

# PBF November 2025 Project Progress Report



**PEACEBUILDING  
FUND** 

## 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.velastegui@un.org](mailto:gabriel.velastegui@un.org)

Click Next below to start

## » Report Submission

Type of report \*

- Semi-annual
- Annual
- Final
- Other

Date of submission of report \*

2026-02-27

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 \*

**Gedeon Behiguim, PeaceBuilding Fund Secretariat Coordinator**

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

- |                                                    |                                                 |                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Asia and the Pacific         | <input type="radio"/> Central & Southern Africa | <input type="radio"/> East Africa                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Europe and Central Asia      | <input type="radio"/> Global                    | <input type="radio"/> Latin America and the Caribbean |
| <input type="radio"/> Middle East and North Africa | <input checked="" type="radio"/> West Africa    |                                                       |

Country of project implementation \*

- |                                                |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Benin                    | <input type="radio"/> Burkina Faso | <input type="radio"/> Cote D'Ivoire |
| <input type="radio"/> Gambia                   | <input type="radio"/> Ghana        | <input type="radio"/> Guinea        |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Guinea-Bissau | <input type="radio"/> Liberia      | <input type="radio"/> Mali          |
| <input type="radio"/> Mauritania               | <input type="radio"/> Niger        | <input type="radio"/> Nigeria       |
| <input type="radio"/> Senegal                  | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone | <input type="radio"/> Togo          |
| <input type="radio"/> Other, Specify           |                                    |                                     |

Other, please specify \*

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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*

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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 Caribbean  
 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? \*

- |                               |                                |                                 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> January | <input type="radio"/> February | <input type="radio"/> March     |
| <input type="radio"/> April   | <input type="radio"/> May      | <input type="radio"/> June      |
| <input type="radio"/> July    | <input type="radio"/> August   | <input type="radio"/> September |
| <input type="radio"/> October | <input type="radio"/> November | <input type="radio"/> 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  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
- UN Department of Peace Operations  Other, Specify

Other, Please specify \*

.....

Please select other non-UN recipients

\*

- ACTED
- AEDE
- 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

- |                                                                                      |                                                                        |                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saferworld                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM) |                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Save the Children                                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Search for Common Ground (SFCG)               |                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIHA (Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa) | <input type="checkbox"/> SismaMujer                                    |                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SOS Sahel Sudan                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Stichting Impunity Watch                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Tearfund              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Carter Center, Inc.                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Trocaire                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> War Child             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> War Childhood Museum (WCM)                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> World Vision International                    | <input type="checkbox"/> World Vision Myanmar  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ZOA                                                         | <input type="checkbox"/> blank_placeholder                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 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)*

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

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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

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What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Observatório Guineense das Drogas e Toxicodependência (OGDT)**

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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 (,)*

30387.52

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 (,)*

30387.52

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

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Trainings and lectures to law enforcement agents on drug abuse prevention.**

**Workshops to different public, especially youth, on drug use prevention.**

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

---

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Afrique Enjeux (AFEX)**

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<p>What is the planned total amount (in USD) for the <b>overall duration of the project</b> to be disbursed to this implementing partner?</p> <p><i>Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)</i></p> <p>19491.62</p>	*
<p>What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner <b>since the project's start</b>?</p> <p><i>Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)</i></p> <p>19490.62</p>	*
<p>What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner <b>during this calendar period</b>?</p> <p><i>Please use a dot (.) as decimal separator, instead of a comma (,)</i></p> <p>19489.62</p>	*
<p>Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner during this calendar period</p> <p><i>Please limit your response to 1500 characters</i></p> <p><b>Workshop on peacebuilding, local conflicts, and environment prevention with border communitites</b></p>	*

## Financial Reporting

### » Delivery by Recipient

<p><b>Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization</b></p> <p>Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.</p> <p><i>Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in <b>US Dollars</b></i></p>
<p>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.</p>

