PBF November 2025 Project Progress Report

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org

Click Next below to start

» Report Submission

Type of report *

- ( ) Semi-annual
- (●) Annual
- ( ) Final
- ( ) Other

Date of submission of report *

2025-11-17

Name and title of person submitting the report *

Christian Menin, Project Manager - Rule of Law and Security

E-mail of person submitting the report *

christian.menin@undp.org

Name and title of person who approved the report *

Carlos Dinis, Deputy Resident Representative

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? *

- ◉ Yes
- ◯ No

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report? *

You should normally ensure that the PBF Secretariat or the PBF focal point have an opportunity to review.

- ◉ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not Applicable

» Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border project? *

- ◯ Yes ◉ No

Please select the geographical region in which the project is implemented

- ( ) Asia and the Pacific
- ( ) Central & Southern Africa
- ( ) East Africa
- ( ) Europe and Central Asia
- ( ) Global
- ( ) Latin America and the Caribean
- ( ) Middle East and North Africa
- (•) West Africa

Country of project implementation *

- ( ) Benin
- ( ) Burkina Faso
- ( ) Cote D'Ivoire
- ( ) Gambia
- ( ) Ghana
- ( ) Guinea
- (•) Guinea-Bissau
- ( ) Liberia
- ( ) Mali
- ( ) Mauritania
- ( ) Niger
- ( ) Nigeria
- ( ) Senegal
- ( ) Sierra Leone
- ( ) Togo
- ( ) Other, Specify

*

Other, please specify

Project Title *

- ( ) 00130107: Creating safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate-security risks and sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau
- ( ) 00129698: Enhancing the human rights protection system in Guinea-Bissau
- ( ) 00129743: Inclusive Peaceful Land Management in OIO, CACHEU and BIOMBO regions
- ( ) 00119912: Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue
- ( ) 00119443: Secretariat Project: Support to project coordination and monitoring of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Projects in Guinea-Bissau
- (•) 00119444: Strengthening the justice and security sector response to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to reduce insecurity in Guinea-Bissau
- ( ) 00134097: Prevention of Natural Resources Conflicts related to Pastoralism and Transhumance in Bafata and Gabu Regions
- ( ) 00140008: Strengthening social cohesion through promoting inclusive and effective public health sector governance, management, and administration
- ( ) 00140108: Inclusive policies and institutions for a peaceful society: strengthening the social fabric and fostering youth meaningful participation in decision-making in Guinea Bissau
- ( ) 00140581: Peaceful Natural Resources Management in the Koliba-Corubal Basin
- ( ) 00141181: Strengthening social cohesion in Guinea-Bissau by aligning and integrating religious schools with the national education system
- ( ) Other, Specify

*

Write the 8 digit MPTFO number and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document

EXAMPLE: 00118938: Community-based prevention of violence and social cohesion using innovation for young people in displaced and host communities

Please select the geographical region(s) in which the project is implemented *

If the project you are looking for does not appear in the following question, please make sure that you have selected the correct regions. A limited number of cross border projects span multiple geographic regions. For example, a cross border project between Niger and Chad spans both West Africa and Central & Southern Africa

- [ ] Asia and the Pacific
- [ ] Central & Southern Africa
- [ ] East Africa
- [ ] Europe and Central Asia
- [ ] Global
- [ ] Latin America and the Caribean
- [ ] Middle East and North Africa
- [ ] West Africa

Please select the title of the project for which you are submitting the report *

Write the 8 digit MPTFO numbers and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document *

EXAMPLE: 00129699/700: Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal

Please select the countries where this project is being implemented *

Other, Please specify *

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer) *

2020-01-02

Project End Date *

2025-12-01

Has this project received an extension? *

- ( ) YES, Cost Extension
- (●) YES, No Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions
- ( ) NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? *

- ( ) YES, Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, No Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions
- (●) NO, No Extensions

Will this project be submitting a Fund Transfer Request (FTR) in the next six months? *

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

If so, around which month do you expect to submit the request? *

- ○ January
- ○ February
- ○ March
- ○ April
- ○ May
- ○ June
- ○ July
- ○ August
- ○ September
- ○ October
- ○ November
- ○ December

Is the current project end date within 6 months? *

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund? *

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, please select which *

- ○ National Trust Fund
- ○ Regional Trust Fund

Recipients

Is the convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? *

- ⦿ UN entity
- ○ Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency recipient *

- ⦿ UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- ○ IOM: International Organization for Migration
- ○ UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- ○ OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- ○ UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- ○ UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- ○ UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- ○ FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- ○ WFP: World Food Programme
- ○ UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- ○ UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ○ UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- ○ ILO: International Labour Organization
- ○ WHO: World Health Organization
- ○ PAHO/WHO
- ○ UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- ○ UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- ○ UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- ○ UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- ○ ITC: International Trade Centre
- ○ UNDPO
- ○ Other, Specify

Other, Please specify *

Are there other recipients for this project? *

- ○ No other recipients
- ⦿ Yes, other UN recipients only
- ○ Yes, other non-UN recipients only
- ○ Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

Please select other UN recipients

Select all that apply

- [ ] UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- [x] IOM: International Organization for Migration
- [ ] UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- [ ] OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- [ ] UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- [ ] UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- [ ] UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- [ ] FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- [ ] WFP: World Food Programme
- [ ] UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- [ ] UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- [ ] UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- [ ] ILO: International Labour Organization
- [ ] WHO: World Health Organization
- [ ] PAHO/WHO
- [ ] UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- [x] UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- [ ] UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- [ ] UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- [ ] ITC: International Trade Centre
- [ ] UN Department of Peace Operations
- [ ] Other, Specify

Other, Please specify

Please select other non-UN recipients *

- [ ] ACTED
- [ ] Action Aid UK
- [ ] AAITG (ActionAid the Gambia)
- [ ] AEDE
- [ ] African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)
- [ ] Agence de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement (ACORD)
- [ ] American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
- [ ] Avocats Sans Frontières
- [ ] Avocats Sans Frontières Belgium
- [ ] Avocats sans frontières Canada
- [ ] Ayuda en Accion
- [ ] BIRN - Balkan Investigative Reporting Network
- [ ] BIOM -Youth Ecological Movemen
- [ ] CARE International UK
- [ ] Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) - BF
- [ ] Christian Aid Ireland
- [ ] COIPRODEN
- [ ] Concern Worldwide
- [ ] Conexion Guatemala
- [ ] COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale
- [ ] CORD Burundi
- [ ] CORDAID
- [ ] Corporacion Sisma Mujer
- [ ] CRS - Catholic Relief Services
- [ ] DanChurchAid
- [ ] Danish Refugee Council
- [ ] EQUITAS
- [ ] Fund for Congolese Women
- [ ] Fundacion Estudios Superior (FESU)
- [ ] Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS)
- [ ] Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH)
- [ ] Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP)
- [ ] Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF)
- [ ] HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
- [ ] Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- [ ] ICTJ (International Center for Transitional Justice)
- [ ] Instituto Holandes para Democracia Multipartidaria (NIMD)
- [ ] Integrity Watch
- [ ] International Alert
- [ ] International Rescue Committee
- [ ] Interpeace
- [ ] Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation
- [ ] Life and Peace Institute (LPI)
- [ ] MDG-EISA - Institut Electoral pour une Démocratie Durable en Afrique (EISA), bureau de Madagascar
- [ ] Mercy Corps
- [ ] MLAL - ProgettoMondo
- [ ] MSIS-TATAO
- [ ] NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy)
- [ ] Nonviolent Peaceforce
- [ ] Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- [ ] Nile Sustainable Development Organization - NSDO
- [ ] OCNH-Organisation des Citoyens pour une Nouvelle Haïti
- [ ] OIKOS
- [ ] ONG Adkoul - ONG Adkoul
- [ ] ONG AZHAR
- [ ] OXFAM
- [ ] Peace Direct
- [ ] Plan International
- [ ] PNG UN Country Fund
- [ ] Red de Instituciones por los Derechos de la Niñez
- [ ] ROI - Roza Otunbayeva Initiati
- [ ] Saferworld
- [ ] Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM)
- [ ] Save the Children
- [ ] Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
- [ ] SIHA (Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa)
- [ ] SismaMujer
- [ ] SOS Sahel Sudan
- [ ] Stichting Impunity Watch
- [ ] Tearfund
- [ ] The Carter Center, Inc.
- [ ] Trocaire
- [ ] War Child
- [ ] War Childhood Museum (WCM)
- [ ] World Vision International
- [ ] World Vision Myanmar
- [ ] ZOA
- [ ] blank_placeholder
- [ ] Other, Please specify

