

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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

<b>Country (ies): Guinea-Bissau</b>	
<b>Project Title: Placing Women at the center of Justice Reform in Guinea-Bissau</b> <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO, etc):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP - UN. UNDP will receive and manage the funds, but the projet implementation will be carried out in close collaboration with UN Women and UNIOGBIS Gender Unit.</li> </ul> <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNIOGBIS Gender Unit - UN;</li> <li>- UN Women - UN;</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights - Governmental;</li> <li>- National Institute of Women and Children (Instituto da Mulher e Criança) - Governmental;</li> <li>- National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices (Comité Nacional para o Abandono das Práticas Nefastas) - Governmental;</li> <li>- Legal Aid Centers (CAJ) - Governmental;</li> <li>- National Judicial Training Center (CENFOJ) - Governmental;</li> <li>- Law School of Bissau - Governmental;</li> <li>- Voz di Paz/ Interpeace - CSO;</li> <li>- Human Rights League of Guinea-Bissau (Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos) - CSO;</li> <li>- Association of Women Lawyers of Guinea-Bissau (Associação Guineense de Mulheres Juristas) - CSO;</li> <li>- Bar Association of Guinea-Bissau (Ordem dos Advogados da Guiné-Bissau) - CSO;</li> <li>- Association of Women Mediators (Associação das Mulheres Mediadoras) - CSO;</li> <li>- RENLUV – National Network on Violence Against Women and Children of Guinea-Bissau (Rede Nacional de Luta contra a Violência baseada no Género e Criança da Guiné-Bissau)- CSO;</li> <li>- Etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>: 01/01/2019</b> <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup> 18 months</b> <b>Geographic zones for project implementation: Bissau, Bafatá, Gabú, Oio, Cacheu, Biombo, Bolama, Quinara and Tombali</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.



<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UNDP: \$ 1.000.000.00</b> <b>Total: \$ 1.000.000.00</b>  <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>  Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A Project total budget: 1.000.000.00 USD	
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> Recipient: UNDP  Total: 700.000,00 USD	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b> UNDP: \$ 300.000  Total: 300.000,00 USD
<b>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</b>  The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the peace and security consolidation in Guinea-Bissau by promoting women's rights and gender equality via placing women at the center of the ongoing justice reform efforts. It will bring a gender sensitive lens to the revision of the legal framework, train relevant actors on gender issues and develop adequate mechanisms to process cases, while sensitizing and training women on their human rights and their role on peace and security processes, enabling them to actively participate in the ongoing process in Guinea-Bissau.	
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</b> This project proposal emerged after several consultations with different national key stakeholders involved in the justice reform and gender related issues in the Bissau-Guinean context, as well as with CSOs and UN agencies (UN WOMEN and United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)). It complements other ongoing projects on justice and the promotion of women's participation in the national peace process supported by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).	
<b>Project Gender Marker score: 3<sup>3</sup></b> 80% and 800.000,00\$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment	
<b>Project Risk Marker score: 1<sup>4</sup></b>	

<sup>3</sup> Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

<sup>4</sup> Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes



**Select PBF Focus Area** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): (1.2) Rule of Law<sup>5</sup>

**UNDAF outcome(s):** By 2020, the State institutions, including defence, security, and justice, consolidate the stability, the Rule of Law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all.

**Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

**Type of submission:**

- ☒ New project  
☐ Project amendment

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months:

**Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐

**Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

- (1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national State capacity; (4.2) extension of State authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p><b>Mr. Gabriel Dava</b> Deputy Resident Representative/ Programme UNDP</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 200px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> 	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Iaia Djaló</b> Minister of Justice and Human Rights</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>    26/09/2018</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 150px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> 
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><b>Mr. David McLachlan-Karr</b> Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General UN</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date</i></p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 150px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> 	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</b> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 150px; height: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>

<sup>6</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



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

### Conflict and Contextual Analysis

The Constitution of Guinea-Bissau introduced the basics of democracy, notably the consecration of the people as the holders of sovereignty, the Rule of Law as an affirmation of the primacy of legality, the separation of powers, the respect for Human Rights, the participation of citizens, and the multi-party system. In practice, despite these principles, the country has been in a vicious cycle of political instability since its independence. The key drivers of this instability and conflict in Guinea-Bissau have long been identified in numerous strategic documents, i.e. the rivalries of Guinea-Bissau's political elite.

After independence, the PAIGC<sup>7</sup>'s "armed wing", the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP), was never successfully transformed into a professional republican army. This prevented the rupture of political-military relationship and spawned a political-military culture in which some political actors have used military actors for personal gains and vice-versa. Through this alliance senior members of the military have maintained positions to disproportionately influence political decision-making through a web of relations with political and business elites. Similarly, some members of the political and business elites have historically made alliances of convenience with the military to boost their own agendas.

This symbiotic alliance has shaped national politics and the set up of State. This collusion has enabled the capture of the State, thereby effectively abolishing the separation of powers and creating a situation in which there is no effective civilian oversight over the military and thus no limits on the use of force and coercion as a means to address conflict. As political leaderships were absorbed by recurrent crises and factional disputes in Bissau, the central State power became progressively detached from the system of regional and community-based administration. The State has defaulted in delivering its part of the social contract, including the provision of the delivery of security and basic services to the population.

Successive governments have been unable to bring about a structural transformation in the economy so as to reduce widespread poverty and generate sufficient resources for the State to ensure a minimum of basic social services and security for its population<sup>8</sup>. The few existing economic opportunities are controlled and restricted by the elites concentrated in Bissau and connected to the overall political-military power system. The resulting exclusion of the vast majority of the population from participation in economic and political life and access to economic opportunities is intensified by the opacity of existing rules, their application and corruption. Drug trafficking, in particular cocaine, by bringing a new and significant source of financial revenue to the stakeholders, is compounding the political-military conundrum in new ways and, possibly, making it even more intractable. This has enormous impacts on security and justice institutions of Guinea-Bissau as it promotes a culture of instability and impunity.

Impunity constitutes one of the main threats to peace and stability, development, peacebuilding and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, and amnesty has been the preferred instrument to deal with the serious crimes and Human Rights abuses that have been committed. Severe crimes have gone unpunished because the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts committed by those in positions of power is nearly impossible.<sup>9</sup> The amnesty laws adopted by the National

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<sup>7</sup> The *Partido Africano para a Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde*, which fought for the Independence.

