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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Guinea-Bissau

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

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF** **00119912** |
| **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:** **UNDP (Convening Agency)****WFP****UNFPA** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 30 Jan 2020**Project end date:**  30 July 2022 **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[x]  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 $ 1,682,103.00UNFPA $ 135,462.00WFP $ 182,435.00Total: $ 2000,000.00 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 61%\*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: $472,020.87Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ 251,750 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM1**Project Risk Marker:** High**Project PBF focus area:** 1.3 Political Dialogue  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Project Manager Raquel Leandro (UNDP), Alessia Vittorangelli (WFP)Project report approved by: Luana Natali (UNDP)Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**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):

Since the June’s 2021 report, the project has advanced in all outputs. UNDP received the disbursement of the 2nd tranche, following use of 75% of the funds in the 1st tranche (WFP and UNFPA had single disbursements) and a non-cost extension of 6 months was submitted to PBSO and approved on 3th November, extending the project’s end date to 30 July 2022.

Some activities could not take place and/or were affected due to the Calamity State restrictions caused by COVID-19, namely in terms of number of people involved as the restrictions do not allow for more than 25 people in the same room, as further described below.

The 50% IUNV for Outreach and Engagement is on board since August 2021.

In terms of **consultants since the last reporting period**, the baselines consultant has concluded the work on November 2021, which contains key information for this report as well as for future reference. **During 2021,** a mediation expert consultant, a communication consultant and the consult to map non-formal leaders and draft a strategy were also engaged in the project.

Regarding **new grants since the last reporting period**: a new LoA was signed with the National Public Administration school for the Leadership Academy to ensure longer-term engagement beyond the duration of this project, as the pilot stage has come to an end. Under output 2.3, a grant with *Teatro do Oprimido* (Theatre of the Oppressed) was signed to perform theatre plays in 4 regions of the country (Bafata, Gabu, Cacheu and Bissau Autonomous Sector) on the importance of national memory and addressing key historical moments in the History of Guinea-Bissau.

**During 2021,** the following grants were implemented: WFP continued working with the national NGO Tiniguena as the main implementation partner (output 2.2); with Women´s Lawyers Association – finalized in July 2021; with REMPSECAO (*Rede Paz e Segurança para as Mulheres no Espaço da CEDEAO* – Women´s Peace and Security Network in ECOWAS Space) and two other CSOs to promote community political dialogue with local authorities on COVID-19 related issues and on general community issues relevant for the community to be heard and improve the feedback loop (concluded); with the Librarian, Documentalists and Archivists association, in collaboration with the National Public Library, to preserve the national memory for sustaining peace (ongoing); with the CSOs Consultation Space (ongoing) and with the Network to Monitor Reforms – Tininguena signed in the name of the other 2 NGOs – Bissau-Guinean Liga of Human Rights and Farol – a grant to monitor developments on one of the key reforms of the Conakry Agreement – on public administration (ongoing), as well as with the Media Consortium for Social Communication and Innovation to professionalize journalism in Guinea-Bissau to support capacity building of journalists in the reform processes.

UNFPA still has to start implementing the grant agreement (signed in October 2021) with Ubuntu Academy to conduct a survey on the knowledge and perception of the public and Civil Society organizations on the systemic reforms (activity 2.1.5).

**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):**

In the context of the work of the National Parliamentary Assembly (ANP) Good Offices group, restitution to this group, facilitated by the mediation expert, following trainings to the Members of Parliament and political parties on dialogue, mediation and non-violent resolution of conflicts in July and August will take place in the Q1 of 2022 considering the ANP will be in session until mid-December 2021. Training on dialogue and negotiation of conflicts to CSOs will also take place in January 2022.

The elaboration and launch of an agenda of the youth political parties is foreseen until the end of the year.

UNFPA/UNDP, dependant on the availability of the National People’s Assembly, will organize a debate on the strategy to involve non-formal leaders in political debate, based on the previous work conducted on the mapping of the stakeholders for inclusive political dialogue.

On the UNDP and Cambridge University partnership, by the end of November the 2nd phase of the innovative initiative to improve inter-communal relationships affected by land conflicts in Guinea-Bissau using the *peace behind a veil of ignorance* (VOI) premise will take place, which, based on the results of the indicators formulated and responses obtained, will allow a joint definition by the two communities in tension of an activity to be completed to increase trust between both communities.

In December 2021, the three journalistic pieces that resulted from the investigative journalism competition on key reforms and political stabilization in Guinea-Bissau will be presented.

The ANP ad hoc commission will continue with the dissemination and collection of inputs on the revised version of the Constitution in the Bissau Autonomous Sector.

The Leadership Academy will continue with its courses, both in Bissau and in the regions of Bafata, Cacheu and Buba, where the National Administration School as provincial polos.

The National Public Library will launch in November its website where a national history exhibition will be displayed, the same that will be printed in books and distributed when the participatory play with *Teatro do Oprimido* on the importance of national reconciliation are organized in 4 regions- Bafata, Gabu, Cacheu and Autonomous Sector of Bissau. The plays are expected to take place in November and December 2021. With the extension of the project, the remaining regions of the country will be covered in 2022.

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):

The project is not within 6 months of completion, as the approval on an extension of the project for additional 6 months (until July 2022) has been granted to ensure the sustainable achievement of the results, considering the COVID-19 and the political crisis that delayed project implementation at the beginning of 2020.

