

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country: Guinea Bissau			
Project Title: Placing Women at the Centre of Justice Reform in Guinea Bissau			
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00113214			
PBF modality:	project	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF		<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRF		<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund	
Name of Recipient Fund: UNDP			
Expected project commencement date¹: 01/11/2018			
Project duration in months:² 18months + 6 months = 24 months with the new end date 30 Nov 2020			
Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with Lead):			
UNDP: \$ 1.000.000			
XXXX: \$ XXXXXX			
XXXX: \$ XXXXXX			
<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</i>			
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):			
PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	__ tranche
UNDP: \$ 700.000,00	UNDP: \$ 300000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
USD	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
XXXX: \$ XXXXXX			
One sentence of project description:			
The overall goal of the project is to place women at the center of the ongoing justice reform efforts in Guinea-Bissau, by promoting women's rights and gender equality, through the revision of the legal framework, capacity building of the main stakeholders, awareness raising for better protection of women in order to enable their contribution to the ongoing peace and security process.			
Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:			
This project proposal emerged after several consultations with different national key stakeholders involved in the justice reform and gender issues in the Bissau-Guinean context, as well as with CSOs and UN agencies (UNWOMEN and UNIOGBIS). It			

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

complements other ongoing projects on justice and the promotion of women's participation in the national peace process supported by PBF.

Project Gender Marker Score: _3³

- **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective (minimum of 80% of total budget going to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE))
- **Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective (minimum of 30% of the total budget going to GEWE)
- **Score 1** for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of the total budget going to GEWE)

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **83% and \$830.000**

Project risk marker score: __1⁴

0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): **_(1.2) Rule of Law⁵**

Type submission:

of

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

New

☐

project

Project

amendment

☒

Extension of duration to 6 months: x☒

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

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

Additional PBF budget: ☐

Brief justification:

The execution of this project has demonstrated that justice reform process in Guinea Bissau and in particular its functional application face numerous challenges and resistance at various levels, this despite demonstrated efforts which the Government of Guinea Bissau and UNDP in particular have shown. The complete execution of the project to its logical end has been challenged by a good

³ **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)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **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)








number of factors. Among others, the political situation which started with electoral campaigns from November to December 2019 during which most stakeholders of the project were inadvertently absent and the political impasse that also increased after the presidential election of December, 2019; during this time the major activities of the project could not be executed. Furthermore, the global Coronavirus 19 pandemic has virtually brought activities to a stand-still in Guinea Bissau. The State of Emergency, which was instituted since the end of March 2020, as a way of stopping the spread of the COVID 19 has been constantly renewed till date and training session and other activities that required the gathering of people could not be carried out.

Despite the above, the execution of the project from the start to now has registered some remarkable achievements which amongst other includes; i) the assessment of the legal framework in order to update the law with a gender perspective has been completed. ii) The revision of the main codes (Criminal Procedure code, Penal Code and Civil Code and Civil procedure Code) by the Guinea Bissau Law School has been carried. The first assessment was realized and is being discussed with the supervision committee. iii) A protocol was signed with the Bar and the Access to Justice Center to guarantee access to justice for vulnerable people particularly women. iv) A gender-sensitive strategy to improve women's access to the Legal Aid Centers (CAJ) in Guinea-Bissau has been developed. v) The National Commission on Human Rights organized several field sensitizations on the new land law on access to land for vulnerable people especially women in collaboration with CSOs within the country. vi) technical advice provided to the Women and Child Institute (IMC) for the elaboration of the AWP.

