately 5% of the total budget will be specifically allocated to external evaluation which will also include the identification and discussion of recommendations and learning points for greater impact of the work in the consolidation of peace in Guinea-Bissau

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The proposed action has been designed to achieve institutional change. This means the essence of the intervention strategy itself has been built towards and around the concept of sustainability. The project aims to contribute to a long-lasting change empowering youth organizations and institutions at the community, regional and national level. Improving the inclusion, representation and collaboration dynamics within and among these stakeholders the project aims to set the foundation for stronger dialogue between youth and institutions contributing to greater social cohesion and peace. Consultation with local institutional stakeholders as well CSO and political actors strongly informed the design phase. Their engagement will be ensured at all the implementation stages, including the monitoring and evaluating of the project, to ensure their appropriation on the processes and products of this intervention.

The project includes specific activities to contribute to the **institutionalization of processes and practices to increase inclusion and representativeness of youth organizations**. In this sense, activities foreseen under outcome 1 will directly address youth institutions, strengthening their capacities and providing them with tailored tools and procedures to ensure greater participation of youth, including young girls, disabled young people into decision making spaces. The engagement of these institutions in the identification of their needs directly in the project design phase has been key in building the sustainability of these actions. Information systems related to youth organizations, their capacity and other relevant information with potential to contribute for youth participation in decision making will be public and made available to youth promotion actors and youth themselves to ensure their use and maintenance beyond the project duration. The project also aims to provide **solid and substantial policy tools** to improve the development of policies, programmes and budget of both national and international institutions working in the youth promotion sector. In this sense, the work foreseen under outcome 2 aims to develop and disseminate a policy evaluation report which will remain available to national and international institutions. The ownership and legitimacy of the final product will be ensured by the methodology adopted which will engage youth at all different levels and from different organizations, networks and associations. This will ensure support to the final products and its contents even

beyond the project duration as well as will launch the foundation to greater collaboration among youth organizations. Finally, the project aims to **catalyze the capacities and create the conditions** for youth playing an active role in the monitoring of public policies and decision making at the local level. In the activities under outcome 3, the project will leverage on already existing youth platforms and networks at the regional level. Building on the lessons learned in the *No Ianda Djuntu* project, the project will work on reinforcing their structure and addressing the main issues linked with their sustainability (mainly turn over and membership). The project will closely work with the *IandaGuiné!Djuntu* project, funded by the EU, to build on the online tools they already created and to create a strong synergy at the regional level with the CSOs spaces and networks they leveraged in the last 3 years.

In this framework, **learning** will be a fundamental component for the project. Humanity & Inclusion, through its expertise in inclusion «disability, gender and age» will support the project team in with a learning action-research approach with data collection disaggregated by «disability, gender and age» in order to allow the production of knowledge by the actors on the basis of experience. Dedicating efforts in documenting the policy participatory evaluation process as also the different tools and methodologies which will be adopted within the project, will ensure higher learning and capitalization of good practices and lessons learned from these experiences. Finally, the work done to strengthen the capacity of youth (young men and women including those with disabilities) and institutional stakeholders will contribute to create an enabling environment for change.

IV. Project budget

~~UNFPA budget amounts to 1 250 000 USD and includes Humanité & Inclusion, Ubuntu Academy Guiné-Bissau and Fundação Ana Pereira as implementing partners, therefore the transfer to counterpart reaches 602 000 USD, around 48% of UNFPA total budget.~~

~~The **staff budget** is 20% of total budget, including national staff recruited for the project and part time international staff. The general and operating and other costs amounts to 11% of the total UNFPA budget, and 2% of the budget will be allocated to Equipment and furniture. UNFPA will use the facilities of its office in Bissau to ensure the project operations management and follow-up. Travel costs are approximately 1,6% of the budget. Contractual services hired by UNFPA will amount to 7% of the budget (90 000 USD). M&E costs amount to 5% of the budget, including a final independent evaluation.~~