Other, Please specify *

Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money **since the project's start** ?

2

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money **during this calendar period** ?
(for June reports: January-June;
for November reports: January-December (anticipated);
for final reports: full project duration)

0

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each, both since the project's start, and specifically during this calendar period

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- ( ) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- (•) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- ( ) Governmental entity
- ( ) National women's and youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's and youth CSO
- ( ) Other

Other, Please specify

Not youth

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Afrique Enjeux;

What is the planned total amount (in USD) for the **overall duration of the project** to be disbursed to this implementing partner? *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

0

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner **since the project's start**? *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

19491.62

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner **during this calendar period**?

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

0

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner during this calendar period

Please limit your response to 1500 characters

None

2

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each, both since the project's start, and specifically during this calendar period

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner

- ○ National youth CSO
- ○ National women's CSO
- ● Other National CSO
- ○ Subnational youth CSO
- ○ Subnational women's CSO
- ○ Other subnational CSO
- ○ Regional CSO
- ○ Regional Organisation
- ○ International NGO
- ○ Governmental entity
- ○ National women's and youth CSO
- ○ Subnational women's and youth CSO
- ○ Other

Other, Please specify

not youth

What is the name of the Implementing Partner

Observatório Guineense das Drogas e da Toxicodependência

What is the planned total amount (in USD) for the **overall duration of the project** to be disbursed to this implementing partner?

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

0

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner **since the project's start**? *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

30387.52

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner **during this calendar period**? *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

0

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner during this calendar period *

Please limit your response to 1500 characters

none

Financial Reporting

» Delivery by Recipient

Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

*Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars***

For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even if different country offices are involved. You will have the opportunity to share a more detailed budget in the next section.

Recipients	Total Project Budget (in full US $) *Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars*	Transfers to date (in full US $) *Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars*	Expenditure to date (in full US $) *Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars*	Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget *(calculated automatically)*
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme	2273750 *	2273750 *	2273750 *	100%

	*	*	* %
IOM: International al Organizatio n for Migration	* 235400	* 235400	* 235400 / 100%
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	* 1791750	* 1791750	* 1791750 / 100%
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %

	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
	*	*	* %
TOTAL	**4300900**	**4300900**	**4300900** **100 %**

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **100%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

◉ Correct   ○ Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the approximate implementation rate as a % *

» Gender-responsive Budgeting

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document? *

24.33

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US $ 1046408.97**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

◉ Correct   ○ Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *budget amount* allocated to GEWE in US Dollars *

Amount expended to date on efforts contributiong to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US $ 1046408.97**. Is this correct? *

(●) Correct   (○) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *expenditure to date* on GEWE in US dollars *

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *
The templates for the budget are available here

UNDP_CPFR_Q_FR (20)-18_19_17.xlsx   ⬇

Project Markers

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project *

(●) Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

(○) Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

(○) Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project *

(○) Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

(○) Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

(●) Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project *

- ( ) (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- (●) (1.2) Rule of Law
- ( ) (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- ( ) (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)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? *

Select all that apply

- [ ] Gender promotion initiative
- [ ] Youth promotion initiative
- [✔] Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- [ ] Cross-border or regional project
- [ ] None

Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

1

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with. *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

Several meetings were held throughout 2025 with institutions and representatives from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry of Interior and Public Order. The project met with the Ministry of Justice, the General Director of the Ministry of Justice, and the General Director of the Judicial Police many times to discuss collaborative approaches to enhance CDTOC capacities regarding judicial institutions.

In parallel, there were meetings with the Public Order Police, National Guard, and the General Directory of Migration and Borders, institutions under the Ministry of Interior and Public Order. The meetings intended to plan and operationalize qualification and capacity-building activities, and the rehabilitation and construction of police posts.

As concrete outcomes of these engagements, the project implemented all its activities with the stakeholders involved (national counterparts). The regular meetings with the Directors from the justice and security sectors and senior law enforcement officials strengthened the alignment of the activities implemented with the country's identified priorities and proved essential for ensuring effective project coordination facilitated transparent communication among partners, enabled joint problem-solving, and provided a platform for monitoring progress against planned outputs The meetings also contributed to a more cohesive implementation process, with partners aligning their activities, addressing operational challenges promptly, and collaboratively improving the quality and relevance of project deliverables

PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

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

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities

Contracting of partners *

- ◯ Not Started
- ◯ Initiated
- ◯ Partially Completed
- ◯ Completed
- ⦿ Not Applicable

Staff Recruitment *

- ◯ Not Started
- ◯ Initiated
- ◯ Partially Completed
- ⦿ Completed
- ◯ Not Applicable

Collection of baselines *

- ◯ Not Started
- ◯ Initiated
- ◯ Partially Completed
- ⦿ Completed
- ◯ Not Applicable

Identification of beneficiaries *

○ Not Started   ○ Initiated   ○ Partially Completed

◉ Completed   ○ Not Applicable

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

UNDP - The project manager and the project assistant are executing the project. All staff recruited, and preliminary activities have been completed.
UNODC -The project team fully operational
The project is currently in its final implementation phase. Most of the activities have already been completed, and the others are nearing completion.

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

Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan? *

◉ Yes

○ No

If no, please provide an explanation *

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

Project progress summary *

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

National justice and security institutions demonstrated enhanced capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (DTOC), contributing to the country's efforts to reduce sources of fragility.

From an infrastructure standpoint, the ongoing construction Judicial Police headquarters in Bafatá will strengthen the decentralization of criminal investigations and enhance the national response to illicit trafficking and organized crime. The rehabilitation National Guard's police posts in Cacine and Susana, and the installation of photovoltaic energy systems in the border posts of Pirada and Djegué, has enhanced the physical presence and operational readiness of security forces in these strategic border areas. Law enforcement actors are now better positioned to monitor cross-border movements and prevent drug trafficking and other crimes.

OGDT has enhanced its technical and operational capacity, enabling more effective drug-use prevention across Guinea-Bissau. The project funded its internet service for 2026 and the launch of its new website, strengthening OGDT's digital presence and advocacy. A total of 448 youth, including 164 females strengthened their skills in youth resilience, enabling them to actively prevent illicit trafficking and organized crime while fostering community cohesion and contributing to long-term peace and stability.

