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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** GUINEA BISSAU

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

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title:** Boosting the media sector for greater peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF** **00108750** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** UNDP | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)** **RUNO UNIOGBIS** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 15/01/2018**Project end date:** 27/05/2020 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** NO |
| **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** UNDP $801,877 Total: $801,877 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $250,000Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $250,000 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2,** 33%\_ At least 33% of the budget is focused on women’s empowerment**Project Risk Marker:** LOW**Project PBF focus area:** (2.2) Democratic Governance |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Sophie PereiraProject report approved by: Julia AlhinhoDid 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.*

**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 characters limit):

***The project ended on May 27, 2020. The only remaining activity is the M&E which was postponed due to the pandemic. The M&E includes an external evaluation and two socio-economic studies to evaluate the results of the project. Both will take place after the rainy season (September 2020) as they include travel to the regions. Some partners are still finishing some activities (which could not be organized during the pandemic), but all the financial operations have been closed on May 27.***

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):

***September 2020: beginning of professional journalism course***

***October 2020: M&E, external evaluation***

***October 2020: M&E, two socio-economic studies to measure the impact***

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 characters limit):

This project has largely achieved the planned results. Outcome 1 envisioned the drafting of 3 new laws to better regulate the media sector and improve journalism standards. These are the draft law on online communication (completed November 2018); The draft law establishing commission to issue press-card for journalists (completed November 2018); and the draft law on a new public fund for financing media which respect the ethics code. In addition, the project supported the revision of the statutes of the National Council for Social Communication (completed January 2019). To push for approval of these laws in Parliament and in the Council of Ministers, a lobbying strategy has been developed. In addition, the project managed to gain the approval of a Code of Conduct for elections coverage (approved and signed in December 2019) and an Ethics Code for journalists (adopted and signed in December 2019). Finally, a fact checking team was created to ensure better journalistic integrity during the elections.

Under Outcome 2 the project contributed to the strengthening of media outlets and associations to enhance their economic and political independence and improve governance of the media sector. The Union of Journalists (SINJOTECS) elected new representatives in the one of the first completely free and fair elections in the association’s history, helping to ensure the organizations’ independence and curbing government interference in the union’s affairs. The Community Radio Network also held free and fair elections of its representatives and a new Consortium Center of media organizations was legalized and established. The project helped draft a new law for a new financing model for the media sector.

In Outcome 3 a grant was signed with the Association of Writers of Guinea-Bissau to write 28 episodes of a soap opera showcasing effective conflict resolution on issues of national importance and promoting behaviour change for peacebuilding.

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):

Under Outcome 2 workshops on media management for 34 media owners/managers were held and entrepreneurship grants and coaching offered to three women managers. Furthermore, five community radios and 2 TV in remote areas received solar panels that to enable greater economic and political independence. Finally, the first radio fully run by women in the country, the Bafata Women Radio, became operational with 10 staff trained and equipped. The project funded the editorial team’s salaries for 1.5 years while their commercial and resource mobilization skills was developed.

In Outcome 3 the project focused on improving the quality, impartiality and conflict-sensitive reporting and the production of new content. The project funded the establishment of a Journalism Professional Course in an existing and reputed school, aiming at sustainability. The curriculum has been defined for a 2.5 years study program. The teachers have been recruited and, in support to the course, the project funded the construction of a Multimedia Center fully equipped with a radio broadcasting room; TV production room, a library and a conference room.

. The course is self-sustaining with 40 paying students registered. The project enabled five women to receive study grants, thus helping improve gender equity in the field of journalism. In addition, the project trained journalists from Bissau and regions in conflict-sensitive reporting, legal issues related to journalism and investigative reporting. Nine journalists received grants for investigative reports on taboo issues as well as personalized coaching from the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists.

During the COVID19 pandemic, 4 e-tutorials were realized and sent to journalists through internet and USB drive to the 150 journalists of the country. Also, a Covid19 fact-checking team was created amongst the civil society and wrote more than 80 articles countering fake-news. They have more than 1,000 followers on social media.