Nevertheless, the project has contributed to increase mediation and dialogue skills amongst MPs and political party members as well as for civil society, who more and more are being called to lead dialogue initiatives in the country vis-à-vis the political situation. As described in further details in the baseline study, no MPs reported dialogue as being good or very good and 100% of the ANP respondents considered the present dialogue and trust to be adequate, but has been reduced since the inception of the project (mostly due to the political situation). Contrary, as per the baselines study, political party members say inter-party dialogue has improved.

Additionally, and as one of the key changes the project can now report, is the crucial support given to the CSOs Consultation Space, currently comprised of 25 CSOs, that is oversighting and monitoring Government’s actions in key areas, including health, education, governance, and legislative developments, more and more actively and coordinated, as evidenced in the communication materials in the section below.

On the approval of key reforms for the country, the project has ensured more participatory and inclusive processes are put in place to allow civil society and citizens at large to be aware of developments and be able to contribute. Up to now, the National People’s Assembly has not approved any reform.

The recognition by all sectors of society on the importance of preserving Guinea-Bissau’s national memory and debating the History and the past of the country and the sound steps made during the project towards it both by public entities and civil society organizes shows that the current work and its continuation is key for sustaining peace in the country.

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):

To increase visibility of project activities, UNDP in Guinea-Bissau created **a sustaining peace newsletter**, which is released every two months and many articles cover what is done by this project with quotes and videos that reflect the human impact of this project:

[SUSTAINING PEACE IN GUINEA-BISSAU Bi-monthly newsletter (office.com)](https://sway.office.com/sul0c42lg8S7fXun?ref=email&loc=play) – 2nd edition

[Sway (office.com)](https://sway.office.com/jwHzBkNhwde0xlAj?ref=email&loc=play) -1st edition

1. On the training on mediation, dialogue and negotiation: [Over 100 Members of Parliament and political party members trained on mediation, dialogue and negotiation (undp.org)](https://www.gw.undp.org/content/guinea_bissau/en/home/news-centre/over-100-members-of-parliament-and-political-party-members-train.html)

Video with human testimonies: [Members of Parliament and political parties’ members trained on mediation, dialogue and negotiation - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75OyoZuPJNY)

[Training in mediation, negotiation and dialogue for the Civil Society Organizations (undp.org)](https://www.gw.undp.org/content/guinea_bissau/en/home/news-centre/training-of-the-cso-consultation-space.html)

1. Consultation Space

**Guinea-Bissau's civil society may sue the state at the ECOWAS Court of Justice**
**Bissau, Oct. 29, 2021 (VOA and O Democrata) -** The Platform of Civil Society Organizations says it will file a criminal complaint against the state of Guinea-Bissau with the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) over the long-running crisis affecting public hospitals and schools.
In a press conference held this Wednesday (27), the forum, which brings together non-governmental organizations, accused the political authorities of Guinea-Bissau of human rights violations.
Adama Arora Baldé, from that platform, said that "the total breakdown of the national health system, as a result of the ongoing paralysis, without observance of minimum services, results in an undetermined number of human lives lost.
In addition, said Baldé, "illegal and arbitrary arrests of union leaders are registered, in a clear use of justice as a sweet tool to vilify the most basic principles of the rule of law.
The intention of civil society's complaint comes as information circulates suggesting a rapprochement in negotiations between the Government and the Unions to solve the health crisis.
In relation to this, sociologist Tamilton Teixeira defends "a closer dialogue and try to soften the tone, backing off a little from the, let's say radical positions. The government needs to have a softer and much more pondered speech".
For the sociologist, considering that "we are talking about a country where infant mortality rates and access to the health system are among the most precarious in the sub-region (...) it would be good if (the crisis) was overcome soon.
[https://www.voaportugues.com/a/sociedade-civil-da-guin%C3%A9-bissau-poder%C3%A1-processar-o-estado-no-tribunal-de-justi%C3%A7a-da-cedeao-/6287998.html](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fgmail.us7.list-manage.com%2Ftrack%2Fclick%3Fu%3D433781fd9ebee88394009584f%26id%3D3485cf5d6a%26e%3D74cd4d8f75&data=04%7C01%7Craquel.leandro%40undp.org%7C2f5b1b13dd3a41e9ca0108d99acb4f54%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637711020884469655%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=FOq0AcWpHVWiHDUiE56shs6iRHxKWEHM4BuBw1%2FdLZc%3D&reserved=0) and [https://www.odemocratagb.com/?p=33818](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fgmail.us7.list-manage.com%2Ftrack%2Fclick%3Fu%3D433781fd9ebee88394009584f%26id%3D4a04963d15%26e%3D74cd4d8f75&data=04%7C01%7Craquel.leandro%40undp.org%7Cfe8c175139804a9c7d1708d99a2c6255%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637710338903976164%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=%2F%2BXvSl792JRD4yaXXr59iCiLpFk80KrNJTqlnzAZhdY%3D&reserved=0)

1. International Peace Day and the CSO Consultation Space

25+ members of the Civil Society Organizations Consultation Space of Guinea-Bissau also marked the International Peace Day with 5 minutes of silence to advocate for peace in the country. On the occasion, on behalf of the Consultation Space, a declaration was read calling for peace, inclusive development, political and social dialogue, and respect for human rights. The declaration underscored the current challenges the country is facing, which threaten peace, and pointed 10 measures that could be adopted for sustaining peace to become a reality. The Consultation Space also promoted a radio debate in two national radios later in the day with Civil Society Organizations that work in promoting peace in Guinea-Bissau, with the support of UNDP Guinea-Bissau through the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

[Civil society says "peace is threatened" in Guinea Bissau](https://capitalnews.gw/sociedade-civil-afirma-que-a-paz-esta-ameacada-na-guine-bissau/)

**Bissau, September 21, 2021 (capital news)** - In allusive to the International Day of Peace that is marked this Tuesday (21.09), the civil society organizations of Guinea-Bissau, grouped in the Space of Concertation, presented their point of view on various national current issues.