A pool of 40 youth trainers including 10 females was established under the coordination of the National Youth Institute, with representatives from all regions of Guinea-Bissau. They were equipped with technical and pedagogical skills to promote evidence-based drug use prevention, fostering positive peer influence and strengthening social cohesion within their communities.

The Human Trafficking Investigation Training Manual is now formally recognized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights as a practical tool for strengthening criminal justice responses to human trafficking in the country. This marks a step toward institutionalizing standardized investigative procedures within the justice sector.

A total of 30 prosecutors (including eight women) received specialized training on international cooperation in criminal matters to address organized crime. Participants gained a stronger understanding of legal frameworks, practical mechanisms, and operational challenges in mutual legal assistance and cooperation, with an emphasis on the application of UN protocols and tools.

After a 14-year hiatus without recruiting new agents to investigate and combat drug trafficking, transnational organized crimes, and financial crimes, the Judicial Police, with the support of the CDTOC project, completed a one-year training course for newly recruited agents, promoting 96 new agents (32 women) ready to work for the institution. The new agents are already working in the different arms of the judicial police, such as drug trafficking investigation, environment crimes, airport transit and control, and more.

In parallel, the Criminal Investigation program for newly formed agents of the Judicial Police is key to enhance the institution's investigative capacities, impacting positively on the anti-corruption efforts in the country.

Thirty participants, including 7 women from different law enforcement agencies, received training to investigate financial crimes through a comprehensive Course on Asset Investigation and Money Laundering organized with the Judiciary Police and the Kingdom of Spain. The course provided a unique opportunity for technical and practical capacity-building of professionals from various national institutions involved in asset investigation and anti-money laundering efforts.

The Public Order Police adopted standard operating procedures regarding community-oriented approach on proximity policing and on addressing gender-based violence (GBV), in collaboration with civil society actors. These changes were reinforced during a five-day workshop held in April in Bula, led by two women experts from UNOWAS. Following the session, which engaged 42 participants, including 28 women, participants reported increased awareness and practical understanding of GBV prevention and the principles of community-oriented policing.

The Government of Guinea Bissau, through the Ministry of Justice, took part for the first time in the global session (34th) on crime prevention and criminal justice held in Vienna. The discussions focused on initiatives to strengthen justice systems, enhance regional cooperation, and implement context-specific responses to address drug trafficking, and other serious crimes.

The Training Centre for the Judiciary (CENFOJ) contributed to strengthening the capacity of civil and military court magistrates through two targeted training initiatives. In April, 26 judges and prosecutors, 19 men and 7 women, enhanced their understanding of due process and fundamental rights through a four-day workshop. In May, CENFOJ delivered an intensive 80-hour program that deepened participants' knowledge across three core areas: Military Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Forensic Practice, including jurisprudential analysis and comparative legal frameworks, strengthening the capacities of justice operators on processing legal activity related to DTOC.

As an important note, the project and agencies involved have no means to verify or measure the change impact and

concrete results each of the activities implemented had or have considering the institution, the target groups, or the improvement of specific services and the country situation as a whole. Measuring change requires many years, different means of verification, surveys, and analysis of impact considering many other factors such as political interest, investment, international cooperation from other sources, changes in the social and economic dynamics, and more. This is especially true in a context such as Guinea-Bissau, where implementing partners are not even capable of providing any data, information, or statistics regarding their activities and services, let alone to demonstrate a clear impact and improvement in a short period.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

Guinea-Bissau faces significant gender disparities in many social and economic levels, which is also an issue in leadership positions, and is reflected within government institutions. Unfortunately, considering it is a country that has historically not promoted female participation, the presence of women in institutions and strategic positions within the justice and security systems is still a challenge. Despite persistent challenges in promoting women's participation and their overall low representation across institutions and in the country at large, and despite project's efforts to ensure an equal distribution between participants of the activities and a higher participation of women, some spaces still did not include them or did not have enough women to participate.

However, the project implemented many activities to train law enforcement agencies and justice operators in many different topics, including on themes of human rights, gender equality, and gender-based violence. Women's participation was relevant, with men also present.

The project's efforts in 2025 resulted in the recorded participation of 152 women actively engaged in its strategic capacity-building activities implemented with specific partner institutions.

Women from security sector institutions, law enforcement agencies, ministry of justice and human rights, and justice operators participated in the trainings, workshops, and activities. This represents an important step for women empowerment, motivating and providing them the tools to pursue more representativeness, higher responsibilities, and positive change.

One of the clear impacts of the project's activities is that the SOP of the Public Order Police now includes provisions on the prevention of GBV, reflecting the institutionalization of gender-sensitive approaches in law enforcement.

In parallel, 164 women (out of 448 participants) participated in a 10-workshop provided by the National Youth Council called "Youth University". The event comprehended trainings in topics such as Entrepreneurship and Project Management, Financial Education, Tax Education and Fiscal Justice, Gender and Women's Empowerment, Coaching, Environmental Education, Citizenship and Intercultural Dialogue (Violent Extremism), Drugs and Sexual and Reproductive Health, Media and Communication for Development, and Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

Is the project 1+ year in implementation? *

⦿ Yes

◯ No

FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:

Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results? *

Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.

⦿ Yes

◯ No

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results

*

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

Yes, the project is demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results. The second phase is consolidating the first phase's results, and the current activities are building up on everything that was already delivered by the project in previous years.

Progress against Outcome Indicator 1a

Operational effectiveness has been enhanced through strategic coordination and joint criminal investigation platforms such as the Lisbon Forum, which facilitates information sharing and collaboration among agencies. This has significantly bolstered the Judiciary Police's ability to dismantle criminal networks. A notable success was the interdiction of a significant drug shipment at Bissau Airport on September 6, 2024, showcasing the practical impact of these initiatives. Key metrics, including 2.6 tons of drugs seized and international suspects of criminal networks arrested, provide clear evidence of these operational achievements.
Judicial and investigative processes are now more streamlined and evidence-based, leading to higher and more efficient resource utilization.
Evidence of impact can be accessed at: Interpol Recognition to PJ in the fight against DTOC

Progress against Outcome Indicator 1b
The project has contributed significantly to the capacity-building of national counterparts. Training and mentoring initiatives covered international cooperation, criminal procedure, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, gender-based violence, drug demand reduction, military law and legal process, human rights, conflict management, and community-oriented proximity policing.
These efforts reached a diverse group of beneficiaries—including prosecutors, public lawyers, judges, law enforcement officials, and military justice representatives.
Participant feedback and perception studies indicate strong self-reported gains in knowledge and readiness to engage in DTOC-related casework.
Justice system operators (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) reported increased knowledge in fundamental concepts the programs implemented by the Center for Judicial Training (CENFOJ).
Judicial Police cited the importance of the support from the project for the formation of their agents in anti-money laundering, investigation of financial crimes and drug trafficking. The institution reported the partnership and the implemented activities to be central in the preparation of old and new agents, who increased their knowledge to prevent and investigate drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.
When it comes to civil society's perception, we identified through a perception study that 169 respondents out of 275 (61%) expressed strong appreciation for the role of the Rule of Law in national development, and believe that the Rule of Law is "Very important" for the development of Guinea-Bissau.