<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Total Project Budget</b> (in full US \$) <i>Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars</i>	<b>Transfers to date</b> (in full US \$) <i>Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars</i>	<b>Expenditure to date</b> (in full US \$) <i>Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars</i>	<b>Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget</b> <i>(calculated automatically)</i>
<b>UNDP: United Nations Development Programme</b>	* 2273750	* 2273750	* 2273750	100%
	*	*	*	%
<b>IOM: International Organization for Migration</b>	* 235400	* 235400	* 235400	100%



	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4300900</b>	<b>4300900</b>	<b>4300900</b>	<b>100</b> <b>%</b>

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 <b>percentage (%)</b> 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 <b>US \$ 1046408.97</b> . Can you confirm that this is correct? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Correct <input type="radio"/> Incorrect	*
If it is incorrect, please enter the <i>budget amount</i> allocated to GEWE in US Dollars	*
Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is <b>US \$ 1046408.97</b> . Is this correct? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Correct <input type="radio"/> Incorrect	*
If it is incorrect, please enter the <i>expenditure to date</i> on GEWE in US dollars	*
ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. The templates for the budget are available <a href="#">here</a>  PBF CDTOC Phase II Budget v.05 Mar 2026-11_57_9.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*

**The Project Steering Committee met for the last time on April 04, 2025, in Bissau, with representatives of the implementing partners and civil society. It was set to meet again in December 2025, after the election period, to close the project. However, due to the election's turmoil and the seizure of power by the military on 26 November 2025, the meeting did not take place.**

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 team 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.**

**Additionally, throughout the implementation cycle of the project, targeted coordination meetings were held with the Public Order Police, National Guard, and the General Directorate of Migration and Borders under the Ministry of Interior and Public Order, resulting in a jointly agreed roadmap for planning and operationalization of capacity-building qualification, activities, as well as 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 General 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*

**The project is finished, with some activities still to be implemented and completed. (e.g., the revision of the legal framework).**

\*

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*

During Phase II (2023–2025), the project consolidated and scaled up the results achieved in Phase I (2020-2022), contributing to measurable improvements in the capacity, coordination, and operational readiness of Guinea-Bissau’s justice and security institutions to prevent and respond to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime (DTOC), corruption, and related forms of fragility in the justice sector. These advances occurred in a complex political and security context marked by institutional weaknesses, porous borders, and persistent risks of organized crime undermining peace and state institutions.

At the institutional and operational level, the project strengthened national capacities to investigate and prosecute complex crimes. Between 2023 and 2025, more than 1,200 justice and security actors benefited from specialized training on economic and financial crimes, asset investigation, money laundering, international judicial cooperation, human trafficking, due process, and forensic practice. Prosecutors, judges, police, border police, and customs officials reported increased technical knowledge and practical understanding of legal frameworks and investigative tools, contributing to more coordinated and professional responses to organized crime. Notably, 30 prosecutors enhanced their capacity on international cooperation mechanisms, supporting Guinea-Bissau’s engagement in cross-border investigations and mutual legal assistance.

A critical outcome of Phase II was the revitalization of the Judicial Police, including the first major recruitment in 14 years. With project support, 96 newly trained agents (32 women) were deployed across key investigative units, including drug trafficking, financial crimes, airport interdiction, and environmental crimes. This significantly reinforced the state’s ability to respond to DTOC and corruption, addressing a long-standing structural gap that had weakened public trust and Law enforcement capacity.

These capacity gains translated into concrete operational results. Enhanced inter-agency and international cooperation contributed to major drug interdictions, including a 2.6-tons cocaine seizure at Bissau airport in September 2024, and earlier successful airport operations by joint task forces. Such results demonstrate progress, reflecting improved intelligence-sharing, investigative coordination, and operational effectiveness, with direct relevance to regional security and peacebuilding.

At the infrastructure and territorial presence level, the project strengthened state authority in strategic and border entry areas. The rehabilitation of border posts in Cacine and Suzana, installation of renewable energy systems in Pirada and Djegué, and construction of a new Judicial Police headquarters in Bafatá were added to the structures built in Phase I (border posts of Dungal, Cambadju, Cuntabane, and Gabu model police station) and enhanced the physical presence and operational readiness of security forces. These investments support sustained border monitoring, counter cross-border trafficking, and contribute to decentralizing criminal investigations—key factors in reducing fragility in historically neglected regions.