In order to give a new impetus and revive the project, additional efforts need to be made to adapt it to the new environment. It is important for the project to support the ongoing national response to the COVID 19 particularly those related to gender equality and women rights protection. In this COVID 19 context it is important to carry out awareness raising on how to protect the vulnerable population against woman rights violations which occur within this pandemic period and the subsequent State of Emergency. This will be done without an additional cost since the COVID 19 activities will be incorporated into the sensitization activities of the project. Basically, for the extension period the following activities will be implemented, i) Organize awareness campaign to prevent GBV and protect the vulnerable population against woman rights violations which occur within the context of the COVID 19 pandemic in 6 regions with especially women as target group. ii) Build awareness and strengthen women's knowledge on their human rights and roles/importance for peace and security consolidation through trainings and Media campaigns in the COVID 19 context iii) Sensitize and train justice key stakeholders on women's rights and

	<p>gender equality as drivers for peace consolidation and conflict prevention; iv) Organize advocacy actions and discussion sessions with the traditional authorities, National Commission on Human Rights, CSOs, women groups, youth groups, media and legal practitioners on the law on gender base violence within the context of COVID; v) Provide access to free legal aid and judicial assistance to support vulnerable women on the resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>In this regard, in order to complete the planned activities as stated above, the project will have to create the condition to avoid the pandemic spread during the its implementation. The number of people per awareness and training sessions will be streamlined to no more than 50 in order to respect the measures put in place by the state to shun the pandemic which measures include social distancing, wearing of masks and constant washing of hands. In order to organize the activities, it will be important to provide sanitization material to participants during sensitization and training sessions of the remaining activities. In this case, following the guidance by the national authorities; face masks, soap, sanitation jell, water points and containers will be made available to the participants and the public.</p> <p><u>Requested Extension Period</u></p> <p>A 6 months extension is needed within which the remaining activities would be executed. The extension will have no effect on the project budget per result or overall, but there will be a modification between the UN budget categories: from contract services towards supplies and equipment.</p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)⁶ TJANK FOGUARD Name of Representative Signature  Name of Agency UNDP Date & Seal 10/07/2020 	Representative of National Authorities Name of Government Counterpart Signature  Title: Director Geral de Date & Seal 10/07/2020 
Head of UN Country Team DR. MAMADOU DIALLLO Name of Representative Signature  Title DSRG/RC Date & Seal 10/07/2020 	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Signature  Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal July 13, 2020

⁶ Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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.

Despite the Constitution, the country has been in a vicious cycle of political instability since its independence, which primarily stems from a series of intertwined causes, including lack of access to justice and impunity. 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 vision "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 had immersed into a new political crisis. The Prime Minister and his Government were dismissed by the President of the Republic on August 12th, 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 has not been functioning and therefore none of the successive governments have been able to get their programs approved. Thus, the administration had 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. Even if this scenario is considered an opportunity to overcome the crisis, it is nonetheless true that, in the long term, **reforms including constitutional revisions, 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, should be carried out in order to stabilize the country.**

The lack of justice has been rooted in Guinea-Bissau's history: during the single-party regime, the judiciary was prevented from being independent and the revolutionary ideology of that time politicized the administration of justice. Although 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, legal literacy among the general population is very low, so people have little awareness of their rights and of how to ensure those rights through the legal system. This results in the population failing to develop trust in the justice institutions, as these bodies and their leaders are perceived as being ineffective and biased towards the interests of the powerful rather than responsive to citizens. Severe crimes have gone unpunished because the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts committed by those in positions of power is nearly impossible. This "culture of impunity" hinders the defence or assertion of legal rights through the

formal justice system. As a result, and 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 pay little attention to Human Rights and basic needs, especially of women.

Bissau-Guinean women play an important role in conflict resolution at all levels, particularly within the family and community. They keep communication open in case of conflicts and consider it important to strengthen alternative values against political instability and violence. Women organizations have engaged intensively in the struggle for women's Human Rights, Gender equality and women's engagement in the prevention of conflict and the maintenance of peace and security. Nevertheless, women 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 - outdated Civil Codes, which do not foresee or push for gender equality and women's protection, and a general gender-based discrimination and violence culture. Gender equality and equity still are not sufficiently assured in the Bissau-Guinean justice system. Additionally, crimes related to sexual and domestic violence are rarely made public and the implementation of recent laws against Female Genital Mutilation (2011) and Domestic Violence (2014) remain extremely difficult. There is a persistence of stereotypes conveyed by the patriarchal model by which diverse communities in the country guide their behaviour and attitudes, prohibiting women and children from exercising their fundamental rights and exposing 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.