Progress against Outcome Indicator 1c.
Steps have been taken to improve institutional visibility and positioning for resource mobilization. The project supported the operational and strategic strengthening of key institutions such as the Guinean Observatory on Drugs and Addiction (OGDT). This included the development of a new digital platform and a gap analysis to inform future programming, a new website and the provision of internet service. Together, these developments demonstrate that the project is contributing to structural change within the justice and security sectors, and fostering trust, collaboration, and capacity that are critical for sustained peacebuilding outcomes.
In response to a formal request from the Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau in May 2024, the United Nations conducted a joint mission from 24 February to 7 March 2025, led by UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, and DPO/OROLSI. The mission aimed to assess the justice and security sectors and identify strategic entry points for reform. In addition, the mission undertook a mapping of all relevant ongoing UN initiatives as well as contributions to the sector of other partners, namely, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, and the EU.
The mission revealed institutional fragilities, particularly outside the capital, undermining public trust, human rights, and national development. Key challenges include political interference in justice and security institutions, systemic corruption, gender-based violence, youth exclusion, and the pervasive influence of transnational organized crime. Despite these challenges, Guinea-Bissau maintains strong social cohesion and community resilience, which can be leveraged for reform. This led to the realization of a policy dialogue in October 2025, with the presence of several public institutions and authorities establishing a plan to strengthen rule of law and security in Guinea-Bissau.

One of the major efforts and results of the CDTOC project was to mobilize resources to be applied in rule of law and security in Guinea-Bissau (ROLSI). The Joint Programme Supporting Rule of Law and Security in Guinea-Bissau (2026–2029) is a comprehensive United Nations initiative led by UNDP and UNODC, and developed in response to the Government's request for coordinated support to strengthen the justice and security sectors. With an indicative budget of USD 11 million, the programme seeks to restore public trust, promote accountability, and build resilient, people-centred institutions capable of ensuring peace, justice, and sustainable development.

This initiative has as national counterparts Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Interior, Judicial Police, Public Order Police, National Guard, Parliament | Civil Society Organizations, and the National Human Rights Commission, and will focus in three outcomes: Robust and Sustainable Justice and Security Systems, Decreased Incidence of Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking, and Community-Oriented Justice and Security Systems.

Moreover, to gauge the long-lasting impact of the efforts, perception studies were also undertaken to assess the public's level of trust in key Rule of Law (RoL) and security institutions with an aim to: Identify factors influencing public trust and confidence in these institutions; evaluate the effectiveness and accessibility of RoL and security institutions from the public's perspective; provide recommendations for strengthening public trust and institutional performance.

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework. Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.

File attachment

Perception - Security Institutions (1)-18_34_51.pdf   ⬇

PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

How many OUTCOMES does this project have   *

      1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1:   *

The Rule of Law and Security Institutions are able to more effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, reducing the country's sources of fragility.

Outcome 2:   *

Outcome 3:   *

Outcome 4:   *

Outcome 5: *

Outcome 6: *

Outcome 7: *

Outcome 8: *

Additional Outcomes *

If the project has more than 8 outcomes, please enumerate the remaining outcomes here

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments, provide an update on the achievement of all **outcome** and **output** indicators in the table below.

- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.
- Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry)

» Outcome 1: The Rule of Law and Security Institutions are able to more effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, reducing the country's sources of fragility.

OC1	Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress since project's start	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
1.1	**Indicator 1.a Percentage of Drug trafficking and TOC-related cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, in line with due process principles.**	**Two majors drug cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated in 2020**	**55% of DTOC cases are investigated, prosecuted, and adjudicated, in line with due process principles**		**100% of the drug trafficking cases (10) investigated have been prosecuted and referred to the courts**	
1.2	**Indicator 1.b Perception of national counterparts (m/F) trained and\or mentored under the project, who report increased capacity to prevent and investigate drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.**	**LImited**	**75% of beneficiary groups (m/f disaggregated) from the national counterpart, trained and\or mentored under the project, report increased capacity to prevent and investigate DTOC**	**100%**	**Public Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, Judicial Police agents: 100% men and 100% women**	

| 1.3 | Indicator 1.c Availability of institutional capacity on resource mobilization for better public service provision on DTOC | Limited | 2 roundtables (1 on anti-corruption and 1 on CDTOC) with national partners and donors are organized for resource mobilization | 3 | 4 | Previous report: 1. Current 2025 report: +3. 1) Feb/March UNDP/UNODC/DPO/OROLSI Mission as a request from the Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau to assess the justice and security sectors and identify strategic entry points for reform. 2) Policy Dialogue in October 2025 involving national authorities, UN agencies, civil society, and bilateral and multilateral partners, including Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, and the EU. It served as a platform to present the findings of the mission and validate its recommendations, discussing justice and security sectors, its strengthening, and commitments. 3) The signed Joint Programme Supporting Rule of Law and Security in Guinea-Bissau with the indicative |

						amount of USD 11,000,000.00 to be mobilized. (2026–2029)
1. 4						
1. 5						

How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | more than 5. |

Please list all outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

Coordination capacity of National security agencies and justice sector actors to prevent and respond to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, is reinforced.

Output 1.2

The Security and justice sector institutions have improved capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking / transnational organized crime cases.

Output 1.3

Civil society organizations and communities' involvement in the oversight of the security practices and institutions responsible to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, is enhanced.

Output 1.4

The national anti-corruption strategy is operationalized to support integrity, anti-corruption, and combat money laundering

Output 1.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 1 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against all output indicators

» Output 1.1: Coordination capacity of National security agencies and justice sector actors to prevent and respond to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, is reinforced.

1.1	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.1.1	**A National Plan to fight DTOC is developed, endorsed and at least partially implemented with UNODC assistance.**	**Absence of an up-to-date integrated and inclusive National Plan to fight DTOC.**	**A National Plan is developed with all the national stakeholders including CSO, endorsed by the national authorities and at least partially implemented.**	**Achieved.** **The National Integrated Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime is developed, endorsed, and implemented.**	**Achieved. The National Integrated Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime is developed, endorsed, and partially implemented.**	
1.1.2	**Indicator 1.1.2 One National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking finalized and at least partially implemented.**	**National Emergency Plan to prevent and combat human trafficking adopted on 11 June 2020.**	**Full-fledged National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking drafted.**	**Achieved. National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking officially adopted.**	**Achieved. National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking officially adopted and partially implemented**	

| 1.1.3 | Indicator 1.1.3 Number of cooperation mechanisms for security and justice operationalized at national regional and international level. | At national level, two coordination platforms established - Superior Council for the Coordination of Policing and Internal Security (COSIPOL), and the Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) Management Board - but no longer active since February 2020. At regional level, existing platforms (AIRCOP, WACI, GIABA, and ARINWA) which include Guinea-Bissau. | 2 coordination mechanisms at national level by year and 1 at regional level are enhanced | 1 | 3 | In 2024 was established an international cooperation between Policia Judiciaria (Guinea-Bissau) and Policia Federal (Brazil), to strengthen the coopreation between the two countries in security and the capacities of the Guinean institution. In 2025 the project supported the estabslishment and consolidation of the National Commission of Borders, an effort within the Ministry of Territory Administration and Local Development, also supported by the African Union and GIZ, to strengthen border control and security, also promoting local development in regions alongside the borders. Enhanced cooperation between Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau has been observed within the framework of the two countries' participation in |

						the the global session (34th) on crime prevention and criminal justice held in Vienna in May 2025 particularly in the context of implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
1. 1. 4						
1. 1. 5						

» Output 1.2: The Security and justice sector institutions have improved capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking / transnational organized crime cases.