~~Interpeace budget amounts to 750.886 USD and was prepared in close collaboration with Voz di Paz who will be the implementing partner in the framework of this project. The **total budget allocated to the local partner amounts to 505.368 USD** then 67% of Interpeace total budget. The **staff budget** was limited to 19% of the total budget and will partially cover the Interpeace Programme manager and Programme Officer in the country (13% of the total budget). Since the budget does not include project support and operational costs, 6% of the total budget, under the staff costs, will be used to cover staff from the Interpeace Programme in West Africa that will monitor the implementation of the project, ensuring both financial and technical support. **Travel costs** have been reduced to a minimum (2.5%) including trips of Interpeace staff from consultants, Guinea-Bissau and West Africa Programme for monitoring and capacity transfer purposes. The budget allocation choices were made according to a rational approach of maximizing existing equipment (vehicle, computer, AV equipment) to the project's needs. The **cost of activities** is relatively limited in view of 1) Interpeace and Voz di Paz's policy of "delivering more and the best, at the best cost", and 2) seeking to avoid monetarizing the relationship with our beneficiaries (for example, participants receive a per diem only in case of activities that require them to stay out overnight). Monitoring of participants and support to the organization of activities at the local level will be ensured by Voz di Paz Regional Spaces for Dialogue who usually support Voz di Paz in the implementation of its projects. Finally, financial support to young men and women leaders will be issued accordingly with procedures and criteria developed in the framework of the project and based on previous experiences and the related evaluation.~~

The UNFPA budget amounts of 1 250 000 USD includes the Youth Institute, TOSTAN and Youth Networks. Due to the Implementing Partners weaknesses at institutional and financial level, direct payment will be used as a preventive and pedagogical approach. The Fellows recruited under the project will play an important role

in improving managerial skills of the IP's.

The INTERPEACE budget amounts to 750.000 USD and includes its local partner in Guiné-Bissau, Voz di Paz which will be transferred 504.540 USD **67%** of the total INTERPEACE budget. Voz di Paz will closely work with Interpeace and directly implement activities, playing a key role in the engagement of key national institutions ensuring greater ownership and sustainability of the project achievements.

The global **staff budget** is **16%** of total budget, including national staff recruited for the project and part time international staff. The general, **operating and other costs** amount to **5%** of the total budget, and **7%** of the budget will be allocated to **supplies, materials, equipment and furniture** and both UNFPA and INTERPEACE will use the facilities of their office in Bissau to ensure the project operations management and follow-up. **Travel costs** are **3%** of the budget. **Contractual services** represent **29%** of the budget. **M&E costs** amount to **5%** of the budget, including a final independent evaluation.

Summary of initial and revised budget by category

Totals	INITIAL BUDGET			REVISED BUDGET		
	UNFPA	Interpeace	Totals	UNFPA	Interpeace	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	250,000	146,511	396,511	135,000	185,401	320,401
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	38,000	-	38,000	148,2134	-	148,213
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	27,000	-	27,000	23,671	-	23,671
4. Contractual services	90,000	31,500	121500,00	570,225	14,000	584,225
5. Travel	20,000	18,382	38,382	35,000	18,382	53,382
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	602,000	504,542	1,106,542	160,478	483,152	643,630
7. General Operating and other Costs	141,224.5	-	141,224.50	95,6388	-	95,638
Sub-Total	1,168,225	700,935	1,869,160	1,168,225	700,935	1,869,160
7% Indirect Costs	81,775	49,065	130,840	81,775	49,065	130,840
Total	1,250,000	750,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	750,000	2,000,000

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary

before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. 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		
5. 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		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

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		
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	

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(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 on the basis of 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. In order 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 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
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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)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

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 be 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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of the UN Country Team where it does not.

additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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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)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be 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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (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 in particular, 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 sufficient 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 the 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, in order 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 the 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.¹⁵
- 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.