<sup>8</sup> With the notable exception of the cashew sector, the economy has barely developed in the past 30 years.

<sup>9</sup> Cases of political assassinations and other Human Rights violations have not been brought to justice, including



Parliament, covering all crimes committed by the military from 1973 to 2004, contravened existing international laws and the UN's long-established position not to support blanket amnesties. In the absence of concrete reconciliation processes, amnesty measures have helped the ruling class to clear their names and created a perpetual State of impunity. The impunity in Guinea-Bissau has reinforced a general pattern of lawlessness and has emboldened the zero-sum approach to political power with no fear of consequences. Although there is formal recognition of the independence of the courts and the judiciary by the Constitution (Articles 59, 119, 123), the influence of military practices and culture lingers. Furthermore, the current Constitution and existing laws contain ambiguities and contradictions that favor political disputes over interpretations, especially concerning the more vulnerable/less powerful, which are exacerbated by the weak capacity of judiciary institutions to effectively intervene. The judiciary continues to have little independence and limited means to carry out its core functions, especially the investigation of and prosecution for criminal acts committed by people in positions of power<sup>10</sup>. Moreover, **access to justice for the population, an essential prerequisite for Human Rights, particularly in rural areas and for women, is insufficient. The population has little trust in the justice system, which is perceived as being costly, ineffective, biased and aimed at serving and covering up the interests of the powerful.** Additionally, legal literacy among the general population is very low, so people, particularly for women due to their illiteracy high rates, have little awareness of their rights and of how to ensure those rights through the legal system.

Altogether this hinders the defence or assertion of legal rights through the formal justice system and, as a result, also for historical and cultural reasons, a large part of the population uses alternative methods of conflict resolution. Most conflicts still are settled by local institutions of conflict resolution, including the family, the head of district, the village chief and/or the tribal chief, and some of these also do not pay enough attention to Human Rights and basic needs, especially of women.

Unless the Bissau-Guinean population, in particular the most vulnerable, feel that their justice needs are adequately addressed, they are unlikely to trust the State institutions, risking peace in the mid and long run. As underlined by the UN Secretary-General in his report on The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies, "the consolidation of peace in the immediate post-conflict, as well as the maintenance of peace in the long term, cannot be achieved unless the population is confident that redress for grievances can be obtained through legitimate structures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the fair administration of justice."<sup>11</sup>

### Political and Policy Reform

The 2014 presidential and parliamentary elections marked the restoration of constitutional order following the *coup d'état* of April 2012, and a transition period. The democratically elected authorities embarked on a path of consolidating democracy, strengthening the Rule of Law and promoting economic recovery. Donors pledged more than one billion Euros at a donor roundtable in Brussels in March 2015 for the implementation of Guinea-Bissau's development

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assassinations of government and military officials, enforced disappearances of members of parliament, coup attempts, one coup d'état, and cases of beatings and abductions. Only 2 cases have been prosecuted, but none of the suspects has been tried due to lack of security for investigators, magistrates, victims and witnesses.

<sup>10</sup> The Justice sector also is not immune to the practices that happen in other State institutions.

<sup>11</sup> Report of the Secretary General on The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies, UN Doc. S/2004/616 (August 23, 2004), 3.



vision the “Terra Ranka” (2015–2020), which also foresaw a Justice Sector reform. However, since then, due to institutional conflict particularly within the executive branch, the country was immersed into a new political crisis. The Prime Minister and his Government were dismissed by the President of the Republic on August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015, who subsequently named a new Prime Minister. The Supreme Court determined that the President’s decision to appoint a new government had been unconstitutional. The Parliament stopped functioning and none of the five (5) successive governments were able to get their programs approved. Thus, the government has been functioning with no approved budget since 2015. After several mediations, nationally and internationally, namely through ECOWAS, a consensual Prime Minister has been appointed to form a new government with representatives from the main political parties. The Parliament resumed its activities, extended its mandate, which was expired, and also approved the Government Programme. Furthermore, the national actors agreed to organize the legislative elections in November 2018.

Notwithstanding, aware of the current situation on the country and its failure in providing justice peace and security - to preserve democracy -, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has embarked in a justice reform process. In order to strategically strengthen the Rule of Law to reduce the destructive impact of these challenges in Guinea-Bissau, the national authorities have drawn up a **National Program for the Reform of Justice (2015-2019), focusing on a strategy aimed at the in-depth transformation of the justice sector**. Amongst other objectives, the Program **aimed to strengthen citizen’s access to justice - particularly girls and women**<sup>12</sup>. In this regard, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, with UNDP’s support, has created the Legal Aid Centres (CAJ)<sup>13</sup>. It has consolidated its role within the communities it operates and constitutes the main vehicle to ensure peaceful resolution of conflicts and access to justice to vulnerable groups, in particular women. Nevertheless, according to statistics there has been a stagnation on gender issues<sup>14</sup>, which can be related to the inexistence of an adequate gender strategy within CAJ’s line of work, gender imbalance in staffing, inadequate or ineffective partnerships (both with CSOs and UN agencies), and cultural barriers. Furthermore, the foreseen specialised units dedicated to process women and children’s problems (Células de Atendimento às Vítimas), at the CAJ, police stations, health facilities and social services are not operational. It is paramount the drafting of a consistent plan for rolling out the services of protection officers in Public Order Police stations and social services for victims.

The National Gender Equality and Equity Policy 2012-2015 (PNIEG I) was drafted, but for several reasons, namely the political context, its implementation was not effective. Nevertheless, through the revision of this document, the second Plan (PNIEG II) was drafted in 2017 with the goal of systematically integrate women’s rights and gender equality in all national policies, strategies, projects and development programs, developed in the country. In this sense, it pretends to contribute to the strengthening of coordination mechanisms and support the Government on the **systematic implementation of gender approaches in the legal framework, policies and programmes** – in public and private institutions -, to promote equality and gender balance through changes of mentality within communities and families.