1. Mapping of non-formal leaders: [Mapping of community and religious leaders - Google My Maps](https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/embed?mid=1Y3rq-QUiQJXEqr7JyqoIpxtT3kwOKImd&ll=11.789562155272838%2C-15.351849750000014&z=9)
2. On the revision of the Constitution – consultations are available online through live video broadcasts on the facebook page of National People’s Assembly: <https://www.facebook.com/assembleianacionalpopular>
3. On gender mainstreaming in revision of the Constitution, the work of the AGMJ has been widely disseminated at national and international level:

[Guinean women fight for land ownership](https://www.voaportugues.com/a/mulheres-guineenses-lutam-pela-posse-da-terra-/6276882.html)

**Bissau, October 2021 (VOA) -** The Association of Women Lawyers of Guinea-Bissau wants women to have the right to land ownership, which in practice is controlled by men.

That organization is leading a movement to have this right enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic, currently under revision.

Other feminists embrace the cause, recognizing that inequality between men and women prevails in Guinean society.

"Many women cultivate the land, but they don't have the right to be owners of that land. So this is a right that we think should be respected and that the Constitution should integrate this right so that we can have a more just society, " says Tânia Pereira, from the women's organization Miguilan.

Harsh reality

Deputy Djariato Gomes Djaló expresses her support for the project, because she believes that constitutional protection can change the lives of Guinean women.

Djaló knows the harsh reality that women face.

"In my case, in my family, women, or girls, have no right to inheritance, because we are considered part of our husbands' family. And when we get married, there too, we have no rights," she says.

She says that the law "will make life much easier for women, especially those in the countryside.

Optimism

"The Women Lawyers Group believes that its concerns will be reflected and taken into account in the new version of the Guinean Constitution," reads the document seen by VOA's correspondent.

The group also believes that "equality does not exist in functional terms and traditional practices place many women in a submissive position."

The initiative, whose document was recently debated in open sessions promoted by the Parliament, is supported by the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

<https://africanarguments.org/2021/10/guinea-bissau-where-land-rights-are-not-secure-for-women/?fbclid=IwAR0BS97kkCLFarPmgklWIHkpBTW4yNEL10plIzdVosVbFiCKNqzZkbsG4js>

1. On the support to media and investigative journalism communication:

[Demba Sanha, CMICS - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O3UacoSWuds)

<https://www.facebook.com/cmicsgb/> (several articles on the open classes supported by the project and the investigative journalism)

1. On the monitoring of reforms – public administration – by civil society:

[Civil Society participates in monitoring the reform of the Public Administration sector (undp.org)](https://www.gw.undp.org/content/guinea_bissau/en/home/news-centre/csos-monitoring-the-public-administration-reform-to-promote-good.html)

<https://www.facebook.com/tiniguena/posts/567006554722321/>

<https://www.voaportugues.com/a/guin%C3%A9-bissau-tiniguena-e-liga-guineense-dos-direitos-humanosm-realizam-inqu%C3%A9rito-sobre-a-administra%C3%A7%C3%A3o-p%C3%BAblica-/6266448.html>

1. On the Leadership Academy

[Curso da Academia de LIDERANÇA Tema: LIDERANÇA E DESENVOLVIMENTO PESSOAL - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qplJXuNOVl8)

1. On activities carried out by Tiniguena, with WFP’s support:

[Ami i mundjer de Medina Sara. Nsibi Sina nha nomi. - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvJTBQjaqSc)



[(1) Tiniguena "Esta Terra É Nossa" | Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/tiniguena/)

1. On the preservation of the national memory to ensure sustaining peace

[INEP National Library and Nô Pintcha Journal sign an agreement for the digitization of the newspaper - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lh15b_Qr7U)

<http://jornalnopintcha.gw/2021/09/17/governo-lanca-produtos-do-jornal-no-pintcha-para-mundo-eletronico/>

<http://capgb.com/ministro-da-educacao-considera-inep-como-tesouro-do-patrimonio-historico-documental-da-guine-bissau/>

**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: Effective and coordinated in-country confidence building measures, dialogue and mediation interventions from ECOWAS, SRSG Good Office, Civil Society and other key international actors strengthen political stabilization in Guinea-Bissau**

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

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

Political instability remains present in Guinea-Bissau due to the ongoing deterioration of the relationship between political players and tension between the President and the Parliament, which impacts the achievement of this outcome, namely output 1.1. Social and political tensions and their consequences to citizens, while calling for a Government’s adequate response, have been put on the country agenda by civil society, playing their oversight and monitor role.