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| **Direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces.** |
| **Community radio in remote area who received a solar panels equipment:***“When there was no more money to buy fuel, the radio would stop working,”* says Abdulai Tama Camara, director of Radio Lamparam, in Iemberem, in the heart of Catanhez National Park, in the Tombali region. Since the solar panels were installed, the radio benefits from 8 hours of energy, and instead of just one-night program, the radio now broadcasts two radio programs per day, from 6 am to 10 pm and from 7 pm to 10 pm: 00. *“In addition, the radio saves fuel money and even managed to open a bank account. It is the radio technicians themselves who maintain the panels to ensure their use for as long as possible.”*Full story in Portuguese on: <https://uniogbis.unmissions.org/en/community-radio-stations-guinea-bissau-convert-solar-energy-and-gain-more-broadcast-time> |
| **Journalist trained on COVID19:***“The training was very interesting, it is possible to better understand the most effective and efficient ways of carrying out journalistic activities during this period of the new coronavirus pandemic, highlighting the ways in which credible information can be passed on to listeners and voters without creating confusion. in people's minds. This training will help a lot in our daily exercises as journalists and allows to change several aspects that were being done badly in terms of the spread of news about covid-19. In conclusion, I thank the facilitators for the way they knew how to transmit these stories through videos, which is not at all easy, and my acknowledgment to the promoting entity (UN), who continued to promote training for journalists. ”* |
| ***Woman who benefitted from a grant in media entrepreneurship:***(<https://www.facebook.com/105585657827117/posts/156050402780642/?sfnsn=mo>)*“In 2019, the PBF developed an initiative to Promote Entrepreneurs in the Media, within the scope of the Project "Boost the Media for Greater Peace and Stability". In this context, the company PROTOLINE, created by Journalist Djenane de Jesus, won, after training and selection, a scholarship that allowed her to reinforce his work materials (a camera and a computer). The project was implemented by UNIOGBIS and UNDP, and allowed to donate support that was a real driver of the business that today is taking its small steps towards the achievement of its business objectives.”* |
| **Journalist who benefited from a tailored coaching and a grant to produce an investigative journalism report on genital mutilation***“After publication, I received messages from many organizations working to defend human rights and in particular women’s’ rights. HCR, IMC, politicians and friends. I have even been called to work on another project on children's rights, thanks to this report. So, thank you to the UN”* |
| **About Radio Women Bafata**“*When we created Rádio Mulher de Bafatá in 2018, some people told us that we should hire male journalists. They claimed that if all the journalists were women, who would work if they had their periods at the same time?* ” ironizes José Bejarano, a Spanish journalist who helped create the Rádio Mulher Bafatá association. Unfortunately, this type of thinking still reflects several common prejudices against women. So two years later, and although some initially doubted its success, the radio is now a victory. "*When we do programs with public participation, the phone keeps ringing*," exclaims Uri, director of the radio. In addition to the programs on various topics that it conducts, the radio also produced a solid investigation on the theme of Taliban Boys, with the help of the International Investigative Journalism Consortium.One of the women's trainers recently said, "*radio production is on a par with European radio*". But how did these young women who had never touched a microphone managed to reach that level in just two years? It all started in 2006, when José Bejarano was reporting on Guinea-Bissau and realized that the country had very few female journalists despite women representing 52% of the population. This is a real problem. It means that journalists are less concerned with the situation of women. In addition, journalists could be interested in women only when it comes to topics considered "feminine" (children, agriculture, fashion) and less so-called "male affairs" (politics, economics ...). The impact on the population is enormous and constitutes a risk. Women, who do not recognize themselves in the media, could lose interest in the country's political, social and economic life, and think that their role is limited to the home. José Bejarano then decided to create Rádio Mulher in Bafatá, the second city in the country. It is the first radio made by women, for women and for their voices to be heard in the public debate. The UN became interested in the project and decided to finance several months of training (by local and international journalists), equipment and salaries. Its success was inspiring and other radio stations in the region who realized the importance of gender equality, started hiring female journalists. To listen to the report produced by RMB on Taliban kids : <https://drive.google.com/a/periodistassolidarios.org/file/d/1Z0o1glx1Mz0jx_u2XRcXU0KC2sO0Kxog/view?usp=drive_web>  |

**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: An improved and universally applied legal framework regulating the media sector and the journalistic profession contributes to enhanced professionalism and accountability as well as a decrease of tensions between media professionals and state actors.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with significant peacebuilding results**

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

The initial output was to draft new media regulations. This has been achieved, with three draft laws pending approval by the Council of Ministers and/or Parliament, the Statutes of the Nacional Council for Social Communication revised, and a fact checking team created during the elections. The implementation met some obstacles as during the project cycle life, the Ministry for Social Communication changed three times, each time with a person from a different political party forcing the team to restart again the collaborative work. Also, in 2019 there were three rounds of elections happening and in 2020 started with a huge political instability, the relation with National authorities had to slow down.