The project also delivered normative and institutional reforms that are likely to have lasting effects. The validation of the Third National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2024–2028) and the formal recognition of the Human Trafficking Investigation Training Manual by the Ministry of Justice marked important steps toward institutionalizing standardized approaches to victim protection, investigation, and prosecution. Similarly, the adoption of community-oriented policing and gender-based violence SOPs by the Public Order Police strengthened accountability, citizen trust, and protection of vulnerable groups.

At the community and social cohesion level, the project reinforced prevention and resilience, particularly among youth. Over 480 young people strengthened their skills in drug use prevention and community resilience, and a

\*

youth. Over 480 young people strengthened their skills in drug-use prevention and community resilience, and a national pool of 40 youth trainers was established across all regions. These efforts contributed to local ownership, positive peer influence, and longer-term prevention of crime and violence. Community-based policing initiatives, particularly in Gabú, were associated with improved perceptions of safety, with over 80% of residents reporting feeling secure, underscoring the peacebuilding value of trust-based security approaches.

Finally, the project strengthened regional and international cooperation, including South–South partnerships with Brazil, Portugal, Spain, and international police networks. Guinea-Bissau’s participation for the first time in the global Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice session in Vienna further reflected growing institutional engagement at the international level.

While acknowledging limitations in systematically measuring long-term impact in a fragile context, Phase II demonstrates clear progress: stronger institutions, improved operational results against DTOC, enhanced community trust, and reinforced regional cooperation. Collectively, these results contribute to reducing key drivers of instability and supporting sustainable peace and rule of law in Guinea-Bissau.

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*

Throughout Phases I and II, the project sought to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, and youth inclusion within the justice, security, and community spheres, while operating in a context characterized by entrenched gender disparities, limited female representation in public institutions, and deeply rooted patriarchal norms. These structural challenges, beyond the project's direct control, continued to affect women's participation levels, particularly within law enforcement and judicial bodies traditionally dominated by men.

Despite these constraints, the project integrated gender-sensitive approaches across its interventions. Gender equality, human rights, and gender-based violence (GBV) were embedded in training curricula delivered to police forces, judicial actors, and security institutions. Capacity-building activities included awareness-raising on due process, fundamental rights, and gender equity. CDTOC Phase II alone promoted training and capacity building for 747 women in total.

A notable institutional outcome was the continued support for the Model Police Station in Gabú, including the operationalization of a Gender Office, improving responsiveness to GBV and women's protection needs at the community level. In 2025, this progress was further consolidated through the formal adoption of standard operating procedures by the Public Order Police that include GBV prevention and community-oriented policing, reflecting the institutionalization of gender-sensitive practices within law enforcement.

While women remained underrepresented overall, the project made sustained efforts to increase female participation. In 2025 alone, 152 women actively participated in strategic capacity-building activities, including trainings for security sector institutions, justice operators, and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Additionally, 32 women were among the 96 newly recruited Judicial Police agents, marking a meaningful contribution toward gradually increasing women's representation in operational roles within the justice and security sector.

In parallel, on recognizing the central role of young people in fostering resilience and social cohesion, the project supported youth-focused initiatives aimed at preventing drug use, trafficking, and associated forms of violence. In 2025, 448 young people, including 164 women, participated in a 10-day programme implemented with the National Youth Council to build capacity and awareness with young Bissau-Guineans.

Overall, while structural gender inequalities persist in Guinea-Bissau, the project contributed to incremental but tangible progress by increasing women's participation, embedding gender and GBV considerations into institutional frameworks, and empowering youth as agents of prevention and peace. These efforts support longer-term transformations toward more inclusive, equitable, and responsive justice and security institutions.

\*

Is the project 1+ year in implementation?