***Output 1.1: Support ECOWAS and national-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leader dialogue (output rephrased as per the Project Board approval in December 2020)***

The project continued to support the operationalization of the tripartite plan of action between ECOWAS, UN in Guinea-Bissau and UNOWAS, namely in terms of the Good Offices Group of the National Assembly (ANP). As part of its Action Plan, from July to September 2021, one of the first activities of the Action Plan of the Good Offices Group - the **intra-party trainings on dialogue, mediation and negotiation** to MPs and political party representatives, covering over 100 participants, took place in Uaque, Mansoa (3 full-days each training for the 6 parliamentary benches). This was initially foreseen for January/February 2020 but had to be postponed to July-September due to the restrictions of the State of Emergency and the restrictions on presential meetings and limited number of people allowed in the same room.

To facilitate these trainings, ministered by the mediation expert engaged with the project since November 2020, the **ECOWAS manual on dialogue and mediation in its Portuguese version** was used. The project translated the manual, and UNDP and ECOWAS will jointly launch the Portuguese version in the last quarter of 2021.

On the Youth Political Forum, and following all the trainings by the mediation expert in Uaque to MPs and youth political party leaders from July to September 2021, all Political Parties Youth Leaders with a seat at the Parliament requested UNDP support to conduct a diagnosis on ongoing dynamics for youth political participation, including in accessing decision-making spheres, and, therefore, elaborate a “Youth Common Agenda” as a mean to jointly address the barriers they face within their political parties to affirm and express youth needs and goals. The elaboration of the roadmap to lead to the approval of the agenda of the youth political parties is foreseen until the end of Q1.

***Output 1.2: Civil Society contributes effectively to Political Stabilization***

In 2021, the project continued to support the Civil Society Consultation Space and the operationalization of its Common Agenda for Peace and Development. During the reporting period, the Space met regularly or as soon as a political event/development triggered a civil society coordinated and common response, for example on the strikes in the health sector and its impact on the political situation.

In August 2021, a retreat was organized to discuss the achievements and challenges the Space faced since its creation a year ago, which was key to re-affirm the importance of the Space and its position advocating for political stabilization. As mentioned above, the Consultation Space was instrumental in bringing the CSOs together on International Peace Day.

The project also facilitated a training to the 25 CSOs of the Consultation Space on mediation (facilitated by the same mediation expert that trained the MPs and the political party members), on 1st October 2021, which counted with 20 participants trained in Bissau (due to the calamity state in place.

In terms of CSO initiatives, the work directly related to COVID in Bairro Militar was concluded and two set of activities were implemented to facilitate water access and reduce traffic accidents. It aimed to facilitate dialogue between this community in Bairro Militar and authorities at local level on COVID-19 and other issues of importance for the community.

Another intervention that this project is working to enhance political dialogue and social cohesion, driven by CSOs, results of a partnership with Cambridge University. The first phase of this work to pilot an innovative initiative to improve inter-communal relationships affected by land conflicts in Guinea-Bissau using the *peace behind a veil of ignorance* (VOI) premise, which aims to show that working together at the community-level, fostering social cohesion at horizontal level, promotes more equitable inter-communal relationships and reduces violent conflict was completed reaching over 600 participants in the four communities involved: Elia/Arame (São Domingos) and Iungum/Sum (Nhacra) who defined indicators, via several focus groups, to measure trust.

To ensure women play their role in political stabilization, a grant was concluded with the Women’s Council to reinforce the role of women in Guinea-Bissau participating in political processes and for peace, security and stability, with this project covering 20% and the UN globalTransitions Project the remaining 80%.

Following the mapping of stakeholders (traditional leaders, faith-based organizations and informal actors and other power dynamics at local level) to ensure inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, a strategy was drafted outlining how to best engage these actors considering power dynamics. The discussion of this strategy – followed by its validation – will be done at the National Assembly in the next months (dependent on ANP’s availability).

***Output 1.3: Support the RC and UNOWAS Good Offices Role (re-phrased as per the project board decision in December 2020)***

There has been no advancement in this output and UNOWAS decided for the funds under this output to be used under output 1.1 to promote inter-party dialogue.

**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)*

Efforts continued to be made to ensure youth and women’s inclusion and participation in all work conducted by this project, namely in the work of the ANGP Good Offices Group and the CSO Consultation Space, whose Common Agenda has as a key principle gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

Regarding the Good Offices Group and intra and inter-parties trainings, to ensure gender and youth participation, the project asked the parliamentary benches to nominate MPs but also political party representative to ensure gender and youth participation, which ranged from 25 to 30%. By doing this, it was also possible to enlarge the target public, as most of the MPs are men, and, consequently, younger members and women would not participate. Gender sensitivity and women´s role in mediation, dialogue and conflict resolution, using other countries´ examples, was included as part of the training course.

The project is also supporting the Women´s Council, made of all women-led associations in Guinea-Bissau, for the elaboration and implementation of their action plan for women´s rights, women's inclusion in decision-making spaces, namely in the political sphere, and ensuring civil society contribution to the WPS agenda in Guinea-Bissau.

