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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Guinea Bissau

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

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Vers un nouvel équilibre en Guinée-Bissau : créer l’espace pour une réelle participation de la femme dans le règlement pacifique des conflits et la gouvernance, No Sta Djuntu  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 104809 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  Interpeace  **(Convening Agency)** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 08 april 2019 (Phase II)  **Project end date:** 30 september 2020  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  Interpeace $ 427714.00        $        $        $  Total: $ 427714.00  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 94.37%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 100%  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 403.629,68 USD | |
| **Project Gender Marker:**  **Project Risk Marker:**  **Project PBF focus area:** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Giulia Ferrati, Guinea Bissau Programme Manager  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The implementation of the second phase of the project was concluded on the 30th September 2020. This second phase was designed based on the learning of phase I and carried over as an extension of the overall project between January 2019 and September 2020.

At the beginning of March 2020, following a joint evaluation with PBF Secretariat in Bissau, the project has been extended for an additional six months to allow the full completion of the activities. The NCE was submitted and approved before the outbreak of Covid-19, when no amendment to the budget and to activities was needed.

The multi-dimensional crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic declared in March 2020 forced Interpeace and Voz di Paz to reflect on programme alternatives and activity adaptations in order to safeguard the project outcomes. Changes in activities were formalized and the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and PBSO were notified in June 2020.

The implications due to the pandemic on the budget were only fully understood in July 2020. This was due to the poor visibility of the development the pandemic and the continued sanitary measures imposed in Guinea Bissau, and world-wide. As such, a budget amendment proposal was submitted to PBSO to reallocate some funds within a few budget categories in the order of 21.500 USD. This amount has to be reallocated to management and monitoring activities.

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

An external exercise is currently underway to shed light on the impact of the project and to identify main lessons learned. A report with results of the evaluation will be ready at the end of November 2020. The conclusions and recommendations from the external evaluation will be shared with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau, PBSO and other relevant actors. Main results from the evaluation exercise will also feed into the production of a final report for the project which will be produced by December 2020

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

Based on achievements of Phase I which “enabled grounding gender issues in everyday conversations and practices” and “advancing the increase of women’s participation in decision-making”, Phase II gave individuals and communities the opportunity to reflect on their behaviour and social norms putting social cohesion at the centre of the discussions rather than focusing on gendered roles and divisions. After building their capacity, the project accompanied almost 350 participants from CSOs, political parties and security and defence forces in developing advocacy and mentoring activities. These activities enabled concrete and active cooperation between men and women, and between women.

Institutionally, the project worked with key individuals within political parties, CSOs and security and defence forces to identify institutional mechanisms that pose as an obstacle to the promotion of women. Capacity training were delivered and gave participants those skills and tools needed to clearly identify dynamics that can have a negative impact on women promotion and social cohesion at large.

At the societal level, starting from individual success experiences showing the benefits to society derived from male-female collaboration, the project created a nationwide dialogue on good practices to strengthen social cohesion, promoting women involving more than 25.000 people nationwide through social media posts, national and community radios programme and video projections.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

Phase I had a strong impact on the individual level: raising awareness of gender issues among participants, providing a new vision on the topic, increasing self-confidence of women, and fostering a feeling of ‘togetherness’ (“we are in this together”). Phase II consolidated work carried out with women and men working in promotion fostering their personal skills and strengthening connection among men and women, and women of different generations.Phase II also fostered debate on women’s participation in decision making stressing the need of adapting decision making mechanism to a new social reality where women and men equally cooperate and, thus, be equally represented: “we work together with men and we are those are most listen to in the community but we have always been penalized” said [Adja Tai So](https://youtu.be/cnOHuSQHss8) who participated in one of the focus group organized. Building on knowledge, skills and networks created and strengthened in phase I, the second phase consolidated the meaningful inclusion of women in Guinea-Bissau society. In the words of [Paulo Bodjan](https://youtu.be/1OJ0U9z2vAA) (a politician): “the promotion we are carrying out is not just about taking women as alternates in the political list”. Finally, the second phase focused on sustaining the idea that women’s promotion does not have to lead to division but can indeed strengthen social cohesion and lead to a more peaceful society in Guinea-Bissau. As summarized by [Francisca Vaz](https://youtu.be/U6-CU6AZRzk), ex deputy in the national assembly who participate in one the project activities: “When we create synergies and acted together, besides political divisions, we manage to obstruct the approval of laws which could have harmed other women”.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