1.2	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.2.1	**Number of National Model police stations.**	**There are only two model police stations within the country (in Bairro Militar - Bissau and in Buba - Quinara region).**	**One additional model police station is created (Gabu)**	**0**	**1**	
1.2.2	**Number of border posts refurbished and equipped.**	**There are only 4 refurbished border posts (in Djegue. Pirada, Buruntuma and Cuntabane)**	**4 additionals border posts (in Cambadju, Dungal, Cacine and Suzana) are refurbished and equipped**	**4**	**Achieved. 6 Border posts of Dungal, Cambadju, Cacine, and Susana were rehabilitated and equipped, and 2 border posts (Djegué and Pirada) received photovoltaic energy installations and IT equipment**	**The posts of Cacine and Susana received furniture and equipment, and the posts of Djegué and Pirada received photovoltaic energy systems and IT equipment**
1.2.3	**Number of border posts supported through technical assistance, including COVID-19 prevention work**	**2**	**Two additional border posts (in Cambadju and Dungal) provided with COVID-19 protective gear, and specialized DT/OC training**	**2**	**4**	**2 border posts (Djegué and Pirada) received training on border control systems**

1. 2. 4	....	....	....	....	....	....
1. 2. 5	....	....	....	....	....	....

» Output 1.3: Civil society organizations and communities' involvement in the oversight of the security practices and institutions responsible to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, is enhanced.

1.3	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.3.1	**Number of organized national communication campaign on the consequences of drug trafficking in the society in consultation with civil society organizations, in particular youth and women groups.**	**1 (not included in the PRODOC, information after the final external evaluation)**	6	0	6	
1.3.2	**Number of community policing mechanism in the regions.**	**3 (1 in Bissau, 1 in Buba and 1 in Gabu)**	**5 (Two additional: 1 in Quinhamel 1 Cacheu)**	1	**Achieved. 6**	**Activity facilitated in the north region by 2 women from UNOWAS with 27 participants from Pubic Order Police and 15 from CSOs**

1.3.3	Number of Djumbais participants, disaggregated by sex, age, region.	0	20 participants per Djumbai.	>20 participants per Djumbai 42 participants total. 27 from POP of which 7 men and 20 women, and 15 from CSOs, of which 8 women and 7 men)	>20	Activity facilitated in the north region by 2 women from UNOWAS with 27 participants from Pubic Order Police and 15 from CSOs Activity facilitated in the north region by 2 women from UNOWAS with 27 participants from Pubic Order Police and 15 from CSOs. 10-day formation activity implemented by National Youth Council in Bolama with 448 youth in different topics, among those one facilitated by national partner OGDT on drug prevention.
1.3.4						
1.3.5						

» Output 1.4: The national anti-corruption strategy is operationalized to support integrity, anti-corruption, and combat money laundering

1.4	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

| 1.4.1 | Level of law enforcement officials demonstrating appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues. | Low

No appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues | Medium

More then 60 % of trained law enforcement officials report appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues | | | A survey will be applied at the end of the project to ascertain the impact of capacity building programs implemented by the project

Added to capacity building programs implemented with POP agents in the end of 2024 and in 2025, and to the criminal investigation program with the Judicial Police in 2025, from February 5 to 6, 2025, a dedicated anti-corruption training session was held for justice inspectors, as part of a broader engagement with the Ministry of Justice and included 36 participants (precise gender details not stated). The training aimed to build justice inspectors' understanding of modern methodologies to prevent corruption, leveraging best practices and |

						HGI's proven approach
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

| 1.4.2 | Number of initiatives involving internal and external partners in the fight against corruption | Limited | 8 | 6 | 8 | The project supported a year-round formation on criminal investigations for new agents of the Judiciary Police (96 participants), and a program to qualify inspectors of the Ministry of Justice on anti-corruption and transparency (36 participants. Also, the project supported the representation of the Guinea-Bissau Country Office in the African Regional Workshop on the Strategic Use of UN Human Rights Mechanisms for Anti-corruption. The project coordinated an anti-corruption training mission in Bubaque, Bijagós, from the 24th to the 26th of January 2025. It involved 40 Public Order Police officers and 5 local civil society representatives, with 15 women attending the training sessions. This mission marked the first time such a |

						such a comprehensive anti-corruption training was brought directly to the isolated Bijagós region. Lastly, In September 2025, a 10-day workshopon Anti-money laundering was implemented for new agents of the PJ, with 95 participants.
1.4.3	**Percentage of corruption cases treated by the national institutions responsible for money laundering and corruption crimes.**	**1,5 % (2019-2021)**	**10%**		**tbd**	
1.4.4						
1.4.5						

» Output 1.5:

1.5	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1. 5. 1						
1. 5. 2						
1. 5. 3						
1. 5. 4						
1. 5. 5						

» Outcome 2:

OC2	Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress since project's start	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
2.1						
2.2						
2.3						
2.4						
2.5						

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

      1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please list all outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

Output 2.2

Output 2.3

Output 2.4

....

Output 2.5

....

Other Outputs

If Outcome 2 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

....

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against all output indicators

....

» Output 2.1:

2.1	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2. 1. 1						
2. 1. 2						
2. 1. 3						
2. 1. 4						
2. 1. 5						

» Output 2.2:

2.2	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.2.1						
2.2.2						
2.2.3						
2.2.4						
2.2.5						

» Output 2.3:

2.3	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.3.1						
2.3.2						
2.3.3						
2.3.4						
2.3.5						

» Output 2.4:

2.4	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.4.1						
2.4.2						
2.4.3						
2.4.4						
2.4.5						

» Output 2.5:

2.5	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.5.1						
2.5.2						
2.5.3						
2.5.4						
2.5.5						

» Outcome 3:

OC3	Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress since project's start	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
3.1						
3.2						
3.3						
3.4						
3.5						

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?
1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.
Please list all outputs for outcome 3
Output 3.1
Output 3.2
Output 3.3

Output 3.4

Output 3.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 3 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against all output indicators

» **Output 3.1:**

3.1	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.1.1						
3.1.2						
3.1.3						
3.1.4						
3.1.5						

» Output 3.2:

3.2	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3. 2. 1						
3. 2. 2						
3. 2. 3						
3. 2. 4						
3. 2. 5						

» Output 3.3:

3.3	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.3.1						
3.3.2						
3.3.3						
3.3.4						
3.3.5						

» Output 3.4:

3.4	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3. 4. 1						
3. 4. 2						
3. 4. 3						
3. 4. 4						
3. 4. 5						

» Output 3.5:

3.5	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3. 5. 1						
3. 5. 2						
3. 5. 3						
3. 5. 4						
3. 5. 5						

» Outcome 4:

OC4	Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress since project's start	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
4.1						
4.2						
4.3						
4.4						
4.5						

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?
1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please list all outputs for outcome 4

Output 4.1

Output 4.2

Output 4.3

Output 4.4

Output 4.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 4 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against all output indicators

» Output 4.1:

4.1	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.1.1						
4.1.2						
4.1.3						
4.1.4						
4.1.5						

» Output 4.2:

4.2	Output Indicators _Describe the indicator_	Indicator Baseline _State the baseline value of the indicator_	End of Project Indicator Target _State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project_	Indicator progress for reporting period _State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period_	Indicator progress since project's start _State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project_	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) _Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant_
4.2.1						
4.2.2						
4.2.3						
4.2.4						
4.2.5						