**Activities realized in this outcome:**

Output 1.1: Technical input to draft regulation is provided

* A study on the media sector legal framework was conducted (February 2018)
* Two forums between journalists and government occurred (November 2018)
* Draft law on online communication (November 2018)
* Draft law on the establishment of a profession-regulatory body to issue press-card for journalists, based on respect for the ethics code (November 2018)
* Fact-checking team created during the elections (March, November, December 2019)
* Statutes of the National Council for Social Communication revised (January 2019)
* Code of Conduct to cover elections wrote and signed by 23 medias (December 2019)
* Deontological Code for journalists wrote and signed by 23 medias (December 2019)

Output 1.2: A lobbying strategy to advocate for the adoption of this new regulatory framework is implemented

* Consultant developed a Lobbying strategy (February 2020)

Output 1.3: Key stakeholders are sensitized on the regulatory framework.

* The Journalists Union started to implement the advocacy campaign and lobbying decision-makers strategy (February 2020)

**Activities that were not concluded in this outcome:**

* Output 1.1: Approving the 3 draft laws:
	+ - Reason: *due to the political instability, it was not possible for the government and the Assembly to approve laws. Nevertheless,* *the Union of journalists received a grant and are currently implementing the lobbying activity*
* Output 1.3: Print the journalists licenses:
	+ - Reason: *it depends on the realization of output 1.1*
* Output 1.3: Printing the revised laws:
	+ - Reason: *it depends on the realization of output 1.1*
* Output 1.3: Advocacy campaign and lobbying decision-makers strategy
	+ - Reason: *still on going*

**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)*

Article 13 of the Deontological Code, states “*The journalist must reject the discriminatory treatment of people on the basis of race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, sexual or political orientation*”

**Outcome 2: Journalists, media professionals, outlets and associations organize more effectively and exercise greater professional and economic autonomy due to improved governance of the media sector.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with significant peacebuilding results**

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

This outcome enabled us to energize and help structure journalists' associations and media companies. Thanks to better coordination between the players, this outcome has notably allowed associations to organize themselves into a Consortium, and to be self-sustainable through the rental of equipment and services. In addition, the largest associations in the country were able to experience transparent elections, bringing new and dynamic leaders to their heads. Under this outcome, 7 media companies received solar panels, and are now self-sufficient in energy. Also, this project saw the creation of the Radio Women of Bafata, the success story of this project. Rádio Mulher Bafatá, the first radio in the country made by women, for women and for their voices to be heard in the public debate. On February 14, 2020, it celebrated its second birthday. Today, the radio has 10 trained journalists, and thousands of listeners, both male and female.

**Activities realized in this outcome:**

Output 2.1: Media owners and managers’ come together in a forum to discuss the terms and goals of a new association

* Workshop in media management for 34 media owners (August 2018)
* 30 days certified training in media management for 20 media owners (April-June 2019)
* After selective process three media entrepreneurship grants and coaching offered to three women with innovative ideas on Media (January 2020)
	+ - *O Democrata:* thanks to a $6,000 grant, reorganized the distribution activity of the first newspaper of the country. This allowed to sell one unit at 100xof (instead of 600xof), to sell newspapers in well-known places, and to distribute newspapers in the regions through the purchase of motocycles
		- *Protoline company:* thanks to a $3,000 grant, created the first agency to distinguish press services from advertising services
		- *Donos da Bola:* thanks to a $1,500 grant and an offered computer, created the website of the second newspaper of the country, and benefited from a coaching to restructure the organigram of the company

Output 2.2: Union of journalists and community radios network elect representatives and improves upon self-sustainability.

* Union of Journalist (SINJOTECS) elected a representative, Indira Balde (May 2018)
* Community Radios Network (RENARC) elected a representative, Demba Sanha (May 2018)

Output 2.3: Independent Media Consortium (IMC) established and able to function

* Consortium Media Innovation of Social Communication (CMICS) legalized and established. It is formed by 5 journalists associations: Union of Journalists, Community Radios Network, Women journalist association, Action for Development association and the Order of Journalists (December 2018)
* The Consortium sets a Business Plan to ensure auto-sustainability and recruits a Manager (January 2020).
* First training for journalists in the Consortium multimedia centre (June 2020)

Output 2.4: Lobby effort for state budget allocation of funding for public service designed and implemented.