Yes



No

\*

**FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:**

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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*

**The project has demonstrated clear outcome-level peacebuilding results. During Phase II (2023–2025), the project consolidated and expanded the achievements of Phase I, contributing to sustained institutional, societal, and structural changes that address key drivers of fragility in Guinea-Bissau, particularly transnational organized crime (DTOC), weak rule of law, and limited public trust in justice and security institutions.**

#### **Progress against Outcome Indicator 1a – Improved Operational Effectiveness**

**The project has contributed to strengthening the rule of law and restoring confidence in state institutions by enhancing the operational effectiveness and coordination of justice and security actors. Through reinforced joint investigative mechanisms and improved inter-agency collaboration, national institutions have shifted toward more intelligence-led and evidence-based approaches to combating organized crime.**

**Strategic platforms such as the Lisbon Forum enhanced information-sharing and collaboration among national, regional, and international law enforcement agencies, directly strengthening the Judicial Police’s capacity to dismantle organized criminal networks. A concrete and measurable outcome of this improved coordination was the interdiction of 2.6 tons of cocaine at Bissau Airport on 6 September 2024, alongside the arrest of international criminal network suspects. These results reflect a shift toward intelligence-led, evidence-based investigations and more efficient use of institutional resources, reinforcing state authority and accountability in a context historically affected by impunity and organized crime.**

#### **Progress against Outcome Indicator 1b – Strengthened Institutional Capacities and Public Confidence**

**The project has contributed to consolidating the rule of law as a cornerstone of sustainable peace by strengthening national justice and security institutions at both technical and systemic levels. Through targeted training and mentoring in international cooperation, criminal procedure, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, human trafficking, gender-based violence, human rights, military justice, conflict management, and community-oriented policing, the project enhanced the capacity of prosecutors, judges, lawyers, law enforcement officials, and military justice representatives to respond effectively to complex criminal threats. Participant feedback and perception studies indicate strong self-reported gains in technical knowledge, confidence, and readiness to engage in DTOC-related casework.**

**Justice system operators trained through the National Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ) reported increased understanding of fundamental legal concepts, while the Judicial Police emphasized the project’s central role in preparing both existing and newly recruited agents to investigate drug trafficking, financial crimes, and transnational organized crime. These changes represent outcome-level institutional behaviour shifts rather than isolated capacity-building outputs.**

**At the societal level, perception studies demonstrate growing public confidence in the rule of law. Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents of a perception study about security institutions, comprising 275 participants (164 men and 111 women), identified the rule of law as “very important” for Guinea-Bissau’s development, reflecting increased recognition of the role of justice institutions in stability, economic growth, and peace. This shift in public attitudes**

**signals progress in restoring trust between citizens and state institutions, a critical foundation for sustainable**

\*

signals progress in restoring trust between citizens and state institutions, a critical foundation for sustainable peacebuilding.

#### Progress against Outcome Indicator 1c – Structural Change and Resource Mobilization

The project also contributed to longer-term structural peacebuilding outcomes by strengthening institutional visibility, coordination, and resource mobilization. Support to the Guinean Observatory on Drugs and Addiction (OGDT) enhanced its operational and strategic capacity through the development of a new digital platform, website, internet connectivity, and institutional gap analysis, positioning it as a credible national actor for prevention, advocacy, and future programming.

In response to a formal request from the Prime Minister, a UN joint mission (February–March 2025) led by UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, and DPO/OROLSI assessed the justice and security sectors and mapped national and international partner interventions. The mission identified persistent challenges, including political interference, corruption, gender-based violence, youth exclusion, and DTOC, while also recognizing strong social cohesion and community resilience as key assets. These findings informed a national policy dialogue in October 2025, bringing together public institutions and authorities to define priorities for strengthening the rule of law and security.

A major peacebuilding result of the project was its financial catalytic role in mobilizing resources and enabling the development of the Joint Programme Supporting Rule of Law and Security in Guinea-Bissau (2026–2029), a USD 11 million UN initiative led by UNDP and UNODC. Developed in response to government demand, the programme aims to restore public trust, promote accountability, and build resilient, people-centred justice and security institutions. It reflects a clear transition from project-based support to coordinated, system-wide reform, an essential outcome-level contribution to sustained peacebuilding.