» Output 4.3:

4.3	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.3.1						
4.3.2						
4.3.3						
4.3.4						
4.3.5						

» Output 4.4:

4.4	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.4.1						
4.4.2						
4.4.3						
4.4.4						
4.4.5						

» Output 4.5:

4.5	Output Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress since project's start *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.5.1						
4.5.2						
4.5.3						
4.5.4						
4.5.5						

*
If the project has more than 4 outcomes, use this space to describe progress on progress on indicators for the remaining outcomes

PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

Is the project planning any significant events in the next six months? (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)
If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

Events	Event Description	Tentative Date	Location	Target Audience	Event Objectives (900 characters)
Event 1	Install Solar Energy Systems in Border Posts	December 2025	Djegué-2	National Guard and National Direction of Migration and Borders	Install solar systems in border posts to promote effective border control and to combat drug and people trafficking, and transnational organized crime.
Event 2	Official handover of the Judicial Police Headquarters in Bafata	November 2025	Bafata	Judicial Police/MoJ Bafata Population/ Region/Guinea-Bissau,	Strengthen the decentralization of regional criminal investigations, ensuring alignment with the organizational structure of the Judiciary Police
Event 3	Install border control equipment	December 2025	Djegué-2	National Direction of Migration and Borders	
Event 4	Install border control equipment	November 2025	Pirada	National Direction of Migration and Borders	

Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organziations, Beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implemantation
ii. The impact of the project in their lives
iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group
This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant

Human Impact	Type of stakeholder	What has been the impact of the project on their lives?	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder

| 1 | Judicial System | The Center for Qualification of the Judiciary (CENFOJ) struggled with funding for implementing capacity-building programs for members of the Judiciary and legal professionals. With the CDTOC project, CENFOJ has been one of the major partners, and hundreds of professionals received qualification through programs, workshops, and courses. As an example, in 2025, at the request of CENFOJ, the project has supported two 5-day training seminars, for 30 people comprising judges, public prosecutors, and other judicial system officials regarding Criminal Procedure and Fundamental Rights.

The Judiciary Police was stagnated as an institution, with no funding to expand its activities or to keep its basic functions. For 14 years it could not prepare and launch a new batch of agents. With the project, it benefitted from several different activities and support, and could incorporate 96 new agents to its staff, representing a major impact on investigating AML and crimes. . In parallel, the institution's capacities were strengthened by the provision of equipment and the construction currently in progress of the new Judicial Police Outpost in Bafatá, which will increase the safety of local populations.

With all the project's interventions and activities, there was an increase in the activities of the Judiciary Police, and in the awareness of the professionals linked to the Ministry of Justice in Judiciary structure, access to justice, human rights, AML/CFT, and | The Counselor Judge and Deputy Director of CENFOJ, Pansau Natchare, has noted that the support provided by the project has played a pivotal role in training legal professionals in the country. According to him, "CENFOJ wouldn't even exist without the support of the project". Regarding a money laundering seminar, Mr. Pansau has emphasized the necessity of the course in enabling participating professionals to enhance their knowledge in this domain. Lastly, he has underscored the importance to technically analyse with the participants the legal framework that is already established for preventing and repressing these types of crimes in the national legal system. This training is a crucial tool to update participants on the necessary means of applying legal instruments effectively.

A national focal point of Guinea Bissau participated in a regional workshop where was he shared the challenges that the west countries facing regarding the UNODC online platform, Annual Report Questionnaire – Data eXchange Platform ARQ-DXP. This important regional event brought together 14 Focal Points from the Member States of the region (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) and the African Union.

"The Asset Investigation and Money Laundering training held in Bissau was crucial for enhancing our technical skills and strengthening coordination among the various institutions involved |

		human rights, AML/CFT, and more.	various institutions involved. The exchange of experiences and practical learning have equipped us with essential tools to combat financial crimes in our country more effectively." — Officer Mentilia da Silva, Judiciary Police of Guinea-Bissau
2	Minsitry of Interior and Public Order	A Perception study held in 2025 regarding the construction of the model police station in Gabu (2023) highlighted how civil society organizations and local populations feel safer than before. Moreover, residents experienced feelings of isolation and vulnerability without a police presence, causing them to hesitate in reporting crimes or suspicious activity. After the construction of the Gabu police station (Public Order Police (POP)), the rehabilitation of border posts for the National Guard and Migration (DGMF), and the many capacity-building activities in different parts of the country and topics such as gender-based violence, AML/CFT, proximity policy, and others, with , law enforcement agents feel more confident, motivated, and prepared on their duties, and the population report an increase in the presence of police and in safety.	A woman from the community reported that the presence of the Police also makes her feel more secure, especially when she comes and goes at night. A member of civil society highlighted that the interaction between the members of the Police became much better after the implementation of the Proximity Police strategy since they understood that the work of both can complement each other in some areas.

| 3 | Bar Association of Guinea-Bissau (OAGB) | According to the President of the OAGB, the country faces significant challenges in its justice sector, especially regarding corruption and organized crime. These challenges are multi-faceted and hinder the effective functioning of the judicial system.
First, there was a need for more investment in the justice sector. This encompassed deficiencies in infrastructure, inadequate professional working conditions, insufficient human resources, and a shortage of necessary equipment and financial resources. Furthermore, the justice system's reach was limited, leaving many rural citizens needing access to a sector-specific court, making justice inaccessible to a significant portion of the population.
Corruption is pervasive within judicial institutions, contributing to irresponsibility, dysfunctions, absenteeism, and a lack of quality in legal services provided by magistrates and law enforcement agencies. Corruption and the slow pace of legal proceedings were identified as the major afflictions of the

The impact of the project, with components tackling the challenges cited above and focusing on the justice system and law enforcement agencies has been substantial. | During National Justice Day, October 12th, the President of the Guinea-Bissau Bar Association, Dr. Januario Pedro Correia stated: "On this national Justice Day, it's crucial to express gratitude and pay sincere tribute to the UNDP for its continued efforts in mobilizing funds to ensure the functioning of the justice sector. This collaboration has been indispensable in advancing the cause of justice and the rule of law in Guinea-Bissau."
UNDP received the "Justice Prize" by the hands of OAGB's president. |

4	Guinean Observatory of Drugs and Addiction (OGDT)	Before the project's intervention, OGDT faced significant challenges in outreach and had limited activities targeting diverse groups, which constrained their impact in addressing drug use and addiction. With the project's support, OGDT expanded its reach and capacity, enabling them to implement a broader range of initiatives, including awareness campaigns, website, radio programs, and community engagements. This shift not only increased the volume of activities but also enhanced their effectiveness in raising awareness, promoting prevention, and mobilizing communities against drug abuse. In parallel, the project ran an evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the organization. This activity involved a comprehensive assessment of OGDT, creating a participatory space for members to reflect on existing challenges and identify opportunities for strengthening the OGDT's role in drug data monitoring, prevention efforts, and policy implementation.	"This evaluation was a much-needed opportunity for us to reflect on our internal processes and strategic direction. The recommendations provided will serve as a roadmap to enhance the Observatory's role in national drug monitoring and policy support. We are committed to implementing these improvements to better serve our country's efforts in drug prevention and control." — Executive Secretary of the OGDT, Abílio Có Jr.

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had.

Please limit your response to 4000 characters.