<sup>12</sup> This Program complements the measures proclaimed in the National Gender Equality and Equity Policy (PNIEG) and also the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 1325 Resolution.

<sup>13</sup> It provides legal aid, mediation and conciliation on specific issues, such as property and inheritance rights, divorce and other family disputes and to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), conflicts, etc.

<sup>14</sup> The number of women attending the CAJ remained steadily at around 21 per cent since 2011 to 2016. And, for instance, from January to September 2016, only 192 women were assisted against a total of 700 men.



Guinea-Bissau also has approved a **National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 1325 Security Council Resolution** to ensure the integration of a gender dimension in political, justice, military, security, and development cooperation activities, to achieve the resolution's recommendations. The objective implementing approaches to peace and security founded on cooperation, dialogue and respect for fundamental Human Rights, in particular the principles of equality and equity between men and women to guarantee peace, security, and sustainable development in the country. It also aimed to **support equal access and full participation of women in power structures and their contribution to all efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts, as a crucial condition for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.**

Apart from these policy documents, the National Parliament has approved recently, in July 2018, a **Gender Quota Law ensuring a specific quota for women's participation in the political, military and security sectors.** The objective is **to reduce the gap that separates women from men in the spheres of decision-making.** This law, which secured a minimum of 36% of women participating in decision-making spheres, aims to, not only correct the violations of fundamental principles of the Bissau-Guinean State, but also to promote long lasting peace and security and transform Guinea-Bissau as a country of progress, democracy and equal opportunities for both men and women.

Despite this apparently favourable scenario, which can be perceived as an opportunity to overcome the crisis, it is nonetheless true that, women are still disproportionately affected by gender discrimination and face many barriers to their participation in politics, peace and security processes and to their empowerment. Gender inequalities exacerbate the vulnerability of women to injustices and domestic violence and strengthen the collusion and impunity of the aggressors. Moreover, women's rights are still not sufficiently assured in the Bissau-Guinean justice system; and crimes related towards them are rarely made public despite the implementation of recent laws against Female Genital Mutilation and Domestic Violence.

There is therefore an urgent **need to update with a gender sensitive lens the outdated Civil Codes, which do not foresee or push for gender equality and women's protection, and do not adequately prevent the overall gender-based discrimination and violence culture towards women in the Bissau-Guinean society.** In general, when the status of women in society declines it weakens democratic processes and pressures – especially in a post-conflict context – and opens the way to conflict and insecurity. In these sense, supporting measures that enhance women's equality can be a catalyst for the kinds of positive social changes that can favor democracy and socially conscious approaches to development, peace consolidation and conflict prevention. Furthermore, **reforms including constitutional revision, with the participation of women and ensuring their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, are needed in order to stabilize the country.**



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

### Project justification and content

The project places women at the center of the ongoing justice reform efforts in Guinea-Bissau, promoting women's human rights, namely gender equality and women's empowerment, ultimately enabling women to play a role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding, to ensure peace consolidation and prevent the escalation of conflicts.

Against incredible challenges, women organizations have engaged in the struggle for Human Rights, conflict prevention and the construction of peace and stability maintenance and have played strong leadership roles during and after the War of Independence. However, their power and influence has diminished over time, with significant consequences to the country. Despite Constitutional guarantees and ratified international treaties, equal rights and representation/integration of women in decision-making and peace processes remain a challenge in posing a threat to the peacebuilding process. This happens due to several structural and cultural barriers to the equal participation of women in political and public life, namely: traditional cultural values and religious beliefs; negative societal attitudes towards women and gender stereotyping; limited access to social services; violence against women including rape and domestic violence; women's economic dependence on men; and harmful practices against women. Women are the main sufferers from insecurity and poverty in Guinea-Bissau. They are affected disproportionately by gender discrimination at the social, economic, political and legal level and still face many barriers that limit their participation and empowerment.

The cultural dimension in discrimination against women begins with the acculturation processes within the family and community that say that boys are raised to be heads of households while girls are groomed to be wives and subservient to men. In many families, girls are engaged in household chores and forcibly given for marriage at a young age further contributing to the high level of school drop-out for girls, which begins as early as in the fifth grade. The persistence of these stereotypes that guide behaviour and attitudes, inhibit women from exercising their fundamental rights and exposes them to various types of violence and nefarious social practices, such as: female genital mutilation, levirate, forced and/or precocious marriage, sororate, polygamy, gerontocracy and domestic violence.

Guinea-Bissau is a patriarchal society, in which the man continues to be considered as the head of the family and the prevailing mentality confines women to the role of care taker for their husbands and children. In such setting, women feel like they do not have a voice and often require the permission of their husbands to attend a meeting or express their views. When they participate in meetings with men, they often confine themselves to the ideas of men rather than exposing their own opinions. Local customs often negatively categorize women who actively engage, or attempt to engage, in political, peace and security activities, portraying them as abandoning their family's responsibilities. Women also reported that those who do challenge their husbands and take part in political activities can face reprisals in the form of domestic violence as a reaction to perceived disobedience as a result of the political activity pursued.

Thus, this project aims to empower women and give them the legal protections they need to pursue the realization of their fundamental human rights and their roles in the peace and security process to stabilize Guinea-Bissau. In this manner the project will enhance women's resilience and enable them to play a greater role that over time will contribute directly to peace



and reduce/prevent conflicts. The indirect effect of consolidating the Rule of Law and Democracy in the long-term will reduce the power of elites to influence judicial decision-making and thus the capture of the State by special interests and impunity and consequently will enhance peace and security for all Bissau-Guineans.

In this sense, it is essential to bridge barriers between justice providers (courts, judges, lawyers, traditional justice systems) and justice seekers (defendants, victims, litigants, etc.) through reforming the justice system with a gender sensitive lens, sensitizing and training justice operators, providing better justice services to women, building awareness and strengthening women's knowledge on their rights. Because, unless the justice system provides adequate services to the population, especially to the more fragile, as it is the case with women, conflicts will persist and Human Rights violations will remain impune, putting at risk peacebuilding and peace consolidation in the country. As a UNDP report states, access to justice is "an integral element of any peacebuilding and long-term development process after conflict. Concepts of redress and justice are central to peace, trust and confidence-building."<sup>15</sup>

For this the project envisions a multi-pronged strategy that includes:

- Participatory legal reform promoting women's rights and gender equality in order to eliminate discrimination and inequality in ways that will enable women to tackle impunity and improve women's participation in the peace building process;
- Raising awareness and strengthening capacities of justice actors, as well as gender equality advocates (CSOs and the media), with knowledge, technical and legal skills to meaningfully promote and protect women's rights and gender equality;
- Strengthening mechanisms that promote equal access to quality public services, including the judicial and legal services, allowing women to participate in the peaceful resolution of conflicts that affect their lives and those of their communities.