Overall, the project demonstrates outcome-level peacebuilding results through improved institutional performance, changed operational practices, enhanced public trust, and strengthened national and international cooperation, resulting in a special recognition made by INTERPOL to the government of Guinea-Bissau for its efforts in addressing DTOC.

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

[Click here to upload file. \(< 10MB\)](#)

## 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.**

O C 1	Outcome Indicator s	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	100% of the drug trafficking cases (10) investigated have been prosecuted and referred to the courts	

<p>1. 2</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.b</b></p> <p><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.</b></p>	<p><b>Limited</b></p>	<p><b>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</b></p>	<p><b>100%</b></p>	<p><b>Public Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, Judicial Police agents: 100% men and 100%women</b></p>	
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1. 3	Indicator 1.c Availability of institutional capacity on resource mobilization for better public service provision on DIOC	Limited	2 roundtables (1 on anti- corruption and 1 on CDIOC) with national partners and donors are organized for resource mobilization	4	4	
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.**

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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

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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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1. 1. 1	<b>A National Plan to fight DTOC is developed, endorsed and at least partially implemented with UNODC assistance.</b>	<b>Absence of an up-to-date integrated and inclusive National Plan to fight DTOC.</b>	<b>A National Plan is developed with all the national stakeholders including CSO, endorsed by the national authorities and at least partially implemented.</b>	<b>Achieved.</b>  <b>The National Integrated Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime is developed, endorsed, and implemented.</b>	<b>Achieved.</b>  <b>The National Integrated Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime is developed, endorsed, and partially implemented.</b>	

1. 1. 2	<b>One National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking finalized and at least partially implemented.</b>	<b>National Emergency Plan to prevent and combat human trafficking adopted on 11 June 2020.</b>	<b>Full-fledged National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking drafted</b>	<b>Achieved.  National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking officially adopted.</b>	<b>Achieved.  National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking officially adopted and partially implemented</b>	
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<p>1. 1. 3</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3</b></p> <p><b>Number of cooperation mechanisms for security and justice operationalized at national regional and international level.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>2 coordination mechanisms at national level by year and 1 at regional level are enhanced</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>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 establsishment 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</p>
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						<p>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</p>
1.						
1.						
4						

1. 1. 5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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» **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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1. 2. 1	<b>Indicator 1.2.3</b> <b>Number of National Model police stations.</b>	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)	1	Achieved. 1	

1. 2. 2	Indicator 1.2.4  Number of border posts refurbished and equipped.	There are only 4 refurbished border posts (in Djegue. Pirada, Buruntuma and Cuntabane)	4 additional border posts (in Cambadju, Dungal, Cacine and Suzana) are refurbished and equipped	7	Achieved. Achieved.  7 Border posts of Dungal, Cambadju, Cacine, and Susana were rehabilitated and equipped, and 3 border posts (2 in Djegu� and 1 in Pirada) received photovoltaic energy installations and IT equipment	The posts of Cacine and Susana received furniture and equipment, and the posts of Djegu� 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	4	4	2 border posts (Djegu� and Pirada) received training on border control systems
1. 2. 4						

1. 2. 5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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» **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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1. 3. 1	<b>Indicator 1.3.6</b> <b>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.</b>	<b>1 (not included in the PRODOC, information after the final external evaluation)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	

1. 3. 2	Indicator 1.3.10  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)	6	Achieved.  6	Activity facilitated in the north region by 2 women from UNOWAS with 27 participants from Public Order Police and 15 from CSOs
1. 3. 3	Indicator 1.3.8  Number of Djumbais participants, disaggregated by sex, age, region.	0	20 participants per Djumbai.	>20 participants per Djumbai	>20	
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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1. 4. 1	<b>Indicator 1.4.2</b>  <b>Level of law enforcement officials demonstrating appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues.</b>	<b>Low</b>  <b>No appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues</b>	<b>Medium</b>  <b>More than 60 % of trained law enforcement officials report appropriate knowledge, commitment and practices on prevention and countering money laundering and corruption issues</b>			

<p>1. 4. 2</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.4.5</b></p> <p><b>Number of initiatives involving internal and external partners in the fight against corruption</b></p>	<p><b>Limited</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p>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, Bissau from</p>
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Bijagos, 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 comprehensive anti-corruption training was brought directly to the isolated Bijagós region.