In this context, the national authorities have adopted several policy documents regarding Gender equality, Justice reform and Peace consolidation. Regarding peace consolidation, the Government has adopted in 2010 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, for achieving the resolution's recommendations. The objective was to guarantee conditions for security, peace and sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau, implementing the 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. It 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. Following this Plan, 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. Its objective is to 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 will 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 – both in public and private institutions -, to promote equality and

gender balance through changes of mentality within communities and families. 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 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.

Notwithstanding, and being aware of the current situation on the country and its failure in providing justice to preserve democracy, peace and security, the Government has embarked in a justice reform process. The Ministry of Justice, with UNDP's support, has created the Legal Aid Centres, (CAJ) which are playing a major role in processing cases, by providing legal guidance and conflict mediation and conciliation. The CAJ provides legal aid on specific issues, such as property and inheritance rights, divorce and other family disputes and to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), etc. It has consolidated its role within the communities it operates and constitutes the main vehicle to ensure access to justice to vulnerable groups, in particular women. Moreover, in order to strengthen the Rule of Law in strategic ways that can 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, and apart from a strategy to ensure women's rights and gender equality, particularly in legal reform, this program, that complements the measures that were proclaimed in the National Gender Equality and Equity Policy (PNIEG) and also the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 1325 Resolution, provides for the strengthening of people's access to justice particularly girls and women.

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 Alternative Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice mechanisms and legislation, with PBF's support. In this context, this new project will allow UNDP to introduce a focused gender sensitive lens in the support to the implementation of national policies, through creating synergies between those documents regarding gender equality and justice matters. Likewise, this project will contribute to the implementation of the UNPAF (2015-2019) as well as UNDP's main programme document the CPD (2016-2020), the Country Office Gender Strategy (2018-2022) and complete 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.

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

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The overall goal of the project is to place women at the center of the ongoing justice reform efforts in Guinea-Bissau by promoting women's rights and gender equality in order to strengthen the peace and security agenda through:

- Legal reform promoting women's rights and gender equality in order to eliminate discrimination and inequality, tackle impunity and improve women's participation in the peace building process;
- Raising awareness and strengthening justice actors', as well as gender equality advocates (civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media), knowledge, technical and legal skills to meaningfully promote and protect women's rights and gender equality;
- Raising awareness and promoting equality of access of quality public services, including the judicial and legal services, allowing women to better contribute to the peace process.

This project will be a vital complement and a scale-up of past and ongoing projects, including projects with PBF support, related to the Justice Reform, Rule of Law and Access to Justice in Guinea-Bissau. **It is in line with a main component of the country's national strategy, the strengthening of women's rights, gender equality and justice reform.** 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 and gender equality operators to work for the improvement of women's rights, gender equality and access to justice for women to holistically promote peace and security in Guinea-Bissau. Lessons learned will generate evidence to inform policy makers and enhance their understanding on the necessity of multisectoral work of the justice, health, social services and law enforcement institutions – through the specialized units in several different institutions - in order to provide effective services to the vulnerable population, especially women.

This intervention complements UNDP's actions, which support national authorities, particularly for the strengthening of human resources' capacities and access to justice, notably through the Legal Aid Centers (CAJ). As such, it is part of the implementation of the United Nations Joint Program in Support of the Police, the Justice and 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).

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age-sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.
(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

a) **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. The legal framework is outdated and does not take into proper account women's rights and gender equality. **There is a general lack of adequate access to justice in the country, especially for the most vulnerable, which is one of the main leading sources of conflict.** The population, especially women are insufficiently aware of their rights and have little trust in state institutions, avoiding the formal justice system, and consequently turning to traditional authorities, which are not always aware and safeguard their rights, to solve their problems. Thus, it is urgent to place women at the center of the ongoing justice reform, as well as to strengthen justice operators' sensibility and knowledge on matters related to women, in order to guarantee their effective 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: review the legal framework and legal codes in order to make it more gender sensitive and ensure equal participation of men and women to peace consolidation; 2) organizational: create adequate mechanisms to provide better services to women, taking into account their needs; and 3) train stakeholders and beneficiaries on women's rights, namely gender empowerment and equality, to ensure quality justice services to women and their effective contribution to the peace process.