**Outcome 2: Systemic reforms advanced through inclusive processes (as stipulated in the ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement)**

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

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

This outcome has advanced under this reporting period, contributing to increase citizens awareness of the systemic reform processes, and facilitating their participation in the consultation process of the revision of the Constitution, which is expected to be discussed in the next plenary session of the ANP, now in November 2021. However, the arrival in the country in October 2021 of an ECOWAS constitutionalists mission experts to support the revision of the Constitution, without prior knowledge by the ANP, is creating strong tensions between the ANP and the Presidency, mainly following threats of Parliament’s dissolution by the President in October 2021.

***Output 2.1: Systemic reforms advanced through an inclusive process via support to the drafting of relevant legislation and ensuring inclusive consultations and dissemination (rephrased as per the Project Board decision of December 2020)***

Following conclusion by the ANP Ad Hoc Commission for the revision of the Constitution of its Article-by-Article revision of the Constitution (October 2020), the ANP with the support of the project has been able to produce materials and conduct a nationwide dissemination of the document and collection of inputs. Consultations in the Bissau Autonomous Sector are now ongoing, ahead of the plenary session of the ANP in November in which the revision of the Constitution is a topic on the agenda.

Ensuring the current version of the Constitution is available at all sectors and citizens have access to the proposed version of the revision to be able to provide comments and suggestions continued to be ensured by the extensive printing of materials as well as producing leaflets with the main changes to ensure wider dissemination. Upon recommendation of the project team, the ANP in its Facebook channel is also mainstreaming all the consultation sessions. To foster inclusivity and participation, the project also supported the direct transmission of all sessions via community radios, enabling every citizen that connected to the community radio to listen fully to the presentation by the members of the ANP ad hoc commission of the main proposed changes in the revision of the Constitution.

Funded by this project and with the technical assistance of DPPA/MSU and UNDP constitution making experts in New York, the project team worked with the Bissau-Guinean Association of Women’s Jurists to support their advocacy and lobby for specific-gender clauses to be included in the revised version of the Constitution as well as mainstream gender throughout the document. The CSO proposal was presented to the plenary of the parliament on 30th June, the first discussion on this matter at the Parliament.

The Faculty of Law finalized at the end of July, draft proposals on the revision of the electoral law and the political parties’ law, inputs for the ongoing work on the revision of these two legal documents. These documents were shared with the ANP Commission on the Parliamentary Reforms in August 2021 and we are now working on organizing a working retreat between the Faculty of Law experts and the members of this commission to further advance on this matter.

To increase citizens’ knowledge on the reforms and correct reporting on the media, UNDP is working with *Consórcio Média, Inovação da Comunicação Social (CMICS)* to build the capacity of senior and junior journalists on the systemic reforms and facilitate a space for synergies so that journalists can exercise dynamic, proactive, and independent journalism capable of overseeing public policies, promoting human rights, and participatory citizenship. The project is promoting 10 open classes (one per month) on key topics related to political stabilization and reform. These workshops/open classes are conducted at CMICS and transmitted by 16 community radios via the Community Radios Network – RENARC. Up to now 7 open classes have been organized.

The investigative journalism competition “For Reforms and a Stable Governance in Guinea-Bissau”, launched in June 2021, selected in August and September the three projects that will be financed (press, radio and TV). The 3 teams have started their investigations on the themes: “Human Rights and Justice in Djobel” for the television category, “Ghost employees in the Public Administration” for the press category, and “Women and sexual harassment at work in the Security Forces” for the radio category. CMICS and UNDP are providing technical support to improve the scholarships proposals and their implementation by the three teams. The aim of the scholarship is to promote investigative journalism in Guinea-Bissau, support the media sector and contribute to active citizenship.

In terms of civil society role on the monitoring of key reforms, the project approached Ubuntu Academy last year to carry out a perception survey on the current status of implementation of systemic reforms to the public and Civil Society organizations. The survey results aim to inform an updated strategy and plans for the Civil Society to continue monitoring reforms including those included in the Conakry Agreement. It will also provide a baseline for the project. Grant was signed and funds were transferred in October 2021 (USD 18,500).

Specifically on the reform of the public administration, central to political stabilization as noted in the Conakry Agreement, and identified as one of the causes of instability in Guinea-Bissau (UN Conflict Analysis 2020), the project is supporting the CSO Network to Monitor Reforms, namely NGO Tiniguena and Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos, to mobilize civil society to create a monitoring system on the public administration reform, increase access to information from the general public on this thematic and thus reinforce CSOs’ oversight role of policies in this area. Data was collected in the last two months based on 1308 respondents from 6 ministries and 13 neighbourhoods in Bissau (including employees and users) for the situational diagnosis of the functioning of the public administration from 6th September to 23rd October.

***Output 2.2: CSO stakeholders, government officials and political party leaders supported, and capacities built to enable effective engagement on reforms and political processes to create agents of change (rephrased as per the Project Boards decision of December 2020)***

The Leadership Academy, following its official launched in May 2021 after the training of trainers (23) took place, in the last months, has continued providing tailored training to different stakeholder groups to enable them to engage effectively with national policy processes. As of now, funded by this project, 114 people have been trained (41 women), ranging from public servants, at director and director-general level, from different ministries and public entities to political parties’ representatives, in Bissau. The first two pilot-courses (each one lasted a full week for over 20 people each) on Leadership and Public Service for Director Generals of different ministries and on Leadership and personal Development for Political party members took place in July 2021. The training in Leadership and Public Service for staff of the Ministry of Public Health of Guinea-Bissau began on August 23rd at the National School of Administration (ENA), with a total of 19 trainees, and lasted 5 days. In August also took place the training of trainers on leadership and integrity/anti-corruption by the USA NGO Accountability Lab. In October, the training on Leadership and Integrity was for the first time replicated for different national stakeholders, targeting 20 members of government institutions, including the Presidency, the cabinet of vice and prime minister and civil society organization. The same training is being replicated in November to the CSOs Consultation Space. One of the courses for the Summer Bissau-Guinea University to reach 25 youth trainers of trainers did not occur in August/September, as foreseen, as this yearly event was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