* Draft law on a new financing model for the media sector designed (October 2019)
* The journalist’s Union started to implement the advocacy and lobbying decision-makers strategy (March 2020)

Output 2.5: Community radios equipped with solar panels

* Five community radios and two TV in remote areas equipped with solar panels (January – December 2019):
	+ - Rádio Sancorla (Cambadju/Bafatá)
		- Rádio Kossena (Island of formosa/Bijagos)
		- Rádio lamparam/ TV Massar (Yemberem /South)
		- Radio Voz de Quilélé and TV Klélé (Queléle/Bissau)
		- Professional training center for journalism (Bissau)

Output 2.6: Bafata Women’s Radio supported to ensure women’s participation in public life

* Bafata Women Radio, first radio of the country only composed of women operational with 10 staff (trained, equipped, salaries paid for 1 year and a half). On 14 February 2020, the radio celebrated its two years anniversary.
* The Radio received a grant to produce health and drug investigative journalism program (still on going)
* The Radio received a grant to produce an investigative journalism program about Taliban boys (published last year)
* The radio was chosen to cover UN Women and Plan International projects

**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)*

* Bafata Women’s Radio supported to ensure women’s participation in public life and created 10 positions for women, as well as the training of 25 women in journalism

**Outcome 3: Established and young media professionals produce quality, impartial and conflict-sensitive content.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with significant peacebuilding results**

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

This outcome saw the creation of the first professional journalism course in the country (2 years and a half) as well as the construction of a fully equipped multimedia center (with a TV room, radio room, press room, library). Educational TV, radio and press program were produced through small grants: a $50,000 grant was signed with the Media Consortium in December 2018 to finance the production of nine investigative journalism projects. Eight of them were published. A training on the topic was provided in February 2019 by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. The journalists investigated issues of corruption in health, education, judicial system, land access, gender or forced begging among others. In May 2019, the project signed a grant with the Writers Association of Bissau (led by famous Bissau-Guinean author Abdulai Sila) to train and establish of a team of young scriptwriters to draft the synopsis and scripts for 28 episodes. The soap opera focuses on key social problems in Guinea Bissau and promotes behaviour change for peacebuilding. Also, the scriptwriters were trained during one week by a Brazilian expert in telenovelas. They also received a training in Conflict resolution by the PBF Coordinator in Guinea-Bissau. Discussions started with public television (TGB, also the only TV in the country) for the production and diffusion, but due to the coup d’état, they stopped. The production of the soap will then be financed by other donors, after presentation of the synopses.

The measures taken by the Guinea-Bissau authorities to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (closing of borders, schools, prohibition of assembly, etc) have prevented the implementation of some of this outcome’s activities. The journalism classes were supposed to start on 17 March, but the government declared on the 16 March that all classes were to stop. They will start in September. The National Prize for Ethical Journalism was supposed to occur during the World Press Freedom Day (May the 3rd) but will be postponed.

**Activities realized in this outcome:**

Output 3.1: Journalists and aspirants to the profession are trained on ethics and conflict-sensitive reporting as well as multi-media production skills

* School equipped, teachers hired, curriculum defined for 2.5 years of study, and 40 students registered (March 2020)
* Five women received a grant to study journalism after a competitive selection test (February 2020)
* 18 journalism, law, political manuals written for the school (March 2020)
* 50 journalists from Bissau and regions trained during 2 days on Conflict Prevention (February 2020)
* 50 journalists trained on Law (July 2019)
* An e-training on Coronavirus was produced with experts on 4 topics (State of Emergency, Fake-news, Protection, Prevention) and distributed through the internet and a USB drives on the 150 journalists of the country (May 2020)

Output 3.2: AD Multimedia Centre equipped

* Multimedia Center built and fully equipped (radio room; TV room ; Press room, Library ; conference room) (January 2020)
* Professional printer bought (still in Dakar, due to the border closure) (May 2020)
* Car and materials for the mobile radio ordered (the car was received but the equipment still not) (June 2019)

Output 3.3: Educational TV and radio series produced through small grants program

* One-week training on investigative journalism (February 2019)
* Nine investigative journalism project were selected for a grant and received a personal coaching from the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. Eight of them were already published (March 2019 – March 2020)
* A Civil society organization Innovalab was supported to implement the first fact-checking website of the country. They started with demystifying fake-news about Coronavirus (78 articles written and 36 radio spots produced) (April - May 2020)

Output 3.4: TV and radio program focused on civic education and peace produced and broadcasted at national level

* Team of 25 young writers trained (July 2019).
* A grant signed with the Association of Writers of Guinea-Bissau. They wrote the synopsis and 28 episodes (July 2019 – March 2020).