#### Strategic justification

UNDP is currently supporting the National Program for Justice Reform (2015-2019), with several ongoing projects aiming at improving access to justice, developing national institutional capacities and legal reform, including the revision of the main legal codes, as well as supporting the creation of ADR and Restorative Justice mechanisms and legislation, with **PBF's support**. This project will allow UNDP to stay involved in the reform efforts and enable the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to secure and sustain the expected achievement of the current PBF funded projects. In this way, this project will be a vital complement and a scale-up of past and ongoing projects, including projects with PBF support<sup>16</sup>, which support national authorities in the Justice Reform, Rule of Law strengthening and improvement of Access to Justice, notably through the Legal Aid Centers (CAJ), but lack a specific gender approach on these matters while conducting their work.

This intervention complements UNDP's actions in Guinea-Bissau, and is part of the implementation of the United Nations Joint Program in Support of the Police, the Justice and

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<sup>15</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Programming for Justice: Access for All-A Practitioners Guide to a Human Rights-Based Approach to Access to Justice (UNDP Regional Centre, 2005), 180.

<sup>16</sup> UNDP is currently implementing several projects, namely 2 funded through PBF funds: 1) on strengthening public confidence in the justice system through, improving access to justice to vulnerable people; 2) on supporting political and institutional stabilization of the Justice sector for peace consolidation through the institutionalization of ADR and RJ mechanisms and the development of interface mechanisms for cooperation between the formal and traditional justice system to safeguard human rights and prevent conflict escalation and insecurity.



Corrections (UNJPPJC), by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs (UNDP, UNICEF and UN WOMEN), and UNIOGBIS. Particularly, it will contribute to Outcome 2, which aims to **strengthen the justice system to ensure sustainable, effective and accountable services and deliver access to justice for all, particularly women, in line with international standards**. In this regard, the project is based on the principles of the Global Focal Point Justice and Police and Corrections (GFP).

This project also will contribute to the implementation of the UNDAF (2015-2019)<sup>17</sup> as well as UNDP's main programme document the CPD (2016-2020), the Country Office Gender Strategy (2018-2022) and complement the on-going PBF projects, which aims to support the government's efforts to **strengthen the Rule of Law and participatory democracy in order to stabilize Guinea-Bissau**. It will also play an important role in the promotion of the SDGs, namely SDG 5, 10 and 16, and support the United Nations' strategy in Guinea-Bissau, especially with regards to its third outcome: Independent and impartial justice system increases citizen's confidence in the State commitment to the Rule of Law. **The project will help the country fulfill its commitment to implement SCR 1325.**

Furthermore, **the project is in line with a main component of the country's national strategy, the strengthening of women's rights, gender equality and justice reform**. And, additionally, it will allow for testing of innovative approaches by trying to build a link/complementarity between several policies and by bringing together different justice, gender and peace and security operators to work for the improvement of women's rights - gender equality and women's empowerment -, and access to justice for women to holistically promote peace and security in Guinea-Bissau. Lessons learnt will generate evidence to inform policy and decision makers and enhance their understanding on the need for multisectoral work of the justice, health, social services and law enforcement institutions – through their specialized units in several different institutions - in order to provide effective services to the vulnerable population, especially women – main victims of violence and insecurity.

**a) Project result framework**

See Annex B.

**b) Theory of change**

In Guinea-Bissau, the State is unable to fulfill its mission of guaranteeing justice and security throughout the territory, particularly in rural areas, and especially for women, with negative effects on conflict prevention and dispute resolution, and, therefore, on the respect of human rights and peacebuilding. The legal framework is outdated and does not take into proper account women's rights and gender equality, namely their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in the country. There is also a general lack of adequate access to justice services in the country, especially for the most vulnerable - particularly for women. Furthermore, women have little awareness of their human rights and roles/importance in the peace and security consolidation process.

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<sup>17</sup> Specifically the **Outcome 1**: By 2020, the State institutions, including defense, security, and justice, consolidate the stability and the Rule of Law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all.



Due to the little trust in State institutions, the formal justice system is often avoided, consequently making people turn to traditional authorities, which, frequently, are neither aware nor willing to safeguard women's rights, while approaching/solving their problems. As a result, many conflicts go unresolved, the sense of impunity and grievance grows with high potential to exacerbate in the long-term, hampering the national peace and security consolidation process. Thus, and considering their crucial role in this process, it is urgent to place women at the center of the ongoing justice reform, as well as to strengthen justice operators and traditional authorities' sensibility and knowledge on matters related to women, in order to guarantee more effective dispensation of justice contribution to peace and security in Guinea-Bissau.

In this context, and in order to address these problems, this project will intervene at 3 levels:

1. **structural:** enabling a participatory review of the legal framework and codes to make it more protective of women's human rights and to ensure equal participation and full involvement of men and women in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;
2. **organizational:** training justice operators and other relevant actors on women's rights and creating adequate mechanisms to provide better services to women, taking into account their needs for better solving and preventing their human rights violations and conflicts; and
3. **human:** building awareness and strengthening women's knowledge on their rights and roles in peace and security consolidation and providing access to free legal aid and judicial assistance to women for the resolution of conflicts.