The Leadership Academy has, at the moment, four courses: General Course on Leadership, Leadership and Public Service Course, Leadership and Personal Development Course and the Leadership and Integrity Course. Following the evaluation of ENA of the conditions at the polos to organize the Leadership Academy in the regions, project is now supporting the preparations for the launch of the general course on Leadership in the regions.

Also as part of the Leadership Academy, and with UNDP additional mobilized funds together with MAVA Foundation, the work with Impact Hub continues. The national selected team, Nô Moransa, has been receiving capacity building and training sessions to equip the team with tools that can strengthen the local entrepreneurship ecosystem in Guinea-Bissau, build an impact hub center in Bissau, contributing to create agents of change.

WFP and the local NGO Tiniguena concluded the trainings in three sectors of Gabu region (Gabu, Pitche and Boé) for rural women. Trainings were held in eleven communities, reaching a total of 550 women (50 in each village). In July 2021, WFP and Tiniguena organized inter-villages exchanges. In this context, two women leaders per community, which had been elected in the context of previous activities, visited neighbouring communities to share experiences, knowledge and good practices on budget management and social and political participation.

The last activity, carried out on 26 October 2021, consisted in the organization of a regional forum for the women leaders of Gabu. The forum took place in Madina Sara, one of the eleven villages taking part in the activities, and aimed to facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices between women from each of the eleven communities in Gabu. Madina Sara was chosen for its inclusive and forward-thinking approach in various areas, including children education and women’s alphabetization. Besides the women from Madina Sara, 2 women leaders from each of the other villages took part in the forum. In the first part of the forum, the women from Madina Sara shared their experience and practices with the other participants. The second part of the event was dedicated to the discussion, with an exchange of questions and answers between the participants, facilitated by the head of the village, Tiniguena and WFP.

***Output 2.3: Increase awareness on reconciliation by addressing unsolved past grievances and promote a common understanding of the past (modified as per the Project Board decision of December 2020)***

The support to the National Public Library via a grant to the Documentalists, Librarians and Documentalists Association aiming at collecting, preserving and digitalizing national history documents and ensuring they remain accessible online to allow national history to be written in the future continued in 2021. The website where the online library repository will be placed is almost finished. Once the website is functioning, a national history exhibition will also be displayed there, possibly in December 2021/Q1 2022.

The National Library of INEP and the Nô Pintcha Journal signed on the 17th of September a cooperation agreement for the digitization of the newspaper's archives since 1975, which will safeguard 46 years of the history of Guinea-Bissau contained in the pages of the oldest weekly newspaper in the country, which would not be possible without the industrial scan and other IT equipment funded by the project, whose digitalization is done by volunteers engaged via the grant with UNDP, showing the catalytic effect of the project. Several public entities have also approached the library to digitalize and store their content.

The Ntori Palan cartoon book on the History of Guinea-Bissau was finalized and will now be printed and will be disseminated nationwide, mainly when the Teatro do Oprimido presents its play on “Reviving National Memory and National History” in the capital and in 4 regions. It is an interactive play that will allow debates on the importance of knowing the past and national reconciliation, which will be staged

**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)*

Under this outcome, the project continued to actively support the work of the Women Jurists Association. Additional, in all outputs, project team makes an effort to ensure gender parity in the selection of participants and speakers. Under the Leadership Academy, from the 11 members of the advisory Council, 4 are women. The trainers of the Academy have 8 women, out of 23. For each training course, participants will be 50-50 in terms of gender inclusion.

The work of NGO Tiniguena fully supports GEWE by carrying out empowerment activities and trainings for 550 rural women from 11 communities in Gabu region, aiming to ensure that rural women can be contributors to sustainable peacebuilding at community and national levels, with increased political participation through activities to enable them to become more informed voters, and advocates for basic social services and public policies that respond to their needs.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)* Participation at all mediation, dialogue and negotiation trainings sessions for MPs and political parties in Uaque;
* Attendance and collection of baseline and end line information on the training on mediation to 20 CSOs of the Consultation Space;
* Monitoring of the creation of the Residents´Council at Bairro Militar, Bissau, and the joint activities decided by the Council with local authorities;
* CSOs Consultation Space weekly meetings and participation at the retreat that marked the 1 year of the creation of this Space;
* Participation at International Peace Day organized by the CSO Consultation Space;
* Attendance of the 7 open classes organized by CMICS so far;
* Technical support to the 3 winners of the investigative journalism provided on a weekly basis;
* Participation at all Leadership Courses that took place up to now
* Accompany the Cambridge pilot initiative to Sao Domingos and Nhacra
* Accompany the trainers of trainers on leadership to understand the knowledge and the capacities of the future trainers of the leadership academy.
* Field visits to national library under the grant provided to the association working at the public library.
* Participation to the regional forum held in the village of Madina Sara, Gabu region on 26 October 2021.
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Yes**Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Under this reporting period, UNFPA initiated an agreement with a national CSO to start the process of conducting a perception survey to CSOs and public at large on the systemic reforms, which hasn’t been concluded. UNDP has collected baselines for the indicators that did not have it. The collection of baselines by a team of consultants also led to suggestions in terms of change of indicators and outputs as well as updates to the M&E Plan.  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): $40,000.00If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | The project has been able to mobilize USD 96 000 from Mava Foundation for 2020 and 2021 and USD 100 000 from UNDP CO Trac funds for the Leadership Academy (output 2.2) in 2021, key to strengthen the change agents’ capacities nationwide, including creating an Impact Hub Center in Guinea-Bissau.  |
| **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 political instability and tensions continue to pose several challenges for the timely implementation and achievement of several outputs. The team has been exploring all possible alternatives to achieve the expected outcomes, testing several entry points as well as also shaping and adapting activities according to the current context. The State of Emergency and Calamity State that last until 26 october 2021 also delayed implementation of key activities (in particular output 1.1) and, therefore, the project requested an extension of 6 months to be able to fully implement all activities.  |