The project conducted a perception between February and April 2025 to assess satisfaction with the rule of law and security institutions in Guinea-Bissau. The study focused specifically on the Gabu Model Police Station and the Gabu Access to Justice Center (CAJ), aiming to understand levels of public trust better, identify the root causes of institutional mistrust, and guide strategies to strengthen accountability and citizen engagement. The perception study reveals a complex public outlook on security and justice institutions in Guinea-Bissau, shaped by demographic patterns and lived experiences. The sample showed a marked gender imbalance (59.6% men and 40.4% women), a predominantly married population, relatively low levels of disability, and an education profile in which higher education (26.2%) and secondary schooling (23.3%) were most represented. Occupation data highlight the dominance of students (36%), pointing to a largely young and academically engaged population. Across this demographic landscape, respondents expressed a strong belief in the importance of the Rule of Law, with over 61% viewing it as very important for national development, underscoring a widespread desire for a functioning justice system that is transparent, fair, and accessible.

However, several perception factors signal significant challenges. Trust in institutions varies markedly: while the military (103 respondents) and police (95) enjoy relatively higher trust, confidence in the judiciary remains low (77), reinforcing concerns about fairness and transparency. Over half of respondents believe justice is not applied fairly, and 45% report witnessing unlawful or unfair behaviour from security institutions, an alarming signal of institutional fragility. Public perceptions of inclusion and participation are equally troubling, with majorities stating that decision-making processes are neither inclusive nor reflective of citizens' voices, and that public policies are often developed without community participation. Issues of access persist as well; although 52.8% consider security institutions accessible, nearly one-fifth find them inaccessible, and 41% faced challenges accessing justice in the past two years.

Overall, the study paints a picture of a public that values security, fairness, and institutional integrity but remains deeply concerned about corruption, political interference, resource shortages, and weak accountability systems. Political instability (37.8%), domestic violence (30.2%), and organized crime (26.2%) stand out as the greatest threats to public security. The findings highlight the urgent need for reforms aimed at enhancing transparency in the judiciary, increasing institutional accountability, expanding access to justice, strengthening community-institution relationships, and ensuring citizen participation in policy processes. Building trust will depend not only on structural reforms but also on consistent, positive interactions between citizens and institutions—an essential step toward strengthening the Rule of Law and improving security for all.

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc.) to illustrate the human impact of the project
OPTIONAL

File 1
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

File 2
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

File 3
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project
OPTIONAL

Link 1
OPTIONAL

https://www.pjguinebissau.com/artigos/guine-bissau-distinguida-pela-interpol-pela-luta-contra-a-criminalidade-organizada/

Link 2
OPTIONAL

https://guineabissau.un.org/pt/262530-o-iii-plano-nacional-de-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-e-combate-ao-tr%C3%A1fico-de-seres-humanos-2024-2028-da-guin%C3%A9

Link 3
OPTIONAL

https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/Improving-community-trust-and-security-guinea-bissau%E2%80%99s-gabu-model-police-station

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Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked: *

Please select up to 3.

- [x] Enhanced digitization
- [ ] Innovative ways of working
- [x] Mobilized additional resources
- [x] Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- [x] Strengthened capacities
- [ ] Partnered with with local/grassroots Civil Society Organizations
- [ ] Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain one of the selected options

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project provided equipment, systems, and means for the digitization of processes and documents by many different public institutions. As an example, border control registration is now digitized.

Please explain one of the selected options

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project successfully mobilized additional financial and technical resources by leveraging partnerships with international organizations and donor agencies. For example, agreements with Brazil's National Public Defender Council and Federal Police facilitated resource allocation for specialized training programs and technical assistance. These partnerships enhanced the operational capacity of Guinea-Bissau's justice and security sectors, providing sustainable support for combating DTOC

Please explain one of the selected options

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project supported the development and validation of Guinea-Bissau's Third National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2024-2028). This policy framework was a critical step in addressing human trafficking through a coordinated approach involving public institutions, civil society, and international stakeholders.

Who are we working with   *

- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships between UN Agencies
- [ ] Partnered with local civil society organizations
- [ ] Partnered with local academia
- [ ] Partnered with sub-national entities
- [x] Partnered with national entities
- [ ] Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

The project has collaborated closely with key national entities to ensure a robust and sustainable response to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (DTOC). Partnerships with institutions such as the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court of Justice have been instrumental in building institutional capacity and enhancing operational effectiveness

Leave No one Behind

Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative *

Mandatory

- ☐ Unemployed persons
- ☐ Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☐ Persons with Disabilities
- ☑ Persons affected by violence (including GBV)
- ☑ Women
- ☑ Youth
- ☑ Children
- ☐ Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- ☑ People living in and around border areas
- ☐ Persons affected by natural disasters
- ☐ Persons affected by armed conflicts
- ☐ Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

PART IV: Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance

» Monitoring

Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Meetings to monitoring the implementation of activities were held; Various meetings with national partners, such as
the senior staff of the Police Public Order, Supreme
Court, Prosecutor Office, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, and the Judicial Police.
The meetings allowed
to introduce the following stages of the project and to
clarify the expectations and the objectives sought as technical capacities strengthening since the beginning of the project.

Do outcome indicators have baselines? *

If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, please provide a brief description. If not, explain why not and when they will be available. *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Yes and No: The Phase I of the project had baselines that were evaluated at the end, in Dec. 2022. The final external evaluation of the Phase I was supposed to also establish a baseline for each of the indicators to be met and achieved at Phase II. However, the Final Evaluation of Phase I was delivered without a baseline study for the Phase II. This was not fixed during Phase II, while it was already being implemented with baselines that were not correct, especially concerning Output baselines. For Outcome Indicator 1a, the baseline is two major drug cases successfully processed in 2020, with a target of 55% of DTOC cases being investigated, prosecuted, and adjudicated following due process, verified through court records and project reports. For Outcome Indicator 1b, the baseline, determined during Phase I, focuses on improved capacity perception among beneficiaries, with a target of 75% reporting increased skills, assessed via surveys and post-training feedback. Outcome Indicator 1c highlights limited initial capacity for resource mobilization, with a target of organizing two donor roundtables, verified through project and assessment reports.

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Signed Presence lists, information requested to and sent by institutions, Final Evaluation*. *The project is running after a non-cost extension, and it will be completed within six months, with a final evaluation to be conducted at the end of the project.

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys *

Perception survey is a formal collection of information from a randomly selected sample of respondents through their responses to standardized questions. See PBF Guidance Note for more information link

- ⦿ Yes
- ◯ No

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Yes, the project launched assessments and studies to understand the environment and the impact of the project and changes on perceptions. It promoted collection initiatives, including perception surveys, to gather community feedback on the effectiveness of policing efforts and community safety in Guinea-Bissau. The perception survey conducted for the Model Police Station in Gabú provides valuable insights into community attitudes toward police effectiveness, trust, and safety. The survey revealed that approximately 81% of respondents feel safe or very safe in their neighbourhoods, reflecting a positive community perception of safety. Additionally, about 72% of participants expressed trust in their local police officers, indicating improved community-police relations.

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? *

Community feedback mechanism, or community-based monitoring, is an organized system for communities of participants to monitor the local effects and impact of an intervention. Ideally, this system empowers the community to express whether their expectations are being met and to provide suggestions to decision-makers for possible (re)focusing. See PBF Guidance Note for more information. link

- ⦿ Yes
- ◯ No

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Yes. Different perception studies were implemented with a focus on rule of law, security, and institutions. Also, activities implemented with partners received feedback (i.e., with OGTD)

» Evaluation

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? *

- ⦿ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD) included in the project budget: *

Response required

50000

If project will end in next six months, is your upcoming evaluation on track?