Therefore,

- If the legal framework clearly states women's rights, without leaving room for subjective interpretations, then gender equality and women empowerment will be improved, because they will have the legal protections they need to pursue their fundamental human rights.
- If all key actors are trained and sensitized on the need to defend women's rights, then they will promote gender equality and women empowerment, because cognitive barriers to gender equality will be reduced.
- If disputes are more professionally, equitably and fairly resolved in accordance with the law, then more women and men will perceive the justice system as stable and trustworthy, because impunity will be reduced.
- If women have a clear understanding of their rights, then laws will be better enforced, because they will be better empowered to claim them in the court or through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- If the justice system is reinforced, then conflict will be better prevented and managed, because a key state institution will be strengthened.
- If women are able to resort to justice to solve their problems, then disputes can be more effectively and fairly resolved without escalating conflicts and violence, because justice is a key promotor for peace and security.
- If women are engaged and actively participate in the peacebuilding process, then it will be stronger and more effective, because the process will be more inclusive.
- If individuals, especially women, perceive the peace and security consolidation process as real, then they will be willing to support it, because they will clearly see the benefits they derive from it.



### c) Project implementation strategy

The approach of this peacebuilding project relies on permanent and close dialogue and consultations between all actors. This approach takes advantage of the already existing consultation frameworks within the justice reform, and further on, it will be scaled-up to include other relevant stakeholders working on Gender issues and Peace and Security in the country to ensure their adequate and inclusive involvement in the project implementation. A common platform, based on the recommendations of different policies, including the new Gender Quota Law, will be created as a base for the collaboration. The project will be an opportunity to identify and design an interface between the Gender and Justice sector's actors - interconnected by the subject of peace and security promotion and consolidation - by defining a common frame of the intervention in order to enhance their collaboration for the benefits of women in particular, and the Bissau-Guinean population as a whole.

The project will allow for the identification of bottlenecks with regards to women's rights and gender equality in the legal framework and proceed to its revision. Given the duration of the project, and the likelihood of approval of legislation during the same period, the project will take advantage of the recent approved gender quota law, as well as the ongoing work on the revision of the Legal Codes (Civil, Civil Procedure and Criminal and Criminal Procedure) to introduce a gender dimension at a strategic level. Complementarities with other ongoing projects implemented by UN agencies allow establishing synergies and reducing costs for some activities (for instance Activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3).

Moreover, it will promote awareness-raising campaigns and trainings for actors, from the Justice system - judges, prosecutors, lawmakers, lawyers, law enforcement officers -, Health system - doctors and nurses - Social Services personnel and Civil Society organizations, to ensure understanding of concepts and values (Gender equality, inclusive participation and the role of women for peace and security in the country), reflecting them into justice reforms and improved sectoral policies. It will also emphasize the activities of consultation on awareness raising and training to promote implementation of gender concepts in a timely manner.

Finally, the project will support the creation of new mechanisms to improve women's access to justice and promote their participation in peace processes. Besides, and considering the lack of statistics and information, a global monitoring system on the quality of services provided to women and their impact on human rights' protection, conflict prevention/resolution and peacebuilding will be established to provide a clear picture of the country situation in these regards to better tackle the bottlenecks and guide further interventions.

These activities will take place nationwide, to properly spread messages and harmonize understandings. And will be implemented through close cooperation with national CSOs already active throughout the country on Gender issues, Justice reform, peace and security.

The **target groups** of this project are:

Output 1) **200 (50% women from 25 to 65 years old)** lawmakers (members of government and parliament), judges, lawyers, prosecutors, opinion makers, leaders, etc.) based in Bissau - due to the centralization of relevant bodies and stakeholders in the capital - who will be sensitized on the importance of including and adopting gender sensitive legislation on the revision of outdated legal codes to ensure women's human rights and guarantee their participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;



Output 2) **260 (50% women from 25 to 65 years old)** justice operators (namely lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.), public servants (explicitly CAJ personnel, police officers, social services' staff, health practitioners, etc.) and law students, from all over the country (all 9 regions), with a special focus on female individuals - who will be sensitized and trained on women's rights, gender equality, sexual and gender-based violence and gender-based needs, as well as on proper mechanisms for conflict resolution and networks to provide adequate justice services to women; and

Output 3) **900 (women from 15 to 75 years old)** rural and urban women from all 9 regions of Guinea-Bissau - that will be sensitized regarding their rights and how to reclaim it, namely in terms of access to justice, and trained and empowered to take part in the peace and security consolidation process. These women will be identified in partnership with the partner CSOs that are already working in all regions and have strong knowledge of the local population and their specific needs.

The **direct beneficiaries** of this action are around **1500 women** from rural and urban areas of Bissau, Bafatá, Gabú, Oio, Cacheu, Biombo, Bolama, Quinara and Tombali that will enjoy better access to justice, will be more aware of their rights and how to reinvidicate them, and will be able to actively participate in the peacebuilding process for the stabilization of the country and the prevention/resolution of conflicts. The **final beneficiary** of this action is the whole population of Guinea-Bissau that will be living in a more peaceful and less conflictive society.



### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

#### **a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

Receiving and Convening Organization: 1) UNDP. UN WOMEN and the Gender section from UNIOGBIS were involved during the definition and the design phase of the project and also will be implementing partners of the project.

Implementing partners from Civil Society Organizations: 1) Voz di Paz (Voices of Peace); 2) Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos (Human Rights League of Guinea-Bissau); 3) Associação Guineense de Mulheres Juristas (Association of Women Lawyers); 4) Ordem dos Advogados da Guiné-Bissau (Bar Association of Guinea-Bissau); 5) Associação das Mulheres Mediadoras (Association of Women Mediators); 6) RENLUV - Rede Nacional de Luta contra a Violência baseada no Género e Criança da Guiné-Bissau (National Network on Violence against Gender and Children of Guinea-Bissau); 7) AMPROCS-GB - Associação de Mulheres Profissionais da Comunicação Social da Guiné-Bissau (Association of Women Journalists of Guinea-Bissau); and 8) Law School of Bissau.

Implementing partners from Government: 1) Ministério da Justiça e Direitos Humanos (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights); 2) Instituto da Mulher e Criança (National Institute of Women and Children); 3) Comité Nacional para o Abandono das Práticas Nefastas (National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices).