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

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

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

Based on the work developed in the first year of implementation, capacities of 232 participants, 130 men and 102 women, were strengthened through 10 trainings in all the regions of the country on advocacy for women’s participation, including good practices and non-violent communication (NVC) techniques. At the end of training sessions, participants were encouraged to organize activities promoting women’s participation at the community level. The majority (84%) of monitored participants held activities after the training and 62% affirm they felt more capable to promote dialogue within their community.

The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic slowed down the smooth progress of activities, particularly those relating to advocacy at the local level. After a reflection on possible adaptations the project team involved Regional Space for Dialogue (RSD) members in monitoring the pandemic impact on social cohesion at the community level. Results of the monitoring at the community level in all the sector of the country, have been consolidated in an [analysis report](https://40808ffd-54b4-43e5-b8b8-8f4533a8b56b.filesusr.com/ugd/f9f1d7_e2a1ada082ba4694a391cd4bfb623fed.pdf) and shared with main institutions and organizations working on the management of the emergency response to bring their attention on the effects and implications of their response on peacebuilding. The report highlight that women were most affected by the pandemic due to their role in the household. To better understand the pandemic impact on women’s role and women’s response to the crisis, 72 interviews were carried out with participants to the training. These activities contributed to strengthening self-confidence of people involved, who saw their capacity to meaningfully act for women promotion within their community, increased both before and along the pandemic (output 1.2).

To foster intergenerational connections among women (output 1.3), the project connected 24 young women active in women promotion and 24 experienced women leaders to exchange among them in a one-to-one relationship. Before starting this exchange, young women received a training in non-violent communication. At the end of the 2 weeks exchange, a meeting was organized to allow participants to share their experience with one another. The project, with support of RSD members, organized 33 mentoring meetings involving 25 women with experience in the promotion of women and 25 young women, in all the regions of the country. Women participating in this recurring meeting (3 meeting in each locality) had the opportunity to exchange and strengthen their relationship. Finally, in the month of September, participants form different projects activities and from other organizations were convened in a national conference to exchange their experiences on peacebuilding and the promotion women. A [small guide](https://40808ffd-54b4-43e5-b8b8-8f4533a8b56b.filesusr.com/ugd/f9f1d7_9ddae6b200fd4212b1ac355e9ed6fe0b.pdf) was developed and distributed which include theoretical and practical tools to promote women in a peacebuilding perspective to allow multiplication of the project results beyond its end.

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

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

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

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

In the first trimester of 2020, the project team has been working on the preparation of 3 training sessions for key members from civil society, political institutions and defence and security forces to mainstream conflict sensitivity at the institutional level, aiming to improve capacities of targeted institutions to develop and lead gender promotion initiatives internally which mitigate the risks of division and maximize social cohesion. Based on the mapping exercise done to improve the team’s understanding of existing initiatives to promote women’s role and participation, the project team carefully selected participants to the training ensuring they will be able to maximise the impact of the activities. A training module and its main contents were developed through an internal workshop based on the work previously done on conflict sensitivity. Participants from political parties (8), civil society organizations (12) and Security and Defence Forces (10) were trained on context analysis (actors and factors) and on risk management to be able to tailor their activities in a conflict-sensitive way (output 2.1).