If the legal framework is improved, then barriers against women's rights and their participation in the peace process will be lifted.

If all actors are trained and sensitized on the need to defend women rights and promote gender equality, then they will be able to provide better services to women.

If women's access to their rights and justice is improved, then they will be able to effectively contribute to the peace process.

If women's rights and gender equality is taken into consideration, then peace processes, as well as social peace and security, will be more effective.

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among

various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive).

The political impasse that accentuated political instability in Guinea Bissau has an impact on activity related to the sensitization of the Parliament (activity 1.1.4) and also the activity related to the creation of functional network of focal points at key institutions, (1.2.3) a Organize and promote the implementation of a functioning network of focal points at key institutions to follow up gender sensitive cases and to provide assistance to women for conflict resolution in 6 regions. There seem to be no immediate indication that political impasse will end soon, and the inner core of state institutions functions properly soon too. In this context the project will privilege the activities to be implemented with the CSO and traditional leaders and a particular attention will be paid to awareness messages on increased need of women rights protection especially from physical abuse, for that purpose, new stakeholders from the civil society (community and religious leaders) will be mobilized. On the other hand the project will support the capacity development of the national institutions in charge of women's right protection (IMC) as well as the Centre for Access to Justice that is responsible for legal action on behalf of the alleged victim.

The activities to be implemented will have to respect the standard guidance in order to avoid the spread of the Pandemic among others:

- Practice and respect social distancing rules,
- Have good practices of hygiene and sanitizing,
- Self-protection with use of face masks and gloves...

e) Receiving and Convening Organization: 1) UNDP.

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).

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).

Several discussions have been held with UNWOMEN, as well as with the Gender Section from UNIOGBIS, while defining the project in order to ensure the complementarity of respective interventions. 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.

f)

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Lead Organization and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

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 with the Gender unit from UNIOGBIS as well as UNWOMEN. For the purpose of implementation of the project and its activities, one international UNV (Project Coordinator) and one national UNV (Administrative and Finance Assistant) 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, 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.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements.

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).

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).

Several discussions have been held with UNWOMEN, as well as with the Gender Section from UNIOGBIS, while defining the project in order to ensure the complementarity of respective interventions. 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.

Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

- 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.

d) Risks:	Likelihood:	Severity:	Mitigating strategy:
Continuity of the political crisis.	High	High	Prioritize the implementation of the activities not requiring political authorization within

			the scope of the project; promote activities with partners other than the government (CSO, private sector). Keep adapting the workplan to the context.
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 within 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.
COVID 19 outbreak and the national riposte particularly the State of Emergency	High	High	Enhance the work with CSOs, create new way to organize meeting, and awareness campaign

- e) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project will be implemented by UNDP 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. Additionally, the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group also will monitor, oversee the implementation of project activities and validate all project management tools. It will meet on a quarterly basis and will be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, UNDP, and the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, for the sake of this project, the Women and Children Institute and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices also will be invited for discussions.

For this purpose, building on existing mechanisms, an internal system of permanent technical and financial monitoring of the project will be established, to report on the progress of activities. Moreover, field monitoring trips to assess project implementation (programmatic visits and financial spot checks) will be undertaken in a routine basis in order to provide technical support to implementing partners (at central and decentralised level). The logical framework will serve as a support for the progress measurement and final evaluations, and a final external evaluation is foreseen for the end of the implementation period.

As has been reported above, thanks to the on-going monitoring and evaluation, some project activities have been implemented though without challenges. One of the challenges been the collection and treatment of data especially by CAJ and the National Commission on Human Rights. This will however be established by an external valuator who will be recruited at the end of the project. This cost for these activities stands at \$40.000

- f) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

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. The project will be completed with the ongoing initiatives from the office regarding the COVID 19 response. The sensitization campaigns and advocacy work with the women' leaders and parliamentarians will be continued within the ongoing PBF project on political dialogue. Access to justice that was built on the previous partnership (A2J Center, Bar Association) supported by a PBF project will be continued with UNDP support. Thanks to the advocacy and sensitization campaign that will be organized and discussion sessions with the traditional authorities, National Commission on Human Rights, CSOs, women groups, youth groups, media and legal practitioners on the law on gender base violence and related issues, they will come to create initiatives that will continue with the activities of the project after the expected end date. The knowledge that has been gained by the beneficiaries will stay on and be used whenever the need shall be.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project.