**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:

No changes since the previous progress report

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

No changes from the previous progress report

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):

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.*)

**No further developments from the previous progress report.**

**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****Effective and coordinated in-country confidence building measures, dialogue and mediation interventions from ECOWAS, SRSG good office, civil society and other key international actors strengthen political stabilization in Guinea-Bissau** | Indicator 1.1Number of Reform Laws approved by the ANP which contain inputs from CSO stakeholders | 0 Reforms of the Conakry Agreement  | 2 reform laws approved by Parliament contain input from CSO Stakeholders |  | 0 | Up until now, none of the reforms laws were discussed in the Parliament. The revision of the Constitution was included as an agenda item in the plenary session in the November plenary session. |
| Indicator 1.2Increase perception of improved interparty dialogue and mutual confidence | 17% of respondents say dialogue is inexistent; 33% report it is reduced and 50% adequate | At least 70% of respondents report positive changes in interparty dialogue and confidence |  | 33% say it is not inexistent, 17% say it is reduced; and 50% of political party respondents stating that dialogue between parties and political leaders is adequate |  |
| Output 1.1Support ECOWAS and national-led intervention efforts to foster effective inter-party and political leaders dialogue, including women and youth | Indicator 1.1.1Good offices Action Plan developed by the Parliament to foster inter-party dialogue | 1.1.1: 0 | 1.1.1: 1 Action plan available and presented to the Parliament for approval |       | 1 |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Youth Political party leaders forum for a common agenda held |  1.1.2: 0 | 1  |  | 0 | Youth political parties requested support to hold a forum to discuss and develop their agenda with the potential to directly influence youth political participation in Guinea-Bissau. Discussions between UNDP and UNFPA on how to support this are currently being held. |
| Indicator 1.1.3Crisis Management training for High Level actors held | 1.1.3: 0  | 1.1.3: 1 |  | 0 | Foreseen in Q2 of 2022 |
| Indicator 1.1.4Number of MPs trained on dialogue and negotiation, disaggregated by gender and age | 1.1.3: 15 (Accra) | 1.1.4: 70 MPs |  | 85 MPs | Total of 102 people (MPs and political party memers). Targets reduced due to COVID limitations. |
| Indicator 1.1.5 Percentage of MPs who report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution | 1.1.5: 0 | 1.1.4: At least 70% of MPs report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution |  |  |  |
| Output 1.2 Civil Society Contributes effectively to political stabilization | Indicator 1.2.1 Levels of trust among CSOS increase and enables them to contribute to stabilization | 1.2.1: 13% report no trust, 40% low trust, 20% some trust and 27 lots of trust |  1.2.1: Improved trust levels amogs CSOs  |  | 1.2.1: 7% report no trust, 33% low trust, 40% some trust and 20 lots of trust |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution Training for Civil Society held | 1.2.2: 0 |  1.2.2: 1 (with minimum of 20 participants - half M/half F) |  | 1 (20 participants) |  |
| Indicator 1.2.3Percentage of CSO members who report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution | 0% | At least 70% of CSO members report positive changes in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution |  | The microsurvey revealed that about 39% reported reduced understanding and 61% reported good understanding (before the training) while 36% reported reduced understanding and 61% reported good understanding (after the training). This slight change is indicative that there was an overall perception that the training produced a slight increase in understanding dialogue, negotiation and conflict resolution. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4 Number of interventions developed and implemented by CSO groups towards inclusive political dialogue and social cohesion at vertical and horizontal level |  1.2.3: 2intervetions, one led by the OCNC on the negotiation of stability pact and the other by women´s council on the quiet diplomacy initiative |  1.2.3: 3 CSO groups develop and implement interventions to contribute to inclusive political dialogue and social cohesion at vertical and horizontal level |  | 2 - Political dialogue project at community level – Bairro Militar – adaption to COVID-19 undertook by a group of 3 NGOs and pilot inniative with Cambridge. | The 3rd one is with Women’s Council. |
|  | Indicator 1.2.5 Number of traditional, non-formal and faith-based leaders who were consulded for the development of their engagement strategy (disaggregated per type and gender);  | No leaders consulted | 3 leaders per region, dissagregated per type and gender |  | 120 | 120 leaders were consulted to develop the strategy in all regions of the country, and are dissagregated per type and gender |
| Output 1.3 Support RC and UNOWAS Good Office´s Role | Indicator 1.3.1# of advocacy meetings held with political parties in efforts to facilitate political agreement on key political disrupted issues |  1.3.1: 0 | 1.3.1: 12 |  | 2 | Two meetings with heads of political parties and two technical rounds to prepare the advocacy meetings, prior to the exit of UNIOGBIS. No meetings reported since then, |