At the end of the training, among those participants who demonstrated more interest in the training contents, the project team selected 9 institutions. Selected participants belong to 3 political parties: PAIGC, MADEM and PND; 3 CSO: RENLUV, REMUME and RENAJ; and 3 military institutions: the Military Court, the National Guard and the Chief of Staff. Participants selected were supported in the development of reflection activities within their institutions to disseminate the training contents and present the action plan developed in the training session. Through these activities, these institutions were accompanied in reflecting on how they could mainstream conflict sensitivity in their activity, conceiving and developing women promotion interventions which can also promote social cohesion (output 2.2).

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

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

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

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

To foster greater acceptance for women’s leadership roles and of the social benefits of positive collaboration between men and women, Voz di Paz and Interpeace engaged in a public and nationwide debate through radio programme and a social media campaign (output 3.2). With the intervention of participants in the dialogue sessions held in the regions and in Bissau, the audio-visual team have so far produced 14 radio programmes of 45 minute which were transmitted nationwide 2 times per week through 2 national radios and 30 community radios to increase awareness on good practices in the mitigation of division. Radio programmes, which will be broadcasted also in the next months, will allow for a national peer-to-peer exchange helping the audience to reflect and discuss on the experience of participants and how to replicate them in their communities. Finally, to create greater understanding on how to promote women and social cohesion, the project team, in collaboration with the RSD members led 10 projections of a short film presenting good practices collected under outcome 1, involving 269 people, 124 men and 115 women, in all the regions of the country. Participants highlight the importance of the work developed along the project and valued the positive example offered by the good practices presented.

The campaign also focused on men's and women's success stories to make the idea of strengthening social cohesion while fostering women’s empowerment legitimate and compelling. The selected stories helped the project team in pinpointing what exactly can contribute to social cohesion and what attitudes behaviours and actions promote divisions between men and women instead. [11 videoclips](https://www.vozdipaz.org/videos) have thus far been produced by the audio-visual team to raise awareness about the importance of maintaining social cohesion while promoting women participation in decision making, and to show how it can be pursued (output 3.1). Videoclips and other posts related to the ongoing activities were shared on [social media](https://www.facebook.com/vozdipaz) reaching 25,012 people among younger segments of the urban population of Guinea-Bissau which is not commonly reached by radio programmes

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

**Outcome 4:**

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

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

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

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  The monitoring of participants in the nonviolent communication trainings started by the Regional Spaces for Dialogue to measure the appropriation of good practices and the change in confidence levels of the participants, was interrupted by the Covid-19 outbreak. Of 49 participants monitored, the majority carried out women’s promotion activities and resorted to good practices.  The activity was converted to monitor the impact of Covid-19 on social cohesion. Data were collected on a bi-weekly basis, through Regional Spaces for Dialogue members, covering 41 communities nationwide. After that, 72 women were inquired to better understand the pandemic impact on women.  Participants in the mentoring activities in Bissau and in the regions were monitored by phone on a bi-weekly basis to ensure the smooth progression of the activities. A questionnaire was submitted to them at the beginning and at the end of the activity to understand the change occurred in their perspective and self-esteem. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): 20000.00  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The project team conducted a competitive process to select a consultant for the final evaluation. The process ended in September 2020 with the selection of a team of two consultant, one international and one national to carry out the final evaluation of the phase II of the project (Narrative and Financial Proposal attached as Annex 1). The selected candidates revised all the project documentation and, on this basis, prepared an inception report (Annex 2) to set the methodology of the evaluation exercise and presented an agenda for the data collection and the report production. The inception report and the agenda were discussed with the project team in an inception workshop on the 12th of October. The evaluation team started a two-week data collection in Bissau and in the regions which were accompanied by the M&E responsible for the PBF Secretariat. On the 30th of October have been carried out a workshop to present preliminary findings of the evaluation to the project team. The preliminary report should be sent to Interpeace by the 11th of November and will be shared with PBF Secretariat and PBSO to collect their feedback. The final report should then be compiled by the selected consultants within the end of November 2020.  PBF secretariat have been highly involved in the process and participated in all the steps of the evaluation. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

$21500

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

The covid-19 pandemic and resulting governmental sanitary measures including limited movements, curfew, the closure of borders, and the banning of all gathering activities, challenged the organization of projects activities of the original workplan. While the multi-dimensional crisis opened by the pandemic created some delays in activity implementation, it also open the way for collaborating and supporting communities, in line with their mandate and objectives, identifying risks to social cohesion at the community level in all the national territory.