¹⁵ 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 targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Progress to date
<p>Outcome 1: Youth organizations responsible for youth promotion and youth engagement are more inclusive and better represent the reality and diversity of young women and men in Guinea-Bissau. s.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Percentage of youth leaders who perceive institutions to be more inclusive and representative, disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project 67%</p> <p>Women's: 67,6%</p> <p>Man's 78,1%</p> <p>People with Disabilities: 67%</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of youth participants 77%</p>	Baseline and end line survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Percentage of youth who feel well represented by their own youth organization, disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project 78,4%</p> <p>Women's: 80,1%</p> <p>Man's: 76,9%</p> <p>People with Disabilities: 89%</p>	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project

		Target: At least 60% of youth participants 90%		
	Output 1.1 Institutional and organizational impediments and barriers to youth participation with due regard to gender and inclusiveness are identified and strategies are devised and implemented for greater effective inclusion of young people.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of participants who feel like they better understand the barriers and leverage points to increase youth participation. Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project Target: At least 60% of participants	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of youth organizations who are implementing a gender and inclusion strategy. Baseline: 30% (52/174) Target: At least 50% of youth organizations	Dedicated interviews; strategy documents	At the end of the project

	Output 1.2 The INJ's role as a national institution for the promotion and representation of youth, and its capacity to interact with, monitor and represent youth organizations active in all the national territory is strengthened.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 % increase of traffic on the INJ website Baseline: 0 Target: At least 70%	Website host registry of traffic	At the end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Increased interest / commitment by INJ participants to include youth and youth-related data into their decision-making systems/ Number of coordination meetings held between the National Youth Institute and the Youth Networks to discuss youth issues; Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project Target: An increase in interest of at least 50% At least 4 meetings a year	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project

<p>Outcome 2: Young men and women members of youth organizations develop shared policy priorities and organizational ground rules to inform the government activity and work together to bring them forward, valuing diversity</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>% of participants in the NYP evaluation process who, at the end of the process, feel that they can better influence decision-making, disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: will be collected at the beginning 52%</p> <p>Target: At least 70% of youth participants ing of the project</p>	Public statements, news and other media publications, interviews.	At the end of the project
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Percentage of youth who feel that collaboration among youth organizations increased thanks to the policy evaluation process, disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: To be defined at the beginning of the project 72%</p> <p>Target: At least 70% of youth participants 82%</p>	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project.

		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c</p> <p>% of beneficiaries who feel youth needs and priorities are better addresses by existing policies disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: To be defined at the beginning of the project 10,75%, including 54% of female respondents, from which only 6,84% feel youth needs and priorities are addressed.</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of youth participants 40%</p>	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project.
	<p>Output 2.1 A participatory and inclusive process to evaluate the contents of the NYP since 2015 and produce recommendations to make the policy more relevant to current and emerging needs of young women and men from different backgrounds, including youth,</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>% of participants at each step of the participatory process who are satisfied with their engagement in the process, disaggregated by age, sex and ability</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 90 %</p>	Post questionnaire and report activities	<p>I trimester of II year</p> <p>90.5%</p>

	women and men, with disabilities and other marginalized groups.	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 A report with policy recommendations relevant to the needs of youth is produced</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 1</p>	Existence of a web version of the report and associated dissemination material	<p>I trimester of II quarter</p> <p>1 report 1 policy brief</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Percentage of youth participating in the validation event who perceive policy recommendations as relevant to current needs of youth. Percentage of youth participating in the validation event who perceive policy recommendations as relevant to current needs of youth.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 90%</p>	Attendance sheets and activity report	I trimester of II year
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.5</p> <p>Percentage of youth participating in the updating process of NYP who perceive policy as relevant to current needs of youth.</p> <p>Baseline:90.5% Target: 95%</p>		At the end of the project

	Output 2.2 The youth priorities identified under output 2.1 will be disseminated among youth, government institutions and relevant stakeholders to inform current and future policies and programmes at community, regional and national levels.	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of workshops and meetings held with representatives from political and governmental institutions at the national level and international level and international organizations. Baseline:0 Target: 6	Attendance sheets and activities reports	II trimester of 2025 4
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of meetings organized by youth platforms with regional and local authorities Baseline: 0 Target: 22	Attendance sheets and activities reports	IV trimester of II year II trimester of 2025 44 meetings