Implementing partners, namely national CSOs and governmental organizations, have been regularly involved in the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group and other PBF projects that led to this proposal development. Several meetings with partners were also held in order to identify priorities and discuss collaboration mechanisms. Regarding the project implementation, there is already a practice of collaboration with these CSOs, which are trustworthy and extremely experienced in the Bissau-Guinean context due to their distinguished work on Human and Women's rights, Access to Justice, Alternative Conflict Resolution mechanisms, Peace and Security, Legal and Social advocacy and training, etc. This proposal has been developed taking into account their experience and contribution to ensure proper inclusion of women's rights, equality and empowerment on the ongoing Justice reform and women's improved access to justice in Guinea-Bissau.

#### **b) Project management and coordination**

The project will be implemented under the overall leadership of UNDP Democratic Governance Cluster. In order to ensure synergies with the ongoing projects within the Justice reform, the Chief Technical Advisor will take the responsibility to daily manage implementation of the project. This will be done in close collaboration with selected partners, especially the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Institute of Women and Children and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices, to ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and are in accordance with UN rules and procedures. The project will also be implemented in close coordination and together with UNIOGBIS' the Gender unit as well as with UN Women. For the purpose of implementation of the project and its activities, one international UNV (Project Coordinator) will be recruited and based in the Ministry of Justice of Human Rights within the Justice Reform Unit, which will be in charge of the production of the main project instruments (Annual Work Plan, M&E Plan, Budget, Reports, etc.). This Unit will also contribute to the



implementation of activities in close collaboration with implementing partners, namely ToR drafting, monitoring of activities, partnerships with CSOs, etc. The Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group, settled by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to monitor the justice sector reform with the contribution of all stakeholders including donors, that meets on a quarterly basis, will serve as the Steering Committee of the project.

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Institute of Woman and Children and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices will be the main implementing partners. Other participating partners will be, CSOs specialized in women's rights, gender issues, justice system reform, peace and security, which will work closely with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, as well as with other stakeholders of the formal justice system, to guarantee the full inter-operability of interventions and to promote justice and community peaceful conflict resolutions.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risks:	Likelihood:	Severity:	Mitigating strategy:
Continuity of the political crisis.	Medium	Medium	The project has privileged work at decentralized level with governmental and increased partnerships with CSOs and CBOs and traditional and opinion leaders in order to avoid delays due to the political situation.
Conservative and close minded society.	High	Medium	Implement innovative approaches and promote dialogue between all relevant parties; take advantage of the new context with the adoption of the quota law.
Lack of coordination between the justice and gender institutions.	Medium	Medium	Enlarge the participation of the gender actors withing the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Working Group.
Lack of national knowledge and skilled law enforcement and justice actors in Women's Rights.	Medium	Low	Increase capacity of law enforcement and justice actors.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

The project will be implemented by UNDP in partnership with UN Women and UNIOGBIS' Gender Unit and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights is the main beneficiary. The technical and financial monitoring will be an ongoing process that is part of the responsibility of the Program Manager (UNDP) and part of the UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation specialist, to ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and in accordance with UN rules and procedures. Moreover, and building on already existing mechanisms, an internal system of permanent technical and financial monitoring of the project will be established, to report and assess the progress of activities. It will be fed with information gathered through field monitoring trips to assess project implementation (programmatic visits and financial spot



checks), as well as technical meetings with partners, undertaken on a routine basis in order to provide them with technical support on the implementation of activities (at central and decentralized level), as well as through the analysis of produced products and reports, namely specific knowledge products. The logical framework will serve as a support for the progress measurement and internal evaluations, and a final external evaluation is foreseen for the end of the implementation period (to which the project has allocated 20.000 USD).

Considering the strong partnership existing with national institutions, it is foreseen their active participation in the monitoring, follow-up and oversee of the implementation of project activities and in validating all project management tools. For the sake of this project, the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group, which was set up by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for monitoring the Justice Reform implementation by all relevant stakeholders (from governmental institutions' officials, to donors and civil society organizations), that meets on a quarterly basis, will be the main body responsible for steering the project. The Women and Children Institute and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices also will be invited for discussions and for the monitoring of activities, together with representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, UNDP, UN Women, UNIOGBIS' Gender Unit, and the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. 5% of the total project budget (50.000 USD, 20.000 saved for the external final evaluation) will be allocated to activities related to the project Monitoring and Evaluation exercises.

Additionally, the project includes a specific activity (1.3.3 – with a specific budget of 80.000 USD, 8% of the total project budget) related to the monitoring of the quality of justice services delivered to women and its relation/impact on the roles played by women in terms of peace consolidation and prevention of conflict escalation in the country. The lack of reliable statistics and information regarding justice services, conflict/disputes resolution through formal and alternative mechanisms, on human rights violations is a major constraint for establishing baselines and assessing the impacts of interventions. The design and implementation of a pilot monitoring system for this specific action could provide useful information for decision-making and guidance for other PBF projects that could be later adopted and replicated, creating the basis for the establishment of a future Peace and Conflicts Observatory in Guinea-Bissau.

Furthermore, best practices and lessons learnt from this initiative will be systematized and published – Research Publication - with the aim of capitalizing and sharing knowledge, serving as a reference for future interventions in the area of justice, women's rights, and women's contribution to peace consolidation and conflict prevention in Guinea-Bissau.

#### **e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The project will be based on the results and lessons learned gathered from other projects implemented by UNDP, with PBF's support, among others, to the promotion of the Rule of Law, Access to Justice, Peace and Security. It will allow for the implementation of legislation and policies already set by the Government with regards to the Justice Reform, Women's rights and Gender equality and poverty reduction to ensure peace consolidation. Moreover it will focus on building technical capacities of justice operations, decision-makers and CSO's through awareness campaigns and technical training sessions, while also advocating for a change in behaviour and the legal framework change/update to properly ensure gender equality and women's rights as a whole. Some activities as the Access to Justice will be developed with



the GICJU/CAJ, which is in the process of transformation into a public Institute that will be responsible, among others, for defending the rights of the Bissau-Guinean citizens.