3.5: Establishment of a National Prize for ethical journalism promoting peace

* Initially planned on 3 May 2020 for the World Press Freedom Day, the journalism Award will be postponed. The prizes are ready (computers for the winners) and the money was transferred to the Union of journalists for the organisation of a ceremony

**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)*

* Five women received a scholarship to study journalism during two years and a half
* Parity was ensured in all the trainings that were provided (both from the lecturer than trainees part)

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | *Monitoring activities:*•M&E plan has been prepared and approved by the PBF secretariat. It is updated every 3 months.•Project meetings happen every two months with the Steering Committee, and a Project Coordination meeting, also monthly. Notes of the meetings are recorded, signed and approved.*Do outcome indicators have baselines*? Yes *Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?* Yes, all activities that were organized were initiated, or followed with data collection on participants, and analyses of data. Two socio-economic studies to evaluate the results of the project will happen after the rainy season as part of the M&E. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | *Evaluation budget (response required):* $39,755.82*If* *project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):* For the final evaluation, there will be an external evaluation and two socio-economic studies.For the final evaluation (M&E), an individual consultant was recruited. The inception report was already done. The field mission will only be possible after rainy season, in October 2020.The two socio economic surveys will be held by the Center for Studies and Opinion Polls of the Portuguese Catholic University (CESOP). The aim of the first study is to assess the habits of Bissau-Guineans in terms of media use and information consumption. This will allow to evaluate the project impacts. Also, by sharing the results with the United nations communication group, it will allow the organization advertising to have a better-defined strategy. This study can also be shared with the media so that they can better attract advertising, and thus, improve their viability. The objective of the second study is to assess the financial conditions of Guinea-Bissau's media. The study aims to give a clear indication of the economic situation of each media (about 50) in terms of:• Number of employees and breakdown by gender• If journalists are trained• Age of journalists• Expenses• Revenues• Types of funding• ViabilityThe study will give real data on the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau's media and could help the Government to set up its finance law considering the expenses to be made in the area of Social Communication. As part of the creation of professional journalists' portfolios, this study will also allow the government to find out how many people in the country perform the role of journalist, and what the forecast of portfolios to be issued will be. |
| **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:UNIOGIS $4,000SIC Esperance $33,000Dortmund University $3,000Government of $12,000Guinea-Bissau, Ministry of FinanceUNDP $17,800 |
| **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)* | The project has ended. We would be happy if the recipients organizations, mainly the Consortium of Journalists, the Union of journalists and the Association of Writers could benefit from a focal point at the UNDP to ensure that what was build in the project has long term sustainability. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**An improved and universally applied legal framework regulating the media sector and the journalistic profession contributes to enhanced professionalism and accountability as well as a decrease of tensions between media professionals and state actors | **Indicator 1.1** Number of regulatory texts revised and approved. | 0  | **3 draft laws** |  | * - 1 study on the media sector legal framework was conducted in 2018
* - 1 Draft law on online communication (November 2018)
* - 1 Draft law establishing commission to issue press-card for journalists (November 2018)
* - 1 Revised Statutes of the National Council for Social Communication
* - 3 Fact-checking teams created during the elections (March, November, December 2019)
* - 1 Code of Conduct to cover elections approved and signed (December 2019)
* - 1 Ethics Code for journalists adopted and signed (Dec. 2019)
* - 1 Lobbying strategy developed (February 2020)
* - 1advocacy campaign and lobbying decision-makers strategy started (February 2020)
 | The implementation met some obstacles as the Ministry for Social Communication changed three times. Also, in 2019 three elections occurred, and in 2020 started with a huge political instability. Laws were drafted but could not be approved in this context. |