		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 % of political, government, regional, local or international institutions that take action based on the recommendation produced and disseminated in the project and use them in their work. Number and % of Political parties committed to advocate for investment on youth and their inclusion in the decision making process.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: at least 30% of the institutions targeted by the dissemination activities 10</p>	Data collection done through a dedicated monitoring tool + final evaluation	At the end of the project
<p>Outcome 3: Young men and women play an active and inclusive role in monitoring and advocating for public policy in sectors which are priorities for youth identified under outcome 2, contributing to increase accountability of institutions and trust at the regional and national level</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a Percentage of youth leaders who report feeling capable of monitoring and advocating for public policy, disaggregated by age, sex and ability Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project 82% Target: At least 50% of youth participants. 90%</p>	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project

that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b % of youth participants who believe institutions are accountable to the needs of youth, disaggregated by age, sex and ability Baseline: To be defined at the start of the project 80% Target: At least 60% of youth participants 85%</p>	Baseline and endline survey via digital questionnaire submitted to the participants	At the end of the project
	<p>Output 3.1 Young women and men's capacities on public policies cycle and evaluation, public spending and advocacy and to influence decision-making and contribute to peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau are strengthened, including their capacities on disability and on inclusion and gender equality, enabling them to better lobby and advocate for their interest based on existing policies.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of youth platforms, organizations and networks members who participate in the training on how to design and organize an advocacy activity without creating conflict, disaggregated by gender, age and ability Baseline:0 Target: at least 220 of those 40% young women and 15% with different abilities</p>	Attendance sheets and activity report	<p>II trimester of I year</p> <p>240 participants, of those 51% of young women and 7% of youths with different abilities</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of participants in the youth exchange sessions Number of participants in Youth summer camp, disaggregated by age, sex and ability Baseline: 1,881 Target: At least 50 2000</p>	Youth network Summer camp reports	At the end of the project

	Output 3.2 Youth led inclusive monitoring and advocacy mechanisms and platforms are active at the regional level and connected nationally through radio, communication and online tools making the voice of young men and women more audible and giving more visibility to young men and women with disabilities.	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of meetings/workshops where representatives of youth and local/communities authorities work together and exchange around communities and local issues relevant to youth. Baseline:0 Target: 44	Attendance sheets and activities reports	IV trimester of II year
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 % of issues raised by youth where local authorities report advancement Number of testimonies that show commitment of local authorities to include youth in decision making and / or youth priorities in their policies and activities Baseline:0 Target: at least (5 from youth and 5 from authorities)	Testimonies from youth and authorities	At the end of the project

REVISED BUDGET:

Totals	INITIAL BUDGET			ADJUSTMENTS			REVISED BUDGET		
	UNFPA	Interpeace	Totals	UNFPA	Interpeace	Totals	UNFPA	Interpeace	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	250,000	146,511	396,511	(115,000)	38,890	(76,110)	135,000	185,401	320,401
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	38,000		38,000	110,213	-	110,213	148,213	-	148,213
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture	27,000		27,000	(3,330)	-	(3,330)	23,671	-	23,671
4. Contractual services	90,000	31,500	121,500	480,225	(17,500)	462,725	570,225	14,000	584,225
5. Travel	20,000	18,382	38,382	15,000	0	15,000	35,000	18,382	53,382
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	602,000	504,542	1,106,542	(441,522)	(21,390)	(462,912)	160,478	483,152	643,630
7. General Operating and other Costs	141,225	-	141,225	(45,587)	-	(45,587)	95,638	-	95,638
Sub-Total	1,168,225	700,935	1,869,160	-	-	-	1,168,225	700,935	1,869,160
7% Indirect Costs	81,775	49,065	130,840	-	-	-	81,775	49,065	130,840
Total	1,250,000	750,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	1,250,000	750,000	2,000,000