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

Due to the scope of the project, the beneficiaries and the activities (awareness raising campaigns, advocacy and training), large parts of the budget was dedicated to technical support with the consultancies through contractual services. In this Pandemic context probably, no consultancy will be organized until the end of the project. Part of those funds will be used to support to provide the sanitary material that will allow the organisation of the sensitization campaign in the COVID 19 pandemic context (particularly with supplies commodity and material such as locally produced face masks, water containers, hand sanitation jell). These materials and supplies will be distributed during sensitization and training meetings of the project.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Proposed increase/ decrease UNDP	Proposed new budget (UNDP)	Project Total Categories
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	36,400	15,600	0		52,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	28,000	12,000	+25,000	65,000	65,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	28,000	12,000	+25,000	65,000	65,000
4. Contractual services	150,500	34,500	-50,000	165,000	165,000
5. Travel	24,500	10,500	0		35,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	364,000	156,000	0		520,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,805	9,774	0		32,579
Sub-Total Project Costs	654,205	280,374	0		934,579
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	47,795	19,626	0		65,421

TOTAL	700,000	300,000		1,000,000
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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 costextension 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
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been 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 website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for NUNO projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget. If this is not the case, a budgetary revision, to include such costs, must be provided by submitting the Project Budget Revision and No-Cost Extension form

As part of the PBSO and MPTF-O review of the project document, PBSO will obtain and consider the following:

- Annual report of the Recipient Organization;
- Audited Financial Statements for the last three years;
- Proof of previous funding by the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF;
- A letter from RO's external auditor stating that the RO has the requisite financial systems, internal controls and capacity to manage project funds. At the time of submission, the auditor must also provide membership of a national or regional audit association;
- Be registered as a non-profit, tax exempt organization (in both, the country where headquarter is located and in country of implementation)

Outcome s	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Women's rights and gender equality are guaranteed, contributing to peace and security.		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: Level of women's rights adequately recognized and guaranteed by the national institutions.</p> <p>Baseline: Large part of the legal framework is not based on gender equality (civil code, penal code) Target: increased level of women's rights protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - OAGB reports; - etc. <p>Every trimester.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ToR developed; - Consultant hired; - Project Impact Assessment produced and validated; - etc.
	Output 1.1: The national legal framework is updated with a gender sensitive lens.	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of actions to promote and improve knowledge on women's rights,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedagogic materials produced; - Basic Awareness Raising Script Prepared; - Visibility products; - etc.

	<p><u>Activity 1.1.1:</u> Organize awareness raising campaigns and advocacy actions for key stakeholders on women's rights and their contribution to peace and security; (On-going to be considered with the COVID 19)</p>	<p>gender equality and women's contribution to peace.</p> <p>Baseline: 9 Target: 50 actions all over the country</p>	Every trimester.	
	<p><u>Activity 1.1.2:</u> Provide technical assistance to assess needs and update the legal framework with a gender perspective (Completed)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Needs assessment study and the development of gender sensitive law proposals.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 law proposals are drafted</p>	<p>- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - etc.</p> <p>Every trimester.</p>	<p>- ToR developed; - Consultant hired; - Needs Assessment Study developed and validated; - Legal proposals submitted and validated; - etc.</p>
	<p><u>Activity 1.1.3:</u> Contribute to the revision of the Civil Code, Civil</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of proposals for the revision of the Codes with a sensitive lens.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - etc.</p> <p>Every trimester.</p>	<p>- ToR Consultancy; - Consultant hired; - Proposals for legal revision; - etc.</p>