Exit strategy: The project will be part of the new UN Joint Programme for Justice, Police and Corrections, for this reason, all activities will be continued, and the results consolidated through this Programme.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Due to the scope of the project, the beneficiaries and the activities (awareness raising campaigns, advocacy and training), large parts of the budget will be implemented in collaboration with CSOs through Grant Agreements. The second largest amount will be dedicated to providing technical assistance including through international expertise. The project will be installed in the facilities provided by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to the Justice Reform Support Unit (JRSU). This will allow to reduce administrative - premises and equipment - and direct costs within the project. Besides the international UNV, the project will also be implemented by the JRSU' staff including UNDP's Chief Technical Advisor for the Justice reform and the other administrative staff appointed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. However, in terms of financial obligations with staff, the project only will be responsible for covering the salary of the UNV (Project Coordinator) for 12 months – 52.000,00 USD. Apart from cost with management, with project operational costs (32.579,00 USD), with monitoring and evaluation (50.000,00 USD), and with the indirect support costs of the project (65.421,00 USD) – amounting 20% of the budget –, the remaining 800.000 USD, 80% of the budget, are solely dedicated to the implementation of project activities which are all related to the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, and its direct contribution to peace and security consolidation and conflict prevention.

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



## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

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

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist



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

Financial reporting and timeline:

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

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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

### **Public Disclosure**

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



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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Justice system is more adequate, accessible, sensitive and responsive to women's rights and gender equality, providing the legal protections they need to pursue the realization of their fundamental human rights, contributing and ensuring the consolidation of peace and security in Guinea-Bissau.		Outcome Indicator 1 a: Decrease in the level of violations of women's Human Rights.  Baseline: tbd Target: 20% decrease in the levels of violence against women 3 years after the end of the project	- CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - OAGB reports; - Study on perceptions of women and their communities in all regions where the project is implemented; - Monitoring results of the activity 1.3.3; - Other PBF funded projects; - etc.	- ToR developed; - Consultants hired; - Project Impact Assessment produced and validated; - etc.
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: Increased percentage of resolved conflicts/disputes resorting to the justice system without recouring to violence.  Baseline: tbd Target: 20% increase in the number of resolved conflicts/disputes resorting to the justice system without recouring to violence 3 years after the end of the project	- CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - OAGB reports; - Study on perceptions of women and their communities in all regions where the project is implemented; - Monitoring results of the activity 1.3.3; - Other PBF funded projects; - etc.	- ToR developed; - Consultants hired; - Project Impact Assessment produced and validated; - etc.
	Output 1.1: The national legal framework is updated with a gender sensitive lens, being more adequate to prevent	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of actions to promote and improve knowledge of key stakeholders/legislators on women's rights, gender equality and women's contribution to peace.	- Project reports; - CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports;	- Pedagogic materials produced; - Basic Awareness Raising Script Prepared; - Visibility products;



<p><b>women's human rights violations and conflicts.</b></p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Sensitization of key political stakeholders/ legislators on <b>women's rights and their</b> contribution to peace and security;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Provide technical assistance to assess needs and update the legal framework with a gender and peacebuilding perspective;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Contribute to the revision of the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code, Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code with a gender sensitive lens for conflict prevention;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Organize advocacy actions and discussion sessions with the National Parliament (ANP), with a focus on specialized Commissions, and other relevant stakeholders for law approximation, including CSOs.</p> <p>Output 1.2: <b>The capacities and consciousness of justice operators on women's rights, gender equality, peace and security are improved, strengthening conflict resolution mechanisms.</b></p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Sensitize and train justice key stakeholders on <b>women's rights and gender equality</b> as drivers for peace consolidation and conflict prevention;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Support the elaboration and implementation of a gender-based strategy to provide better services to women at the CAJ institutionalizing ADR mechanisms;</p>	Baseline: 0 Target: 10 actions reaching 100 political stakeholders/legislators (disaggregated by sex)	- etc.	- etc.
	Output Indicator 1.1.2: Needs assessment study and the development of gender and peacebuilding sensitive law proposals.	Every trimester.	- ToR developed; - Consultant hired; - Needs Assessment Study developed and validated; - Legal proposals submitted and validated; - etc.
	Baseline: 0 Target: 2 law proposals are drafted	Every trimester.	- ToR Consultancy; - Consultant hired; - Proposals for legal revision; - etc.
	Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of proposals for the revision of the Codes with a gender sensitive lens for conflict prevention.	- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights reports; - etc.	- Conference w/ Budget; - List of guests and participants; - Agenda developed; - Events held; - etc.
	Baseline: 0 Target: 4 proposals for the Codes' revision are produced and submitted to the National Parliament (ANP)	Every trimester.	- Project reports; - CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights reports; - etc.
	Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number of advocacy actions, discussions and debates with relevant stakeholders to facilitate law approximation.	Every trimester.	- Pedagogic materials developed; - List of participants; - List of guests; - Photos and videos of the workshops; - News coverage of the events (tv and radio); - etc.
	Baseline: 0 Target: 10 meetings/events	Every trimester.	- Draft proposal of the developed mechanism validated; - Staff training to implement the mechanism; - Implementation of the mechanism; - etc.
	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of actions on <b>women's rights and gender equality</b> ; Number of <b>training courses on women's rights and gender equality</b> for justice key stakeholders.	- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights reports; - CSO's reports; - etc.	- Staff training materials; - Internal procedures manual developed;
	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 workshops; 5 trainings sessions	Every trimester.	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of appropriate mechanisms to handle gender-based cases.	- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights reports; - CAJ's reports; - etc.	
	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 1 mechanism implemented	Every trimester.	
	Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of specialized units dedicated to adequately process and accompany gender sensitive cases.	- Project reports;	