- ⦿ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not Applicable

Please describe the preparations

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project is running after a non-cost extension, and it will be completed within one month, with a final evaluation to be conducted appropriately at the end of the project. The evaluator (consultant) is already hired and about to start working in the project analysis

Contact information	Name	Organization	Job title	Email
Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF:	**Christian Menin**	**UNDP**	**Project Manager - Rule of Law and Security**	**christian.menin@undp.org**

» Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources since the project's start? *

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

How many funders has the project received additional non-PBF funding from **since the project started**? *

1

1

If yes, please indicate name of all funding agencies and respective amounts of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project **since it started**, as well as specifically **during this reporting period**

Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately

Name of Funder *

European Union

Amount mobilized since project's start (USD) *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

5500000.00

Amount mobilized during reporting period (USD) *

Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)

5500000.00

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes? Please refer to PBF Catalytic Effect Guidelines for more information. *

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, please select the relevant option below: *

- ◉ Some catalytic effect
- ○ Significant catalytic effect

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so (3000 characters):

The project supported and created an opportunity for the network of CSOs supporting the fight against illicit markets (ROSCEI) to present at the Justice Thematic Group, with the presence of the Ministry of Justice, the civil society priorities in what regards the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to CDTOC building bridges for close cooperation between state and civil society. The project also stimulated training sessions to promote awareness among law enforcement agents of new drug trafficking trends, namely Fentanil, dark and pink cocaine, and the most recent mechanisms to undercover these illicit drugs on luggage.
The cooperation created with Brazilian Federal Police, the establishment of the National Border Comission, the joint activities with projects funded through other sources, all these represent catalytic effect.

Sustainability

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Prioritization of certain activities to be implemented that present both a higher feasibility of implementation considering the short time frame, and that can contribute the most to the project's legacy and sustainability. The prioritization is strategic on focusing on the higher impact of the activities and lesser margin for project dependency after the closure.

A meeting was held with key partners to discuss the exit strategy, where the recipient organizations discussed their plans and actions to ensure the sustainability and the legacy of what was implemented through the project for after its conclusion.

According to the project's PRODOC, the participation of all sectors of society in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities would facilitate an exit and sustainability strategy for the project.

In this sense, the project has been working with local counterparts in all conditioning stages, ensuring the empowerment of local capacities to reproduce autonomously in the future.

An important step has been taken in adopting the Proximity Policing Strategy in the Gabu, Oio and Cache region. Public Order Police, community, and civil society organizations actively participated in all stages of the activity, including the monitoring visit three months after the handover of the facilities to understand the challenges and lessons learned and take this expertise to other locations in the country. Among the recommendations of the final external evaluation report of project first phase for sustainability in consolidating results, it was suggested the continuing training and monitoring of the establishment of the Model Police Station of Gabú.

The project has already instructed the Guinean Observatory on Drugs and Toxic Addiction (OGDT) for various activities in the fight against DTOC, as well as training with the Association of Koranic Masters of Guinea-Bissau for awareness about human trafficking, focusing on the problem of Talibé children.

The project has reinforced local ownership by working closely with national institutions, including the Judicial Police and the Ministry of Justice, to ensure long-term capacity development.

The CDTOC project has also supported strategic partnerships with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) partners and South-South cooperation, particularly with Brazil, fostering knowledge exchange and joint capacity-building initiatives to strengthen responses to drug trafficking and organized crime.

Significant investments were made in building and refurbishing key infrastructure, such as the Model Police Station in Gabu, 6 border posts, Judicial Police outpost, and detention centers. These facilities provide a foundation for continued operations and serve as models for replication across the country, ensuring sustained functionality beyond the project duration.

To support financial sustainability, the project has engaged international partners and facilitated resource mobilization strategies. This includes advocacy for anti-corruption and drug trafficking initiatives, coupled with visibility efforts to attract further support from donors and stakeholders.

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

It is important to highlight the existing challenges and many barriers faced by Guinea-Bissau, its institutions, CSOs, and population when discussing the sustainability of the actions and activities implemented through the project. The institutions have complete dependency on the State administration, who does not promote or ensure the minimum conditions for institutions to work properly, or guarantee maintenance of processes, equipment, trained people, and other aspects.

The project's partner institutions receive support, such as equipment, energy installation, internet, training of new agents, new buildings, among others, but once the project finishes, they are left without any basic and minimal maintenance to ensure their sustainability and functioning. This is seen in many projects implemented through international cooperation in Guinea-Bissau. With the absence of efforts on the part of the State, the reality is that there is a high probability that the efforts made throughout the project will be lost over time.

Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.
Events include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.

Monitoring and oversight activities	Name of the Event	Summary	Key Findings
Event 1	Model Police Station in Gabu	Monitoring visit	Before adopting the Proximity Police strategy at the Model Police Station in Gabu with the Public Order Police, the police officers, community and civil society organizations, reported an environment with a more relevant perception of insecurity in the area. The locality did not have the physical presence of security forces, and local conflicts were taken to mediation and resolution by the community's traditional leaders. Moreover, residents experienced feelings of isolation and vulnerability without a police presence, causing them to hesitate in reporting crimes or suspicious activity. The increased visibility of police personnel and civil society members has instilled a sense of safety and security within the community in Gabu.

Event 2	**Judicial Police Oupost in Bafata**	**Monitoring visit and task force meetings**	**Aiming to strengthen the operational capacity of JP enforcement in the region, this construction is a key component of efforts to improve the justice and security infrastructure, providing modern facilities to support criminal investigations and enhance public safety. Construction work is progressing steadily and is approaching completion, with major structural elements finalized and finishing works ongoing. Continuous monitoring and technical oversight have contributed to maintaining high standards and resolving issues promptly. Delays have been managed, with expectations to finalize the project within the upcoming three months.**
Event 3	**Border Posts Monitoring**	**Monitoring visits to border posts to verify if the equipment received is working**	**In April 2025 the project's team visited the border posts of Suzana and Dungal to verify the structure and equipment delivered to the posts. In November 2025 the project's team visited Cacine and Suzana and Djegue.** **In November the team visited Suzana and Cacine. In December the team will visit Djegue and Pirada**
Event 4	**Migration control system verification**		**In October the project team visited the airport and the port to verify the use of the migration control system and report it back to the company that created the program to inform about glitches.**
Event 5			

Event 6			
Event 7			
Event 8			

Final Steps

- Please save a PDF copy of the form by clicking on the *Printer* icon on the top right corner of the page.
- A dialogue box will appear: Please select the A4 size and portrait orientation.
- Click "prepare" and save the document as a PDF.
- (If on first attempt, the generated page is not readable, close the pop up page and go back to the first page of the online form using the "Return to Beginning" option and try to print the PDF version from there)
- After printing the PDF version, please submit the report in the last page of the form. You can use the "Go to End" button in the bottom right corner.
- In compliance with our reporting requirements, **please upload the PDF version of the report as well as your *financial report in excel format* to the MPTF-O Gateway.**

If you encounter any difficulty in filling the form or generating the print-out for MPTFO Gateway, please contact Gabriel Velastegui gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org

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Thank You. You have finished the report. Please Click on the SUBMIT button below. When the report is submitted, a confirmation note will appear on a yellow banner on top of the page. This can take a few seconds.