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

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

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

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

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

In line with the adjustments due to the pandemic monitoring of Covid-19 impact on social cohesion were carried out. In addition, 72 women were interviewed to better understand and capture the impact of the pandemic on women at the community level.

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

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

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

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Strengthen the capacity and self-esteem of key men and women that are members of political parties, civil society and Defence and Security Forces (DSF), to improve the division risks mitigation | Indicator 1.1  The capacities and self-esteem of the main actors involved in the project are reinforced | n/a | 60% of the 180 respondents feel more capable and confident to mitigate the division risks and promote social cohesion through women's promotion. |  | | 63% of followed up participants said they feel very capable of promoting dialogue |  |
| Indicator 1.2  Indicator 1.2  Number of advocacy actions (e.g. formulation of implementation strategies, meetings with authorities, declarations) taken after the training, and during the follow-up of the Regional Spaces of Dialogue (RSDs) | 0 | 4 |  | | A total of 54 activities, mostly sensitization ones through meetings (djumbai) were held by participants |  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 1.1  At least 200 people are consulted in the regions and in Bissau to identify and document good practices to mitigate the division risks and promote social cohesion through women's promotion | Indicator 1.1.1  Number of people consulted disagreggated per sex (at least 50% women), age (at least 30% young people) and region (8 regions + Bissau) | 0 | 180 |  | | 182 people participated in focus-groups in eight regions and Bissau (68% of women, 11% of young people). |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of good practices collected per region | n/a | 3 good practices per region (30 for the whole country) |  | | 32 good practices collected in all the national territory |  |
| Output 1.2  The capacities of 180 men and women from political parties, civil society and DSF are reinforced in terms of good practices to mitigate the division risks and seize the opportunities to contribute to social cohesion through women's promotion (including NVC and identification of micro-machismo). | Indicator 1.2.1  Percentage of participants in the trainings who take activities of women's participation promotion | n/a | 60% |  | | 79% of participants monitored took women’s participation promotion activities. | Covid-19 outbreak and the contention measures imposed by the government caused the interruption of advocacy activities and, consequently, of monitoring activities. Data used for the compilation of the indicator refers only to the first round of monitoring carried out in early March (49 people). |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Percentage of participants in the follow-up meetings that include good practices in their activities of women's promotion | n/a | 20% |  | | 85% of participants monitored who held activities used good practices in those activities.  86% of interviewed women said nonviolent communication and good practices were useful in working at the community level along the pandemic. | After the first round of monitoring the activity have been interrupted due to covid-19 outbreak and have been reconverted in a monitoring of covid-19 impact on social cohesion which included interviews to women who participated in the trainings. |
| Output 1.3  At least 110 women of political parties, civil society and DSF in the regions and in Bissau are connected to the success models of local, national and international women to reinforce their aspirations and self-esteem. | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of young women enrolled in the internships and in the mentorship program. | 0 | 77 | |  | 98 women (50 in the regions and 48 in Bissau) participating in mentoring activities (50% are young women) | The number of participants in the mentoring meetings at the regional have been diminished to ensure compliance with covid-19 prevention measures. |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Percentage of participants in the internships and mentorship programs who take concrete measures for their personal and professional development. | n/a | 30% | |  | 66% of young women enrolled in the internship programme said they are going to take concrete action for their personal development | Elaboration of data related to mentoring activities is ongoing. Data will be reported in the final report. |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Strengthen the institutional capacities of political parties, civil society and DSF in Bissau to mitigate the risks of division and of resistence and to maximize their contribution to social cohesion through women's promotion. | Indicator 2.1  Number of institutions and actors (government, political parties, DSF, opinion leaders, etc.) that show awareness of the results of good practices and opportunities to contribute to social cohesion through women's promotion | 0 | 3 |  | | 4 representant from political parties and 1 from SDF underlined the importance of women promotion for social cohesion and the importance of the activities realized in the framework of the project |  |