	<p><u>Activity 1.2.3:</u> Organize and promote the implementation of a functioning network of focal points at key institutions in 6 regions to follow up gender sensitive cases and to provide assistance to women for conflict resolution.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 specialized units (1 at the police station, 1 at the hospital, 1 at social services, 1 at the CAJ and 1 at the court)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports;</li> <li>- Documents submitted at the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group – Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Meeting's reports:</b></li> <li>- Files with Information on cases processed;</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Output 1.3: Women are more conscious of their human rights and have better access to justice services, improving their contribution to peace and security consolidation.</b></p> <p><u>Activity 1.3.1:</u> Build awareness and strengthen <b>women's</b> knowledge on their human rights and roles/importance for peace and security consolidation through trainings and Media campaigns;</p> <p><u>Activity 1.3.2:</u> Provide access to free legal aid and judicial assistance to support vulnerable women on the resolution of conflicts;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1a: Number of awareness <b>campaigns on women's</b> human rights and their role in peace processes; Number of radio and television spots on <b>women's rights</b> and access to justice.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50 actions all over the country; at least 100 radio and television spots</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1b: Number of trainings on women in conflict resolution and prevention, peace and security consolidation, and gender sensitive ADR.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 27 trainings all over the country (3 per region), encompassing at least 900 women</p>	<p>Every trimester.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>CSO's reports;</b></li> <li>- Project reports;</li> <li>- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports;</li> <li>- <b>Consultants' reports;</b></li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul> <p>Every trimester.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising script developed;</li> <li>- Visibility products;</li> <li>- Media coverage of the events;</li> <li>- Pedagogic materials developed;</li> <li>- List of participants;</li> <li>- Photos and videos of the workshops;</li> <li>- News coverage of the events (tv and radio);</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Activity 1.3.3:</u> Monitor the quality of services provided to women and their <b>impact on human rights</b> protection, conflict prevention/resolution and peacebuilding.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of agreements with institutions and/or organizations to provide legal aid and judiciary assistance to vulnerable women.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Agreement with the Bar Association and the CAJ; at least 3 partnerships with CSOs focused on providing legal aid and/or mediation, reconciliation and conciliation (ADR)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3: Number of visits to the institutions/ organizations providing judiciary support to women for conflict.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports;</li> <li>- Project reports;</li> <li>- <b>Reports and cases'</b> updates;</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul> <p>Every trimester.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Legal Agreement;</li> <li>- 3 Grant Partnerships <b>with CSO's;</b></li> <li>- Information on legal support provided;</li> <li>- etc.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CAJ and the Bar Association reports;</li> <li>- <b>CSO's reports;</b></li> <li>- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ToR drafted;</li> <li>- Consultant hired;</li> <li>- M&amp;E system designed and implemented on justice services provided to women, conflict prevention and</li> </ul>



		<p>Target: 10 visits to the Legal Aid Centers (CAJ) and the Bar Association, as well as to 2 CSO's partners providing support to women; at least 10 interviews to vulnerable women receiving judiciary support</p>	<p>- Consultant's reports; - etc. Monthly.</p>	<p>resolution and peacebuilding; - Research and M&amp;E Publications; - <b>Meetings' reports;</b> - etc.</p>
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### Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		



**Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)**



## Annex D - PBF project budget

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
<b>OUTCOME 1: Justice system is more adequate, accessible, sensitive and responsive to women's rights and gender equality, providing the legal protections they need to pursue the realization of their fundamental human rights, contributing and ensuring the consolidation of peace and security in Guinea-Bissau.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	<b>The national legal framework is updated with a gender sensitive lens, being more adequate to prevent women's human rights violations and conflicts.</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		
Activity 1.1.1:	Sensitization of key political stakeholders/ legislators on women's rights and their contribution to peace and security;	100,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar PBF projects in Guinea-Bissau
Activity 1.1.2:	Provide technical assistance to assess needs and update the legal framework with a gender and peacebuilding perspective;	75,000	100%		Partially supported through an African Development Bank (AfDB) funded project implemented by UNDP
Activity 1.1.3:	Contribute to the revision of the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code, Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code with a gender sensitive lens for conflict prevention;	75,000	100%		Partially supported through an African Development Bank (AfDB) funded project implemented by UNDP
Activity 1.1.4:	Organize advocacy actions and discussion sessions with the National Parliament (ANP), with a focus on specialized Commissions, and other relevant stakeholders for law approbation, including CSOs.	75,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar PBF projects in Guinea-Bissau
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	<b>The capacities and consciousness of justice operators on women's rights, gender equality, peace and security are improved strengthening conflict resolution mechanisms.</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		
Activity 1.2.1:	Sensitize and train justice key stakeholders on women's rights and gender equality as drivers for peace consolidation and conflict prevention;	60,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar PBF projects in Guinea-Bissau
Activity 1.2.2:	Support the elaboration and implementation of a gender-based strategy to provide better services to women at the CAJ institutionalizing ADR mechanisms;	30,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar PBF projects in Guinea-Bissau
Activity 1.2.3:	Organize and promote the implementation of a functioning network of focal points at key institutions in 6 regions to follow up gender sensitive cases and to provide assistance to women for conflict resolution.	120,000	100%		Around 20.000 USD allocated to each region for the network functioning



<b>Output 1.3:</b>	<b>Women are more conscious of their human rights and have better access to justice services, improving their contribution to peace and security consolidation.</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		
Activity 1.3.1:	Build awareness and strengthen women's knowledge on their human rights and roles/importance for peace and security consolidation through trainings and Media campaigns;	135,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar projects implemented in Guinea-Bissau
Activity 1.3.2:	Provide access to free legal aid and judicial assistance to support vulnerable women on the resolution of conflicts;	90,000	100%		Based on current costs for similar projects implemented in Guinea-Bissau
Activity 1.3.3:	Monitor the quality of services provided to women and their impact on human rights' protection, conflict prevention/resolution and peacebuilding.	40,000	100%		Costs estimated for the design and implementation of a monitoring system on justice services provided to women, conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>		<b>800,000</b>			
Project personnel costs		<b>52,000</b>			Salary of 1 international UNV (Project Coordinator) for 12 months. The remaining 6 months will be funded by UNDP
Project operational costs		<b>32,579</b>			The project will be installed in the facilities provided by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to the Justice Reform Support Unit (JRSU), allowing to reduce administrative - premises and equipment - and direct costs
Project M&E budget		<b>50,000</b>			With 20.000 USD allocated for the final external evaluation
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>934,579</b>			
<b>Indirect support costs (7%):</b>		<b>65,421</b>			
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>			



**Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category**

**Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.**

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	
1. Staff and other personnel	36,400	15,600	52,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	28,000	12,000	40,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	28,000	12,000	40,000
4. Contractual services	150,500	64,500	215,000
5. Travel	24,500	10,500	35,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	364,000	156,000	520,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,805	9,774	32,579
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	654,205	280,374	934,579
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	45,794	19,626	65,421
<b>TOTAL</b>	700,000	300,000	1,000,000