| **Outcome 2****Systemic reforms advanced through inclusive processes (as stipulated in the ECOWAS Roadmap and Conakry Agreement)** | Indicator 2.1 Citizens are aware of systemic reform processes | 22,5% of respondents (from CSOs, Political Party Members, ANP, Media, International Organizations, citizens) believe citizens are aware of the systemic reform processes. | 50% of citizens consulted report knowledge |  |  | Results of the baseline consultancy: data from the questionnaire indicates that 77,5% (hence baseline value 22,5%) of respondents do not believe citizens are aware of the systemic reform processes. However, as further explored through the many interviews done during the fieldwork, this data should be understood in terms of “awareness” meaning a specific level of knowledge about the reforms and not that systemic reforms are simply ongoing. |
|  | **Indicator 2.2****Stakeholder groups level of satisfaction with (i) the consultation process AND (ii) the content of the laws** | **0** | **65% of Stakeholder groups surveyed show satisfaction with the process and the content of the laws** |  | The data from the questionnaire indicated that the majority of the respondents asserted their awareness of the consultation process related to the constitutional reforms (83%). Knowledge of this process was mainly through the radio (56%), in public consultations and presentations (41%) or through CSOs (24%). The data also suggests some dissatisfaction with the consultation process, particularly in terms of ease of accessing the contents, quality of information and ease of understanding (table 03). Most respondents consider that the proposals presented in the draft revision have quality (56%). |  |
| Output 2.1: Systemic reforms advanced through an inclusive process via support to the drafting of relevant legislation and ensuring inclusive consultations and dissemination | Indicator 2.1.1National and regional Consultations held on 3 draft laws | 1.1.2: 0 | 3 National consultations are inclusive by gender and age |  | 2 | The project is supporting the ANP on the roadmap for the national consultation on the constitutional review. Via 1) grant to the Women´s jurists association, supporting gender mainstreaming in the revision of the Constitution, with the final report presented to ANP on 30 June 2021, work that was preceded by consultations in 8 regions. 2) the academic seminar with the faculty of law, carried out in December 2020 – sharing of international and national experiences in the revision of the Constitution. |
| Indicator 2.1.2: #of thematic reports produced by CSOs on systemic reform | 2.1.2: 1 per thematic area (2018/2019) | 2.1.2: 2 |  | 0 | Grant signed with REDE (Tininguena and LGDH) which will lead to a thematic report focused on the key reform – public admnistration, expected to be carried out/published on 2022 Q1.Grant signed in October 2021 with Ubuntu Academy to conduct a perception survey on citizens and CSOs knowledge of the systemic reforms and way forward. |
| Indicator 2.1.3: Percentage of consultation participants who think public authorities take their interests/suggestions into consideration for the systemic reforms, by gender | 0 |  35% of citizens consulted, disaggregated by gender, feel that public authorities take their interests/suggestions into consideration |  | 43,5% of respondents in selected segments consider that public authorities have taken or are taking suggestions into consideration. | The results of the questionnaire applied to this point indicate a polarization in the opinion held about the receptiveness of public authorities to the suggestions made regarding the reforms. There is however, an important note to be made concerning the difference of opinion when gender is considered, where 71% of women think that the authorities are taking into consideration the suggestions presented, against 56% of men. One of the possible reasons to justify this discrepancy is related to the work developed by the Association of Women Jurists of Guinea-Bissau with the support of the Project |
| Output 2.2 CSO stakeholders, government officials and political party leaders supported, and capacities built to enable effective engagement on reforms and political process to create agents of change | Indicator 2.2.1.Other funding sources mobilized for the Leadership Academy to show the PBF catalitic effect | 2.2.1: 200 000 USD | 2.2.1: 300 000 USD |  | 356,000 USD | The project has been able to mobilize USD 96 000 from Mava Foundation and USD 250 000 from UNDP for the Leadership Academy.ENA also received – via additional funds mobilized – 6 laptops, it will be two for each regional polo (USD 10 000).  |
| Indicator 2.2.2 # of rural women trained in small business, human rights, access to justice and leadership to enhace their capacity to become agents of change | 2.2.2: 2000(thanks to PBF funds in the previous years and WFP funds) | 2.2.2: 2550  |  | 2550 - Two rounds of training in Q1 of 2021 were held in eleven communities in Gabu, reaching 550 rural women. |  |
| Output 2.3Increase awareness on reconciliation by addressing unsolved past grivances and promote a common understanding of the past | Indicator 2.3.1 Number of key historical documents, photos and videos, digitalized and made available online | 2.3.1: 0 | 2.3.1: 1000 books |  | 1060 |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of online access to the virtual history exhibition at INEP website | 2.3.2: 0 | 1.3.2: 1000 people |       |       | Site concluded and to be launched in November, afterwards access to the virtual history (ready already) can be measured. |