	Procedure Code, Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code with a gender sensitive lens; (To be completed)	Target: 4 proposals for revision are produced		
	Activity 1.1.4: Organize advocacy actions and discussion sessions with the traditional authorities, National Commission on Human Rights, CSOs, women groups, youth groups, media and legal practitioners on the law on gender base violence within the context of COVID 19 (on going)	Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number of advocacy actions, discussions and debates with relevant stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the law against gender-based violence in the COVID19 context Baseline: Several actions was developed on this specific thematic Target: 4 meetings/events organized in 4 regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - CSO's reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - etc. <p>The last 2 semester.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference w/ Budget; - List of guests and participants; - Agenda developed; - Events held; -Sanitary material -etc.
	Output 1.2: The capacities and	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports; - Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedagogic materials developed; - List of participants;

	consciousness of justice operators on women's rights, gender equality, peace and security are strengthened.	actions on women's rights and gender equality; Number of training courses on women's rights and gender equality for justice key stakeholders Baseline: 0 Target: 5 workshops; 2 trainings sessions	Justice and Human Rights' reports: - CSO's reports; - etc. Every trimester.	- List of guests; - Photos and videos of the workshops; - News coverage of the events (tv and radio); - etc.
	Activity 1.2.1: Sensitize and train justice key stakeholders on women's rights and gender equality;(To be completed included in the training of the new judges and lawyers)	Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of recommendation of the GICJU gender strategy implemented: Baseline: 0 Target: at least 5 recommendations implemented	- Project reports; - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' reports; - CAJ's reports; - etc. Every trimester.	- The gender based strategy for the CAJ is draft and approved ; - An action plan is developed and the priorities are identified; - etc.
	Activity 1.2.2: Support the elaboration and implementation of a gender-based strategy to provide better services to women at the	Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of equipment (face	- Project reports; - Internal monitoring and	- Staff training materials; - Internal procedures manual developed; - Meeting's reports;

	CAJ.(The strategy was elaborated and should now being implemented)	Activity 1.2.3: Procure sensitization materials and supply sanitary materials to organize safe awareness campaign on gender equality in 6 regions with vulnerable groups especially women as target group	Activity 1.2.3: masks, water containers, hand sanitation jell) distributed during awareness and training sessions to and for vulnerable groups especially women Baseline: 0 Target: Set up hand washing points (1 during each awareness campaign organized, 1each at identified traditional palace.	evaluation reports; - Documents submitted at the Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group – Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; - etc.	- Files with Information on cases processed; - etc.
	Output 1.3 Women's knowledge for peace contribution and access to justice is improved.	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of awareness campaigns on women's rights and their role in peace processes; Number of radio and television	- CSO's reports; - Project reports; - Internal monitoring and evaluation reports; - etc. Every trimester.	- Awareness raising script developed; - Visibility products; - Media coverage of the events; - etc. -Sanitary material	

	Activity 1.3.1: Build Awareness and strengthen knowledge on women's rights, peace and security consolidation through trainings and Media campaigns; (To be completed also to be related to the COVID response)	spots on women's rights and access to justice Baseline: 0Target: 9 campaigns - 1 in each region of the country; at least 100 radio and television spots		
	Activity 1.3.2: Provide access to free legal aid and judicial assistance to support vulnerable women; (on-going)	Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of agreements with institutions and/or organizations to provide legal aid judiciary assistance to women Baseline: The agreement with the Bar Association ended in 2018. Target: 1 Agreement with the Bar	- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports; - Project reports; - Reports and cases' updates; - etc. Every trimester.	- The Legal Agreement; - 3 Micro-Grants Partnerships with CSO's; - Information on legal support provided; - etc.
	Activity 1.3.3: Monitor the quality of services provided to women. (on-going)			

		Association and the CAJ; at least 3 partnerships with CSOs focused legal aid		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3: Number of visits to the institutions/ organizations providing judiciary support to women</p> <p>Baseline: 3 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>- CAJ and the Bar Association reports; - CSO's reports; - Internal monitoring and evaluation reports; - etc.</p> <p>Monthly.</p>	<p>- M&E instrument/ survey submitted and validated; - Meetings' reports; - etc.</p>

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 of 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	