| Indicator 2.2  Number of concrete actions taken inside of political parties, DSF and civil society to adopt a more conflict-sensible and gender-focused approach (e.g. changes in the formal and informal practices or changes in the procedure rules to improve women's access conditions to the higher echelons) | 0 | 5 |  | | To be updated in the following report | Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact. Further details will be provided in the final report. |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 2.1  Output 2.1  At least 30 people from the staff of political parties, civil society and DSF are trained in "conflict-sensitive programming with a gender focus" | Indicator 2.1.1  Better understanding of the existing initiatives or programmes to promote women and of new initiatives developed along the process of the project | n/a | 1 mapping file |  | | 1 mapping file finalized and 1 map available online. Mapping exercise carried out with Voz di Paz team and complemented with input from other organizations. |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of people trained in conflict-sensitive programming with a focus on gender | 0 | 30 |  | | 30 participants from political parties, DSF and civil society organizations (76% of women) |  |
| Output 2.2  At least 5 institutional structures (including at least 1 political party, 1 CSO and 1 DSF section) are supported in the strengthening of their initiatives to promote women in terms of its contribution to social cohesion and mitigation of division risks. | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of technical support plans developed and implemented | 0 | 5 |  | | 9 action plans developed, presented, and discussed within their institutions | Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact. A first event to discuss the action plan and the content of the training received, were organized within each institution but no implementation has been done further than this in the framework of the project. |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of good practices and lessons learned implemented by each of the institutional structures with the goal of increasing the quality and the inclusion of gender in their interventions | n/a | At least 1 per structure for a total of 5 practices and 5 lessons. |  | | To be updated in the following report | Due to covid-19 the implementation of the activities under this outcome have been delayed limiting its impact. A first event to discuss the action plan and the content of the training received, were organized within each institution but no implementation has been done further than this in the framework of the project. |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Outcome 3**  The public is becoming more conscious of the importance of female leadership in peacebuilding and of good practices for division risks mitigation and is aware of the success stories of men and women that | Indicator 3.1  Number of broadcasting spots and radio transmissions, from Voz di Paz or from independent radios | 1900 | 3000 |  | | 490 broadcasting of radio transmissions | The broadcasting of programme only started in July 2020 and will continue up to July 2021. The number of expected broadcasting following the current schedule is 1960. |
| Indicator 3.2  Level of participation from the audience in the dialogue sessions after each of the video-projections done | n/a | At least 10 people per projection intervene in the dialogue, totaling 100 people |  | | 269 people participated in the projection nationwide (124 men and 115 women) | Projection have been implemented by Regional Spaces for Dialogue which reported about the contents of interventions but not about the number of people intervening. Further details will be provided in the final report. |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 3.1  20 success stories from exemplary men and women for women's promotion in favour of social cohesion and of division risks mitigation are documented through video and audio (stories collected during activities from outcomes 1 and 2) | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of success stories from men and women (disaggregated by sex, at least 30% of male stories) | n/a | 20 (including 6 male stories) |  | | 17 stories have been selected so far, 6 of which are male. There are currently 11 videoclips produced. | Videoclips production and its dissemination will continue beyond the end of the project |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 3.2  One (1) public awareness campaign is carried in Bissau and the regions about the importance of female leadership for peacebuilding through the success models and good practices to mitigate the division risks. | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of people reached by and number of reactions to Facebook publications | 0 | At least 500 people reached and at least 100 reactions to Facebook publications |  | | 25.012 people have been reached so far through Facebook with 3471 interactions to the posts |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of programs and national, independent or community radios that use the material and content of VdP activities in their own programs and transmissions. | 0 | 10 programs or programs of at least 3 radio stations |  | | 14 programs produced and distributed to 2 national radios and 30 community radios |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  | |  |  |