| **Output 1.1**Licensing statutes of the Commission for Journalist revised, approved, published and disseminated | **Indicator 1.1.1** Number of drafting processes that are technically supported and facilitated through consultants. | 0 | **2 draft laws** |  | * - 1 study on the media sector legal framework was conducted in 2018
* - 1 Draft law on online communication (November 2018)
* - 1 Draft law establishing commission to issue press-card for journalists (November 2018)
* - 1 Revised Statutes of the National Council for Social Communication
* - 3 Fact-checking teams created during the elections (March, November, December 2019)
* - 1 Code of Conduct to cover elections approved and signed (December 2019)
* - 1 Ethics Code for journalists adopted and signed (Dec. 2019)
 | Political instability leading to high turnover of council of ministers and non-functioning parliament     |
| **Output 1.2**A lobbying strategy to advocate for the adoption of this new regulatory framework is implemented.  | **Indicator 1.2.1**A consultant in advocacy will be recruited to train the members of journalists associations and develop a strategy which will include meetings, outreach to key audiences, public information campaign.      | n/a | **From Q1 2018 ending Q4 2018** |  | * - 1 Lobbying strategy developed (February 2020)
 | Non-functioning parliament and political struggles hamper lobbying of decision-makers. The campaign may have to start on the media  |
| **Output 1.3**Key stakeholders are sensitized on the regulatory framework.  | **Indicator 1.3.1** # of sensitizations discussions held to socialize new regulatory framework with government and politicians, media representatives, journalists and other relevant stakeholders | **0** | **3 Laws approved****Journalists licenses printed****Commission settled** |  | * - 1advocacy campaign and lobbying decision-makers strategy started
* - 3 discussions were held
 | * Print the journalists licenses:
	+ - Reason: *it depends on the realization of output 1.1*
* Printing the revised laws:
	+ - Reason: *it depends on the realization of output 1.1*
* Advocacy campaign and lobbying decision-makers strategy
	+ - Reason: *still on going*
 |
| **Outcome 2**Journalists, media professional, outlets and associations organize more effectively and exercise greater professional and economic autonomy due to improved governance of the media sector. | Financial Autonomy of Media Sector Strengthened |  |  |  | Two of the main journalists’ organizations have elected democratically their representative organs - between March and May, after several years of dubious legal status. This has given new legitimacy and impulse to the professionals in the media sector to fight for improving their working conditions and improve their capacity for resource mobilization. |  |
| **Output 2.1**Media owners and managers’ come together in a forum to discuss the terms and goals of a new association | **Indicator 2.1.1**Relationship between media owners and media managers improves      | No associations between media | **Media owner come to an association** |  | * - Workshop in media management for 34 media owners (August 2018)
* - 30 days certified training in media management for 20 media owners (April-June 2019)
* - After selective process three media entrepreneurship grants and coaching offered to three women with innovative ideas on Media (January 2020)
 | * The professional printer was ordered and currently is blocked in Dakar because of border closing
 |
| **Output 2.2**Union of journalists and community radios network elect representatives and improves upon self-sustainability | **Indicator 2.2.1**Representatives elected in democratic elections |  | 1 representative elected for each association |  | * - Union of Journalist (SINJOTECS) elected a representative, Indira Balde (May 2018)
* - Community Radios Network (RENARC) elected a representative, Demba Sanha (May 2018)
 |  |
| **Output 2.3**Independent Media Consortium (IMC) established and able to function | **Indicator 2.3.1**Consortium Legalized      | No Consortium established | Statutes of the Consortium approved     |  | - Consortium Media Innovation of Social Communication (CMICS) legalized and established. It is formed by 5 journalists associations: Union of Journalists, Community Radios Network, Women journalist association, Action for Development association and the Order of Journalists (December 2018)- The Consortium sets a Business Plan to ensure auto-sustainability and recruits a Manager (January 2020) |  |
| **Output 2.4**Lobby effort for state budget allocation of funding for public service designed and implemented | **Indicator 2.4.1**Budget allocation to media Sector approved by government | A law exists but is not well redistributed | State allocation to media exists |  | * - Draft law on a new financing model for the media sector designed (October 2019)
* - The journalist’s Union started to implement the advocacy and lobbying decision-makers strategy (March 2020)
 | Laws were drafted but could not be approved in this political context. Nevertheless, the lobbying campaign started. |
| **Output 2.5** Community radios equipped with solar panels | **Indicator 2.5.1**Solar panels installed with security mechanisms | **0 radio stations equipped**  | **5 radios equipped** |  | 5 community radios and 2 TV in remote areas equipped with solar panels (January – December 2019) |  |
| **Output 2.6** Bafata Women’s Radio supported to ensure women’s participation in public life | **Indicator 2.6.1**Women more confident to voice concerns on radio | **The radio exists but there are no journalists** | **10 women trained****5 women with a job in the radio** |  | * - 2 local consultants recruited to train 25 girls
* -10 operational (trained, equipped, salaries paid for 1 year and a half). – 1 grant received to produce health and drug investigative journalism program (still ongoing)
* - 1 grant received to produce an investigative journalism program about Taliban boys
* - The radio was chosen to cover UN Women and Plan International projects
 |  |
| **Outcome 3** Established and young media professionals produce quality, impartial and conflict-sensitive content. | **Indicator 3.1**# of Journalist and Aspirants Trained      |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.1** Journalists and aspirants to the profession are trained on ethics and conflict-sensitive reporting as well as multi-media production skills | **Indicator 3.1.1** # of Journalist and Aspirants Trained | **There is no professional school of journalism in the country** | **40 students started the class** |  | * - 1 professional school built, equipped, teachers hired, curriculum defined for 2.5 years of study, and 40 students registered (March 2020)
* - 5 women received a grant to study journalism after a competitive selection test (February 2020)
* - 18 journalism, law, political manuals written for the school (March 2020)
* - 50 journalists from Bissau and regions trained during 2 days on Conflict Prevention (February 2020)
* - 50 journalists trained on Law (July 2019)
* - An e-training on Coronavirus was produced with experts on 4 topics (State of Emergency, Fake-news, Protection, Prevention) and distributed through the internet and a USB drives on the 150 journalists of the country (May 2020)
 | The measures taken by the Guinea-Bissau authorities to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (closing of borders, schools, prohibition of assembly, etc) have prevented the implementation of some of this outcome’s activities. The journalism classes were supposed to start on 17 March, but the government declared on the 16 March that all classes were to stop. They will start in September. |
| Output 3.2 AD Multimedia Centre equipped | **Indicator 3.2.1** : Equipment purchased | **No multimedia center** | **Multimedia center built and equipped** |  | * - Multimedia Center built and fully equipped (radio room; TV room ; Press room, Library ; conference room) (January 2020)
* - Professional printer bought (still in Dakar, due to the border closure) (May 2020)
* - Car for the mobile radio received (June 2019)
 | * - the equipment for the mobile radio was ordered but is blocked in Dakar due to the border closure for Coronavirus.
 |
| Output 3.3 Educational TV and radio series produced through small grants program | **Indicator 3.3.1** : # of reports broadcast | **Journalists of the country are not trained on investigative journalis** | 8 reports published and one training      |  | * - One-week training on investigative journalism (February 2019)
* -Nine investigative journalism project were selected for a grant and received a personal coaching from the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. Eight of them were already published (March 2019 – March 2020)
* - A Civil society organization Innovalab was supported to implement the first fact-checking website of the country. They started with demystifying fake-news about Coronavirus (78 articles written and 36 radio spots produced) (April - May 2020)
 |       N/A |
| **Output 3.4** TV and radio program focused on civic education and peace produced and broadcasted at national level | **Indicator 3.4.1** : # of episodes produced  | **No soap opera in the country** |    64 episodes written and produced   | Grant signed with the Association of writers | * - Team of 25 young writers trained (July 2019).
* - A grant signed with the Association of Writers of Guinea-Bissau. They wrote the synopsis and 28 episodes (July 2019 – March 2020).
 | * - 28 episodes written instead of 64 due to the capacity of the team for the redaction
* - the production will have to be taken by another donor or another PBF. Discussions started with the TGB, but the coup d’état stopped them.
 |
| **Output 3.5** Establishment of a National Prize for ethical journalism promoting peace | **Indicator 3.5.1** : # of prizes given |  | 3 prizes given during a ceremony      |  | Prizes bought (computer) | * Initially planned on 3 May 2020 for the World Press Freedom Day, the journalism Award will be postponed. The prizes are ready (computers for the winners) and the money was transferred to the Union of journalists for the organisation of a ceremony
 |