Lastly, In September 2025, a 10-day workshop on Anti-money laundering was implemented for new agents of the PJ, with 95 participants.

1. 4. 3	<b>Indicator 1.4.1</b>  <b>Percentage of corruption cases</b>  <b>treated by the national institutions responsible for money laundering and corruption crimes.</b>	1,5 % (2019-2021)	10%	100%	100%	
1. 4. 4						
1. 4. 5						

» Output 1.5:

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

1. 5. 5						
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» Outcome 2:

O C 2	Outcome Indicator s	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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
2. 1. 1						
2. 1. 2						
2. 1. 3						

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

» Output 2.2:

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

2. 2. 5						
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» Output 2.3:

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

2. 3. 5						
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» Output 2.4:

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

2. 4. 5						
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» Output 2.5:

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

2. 5. 5						
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» Outcome 3:

O C 3	Outcome Indicator s	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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
3. 1. 1						
3. 1. 2						
3. 1. 3						

3. 1. 4 .....						
3. 1. 5 .....						

» Output 3.2:

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

3. 2. 5						
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» Output 3.3:

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

3. 3. 5						
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» **Output 3.4:**

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

3.						
4.						
5.						

» Output 3.5:

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

3. 5. 5						
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» Outcome 4:

O C 4	Outcome Indicator s	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 <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress since project's start <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
4. 1. 1						
4. 1. 2						
4. 1. 3						

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

» Output 4.2:

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

4. 2. 5						
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» Output 4.3:

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

4. 3. 5						
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» Output 4.4:

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

4.						
4.						
5						

» Output 4.5:

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

<b>Event 1</b>	<b>Install Solar Energy Systems in Border Posts</b>	<b>March 2026</b>	<b>Djegue-2</b>	<b>National Guard and National Direction of Migration and Borders</b>	<b>Install solar systems in border posts to promote effective border control and to combat drug and people trafficking, and transnational organized crime.</b>  <b>(did not occur due to the events of 26 November and that it will be completed under the Programme Criticality, which is being finalised.)</b>
<b>Event 2</b>	<b>Official handover of the Judicial Police Headquarters in Bafata</b>		<b>Bafata</b>	<b>Judicial Police/Moj/Bafata Population/ Region/Guinea Bissau,</b>	<b>Strengthen the centralization of regional criminal investigations, ensuring alignment with the organizational structure of the Judiciary Police (delayed due to the events of 26 November and that it will be completed under the Programme Criticality, which is being finalised</b>
<b>Event 3</b>	<b>Install border control equipment</b>	<b>March 2026</b>	<b>Djegue-2</b>	<b>National Direction of Migration and Borders</b>	<b>Install Equipment and border control system. Provide training for the border agents. (Delayed due to the events of 26 November and that it will be completed under the Programme Criticality, which is being finalized</b>

<b>Event 4</b>					
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**Human Impact**

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

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- 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*

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

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Judicial System (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights)</p>	<p>Prior to the project, the justice system faced chronic underfunding, limited professional training opportunities, stagnation of key institutions, and weak capacity to address complex crimes such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and transnational organized crime. The Center for Qualification of the Judiciary (CENFOJ) struggled to sustain training programmes, while the Judicial Police had been unable to recruit new agents for over 14 years.</p> <p>Through sustained support, the project enabled CENFOJ to deliver multiple high-level training programmes on criminal procedure, fundamental rights, international cooperation, AML/CFT, and human trafficking, benefiting hundreds of judges, prosecutors, and legal professionals. In 2025 alone, two intensive five-day seminars trained 30 judicial actors.</p> <p>A major institutional impact was the revitalization of the Judicial Police, which successfully trained and deployed 96 new agents, significantly strengthening national investigative capacity</p>	<p>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".</p> <p>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.</p> <p>"The Asset Investigation and Money Laundering training held in Bissau was crucial for enhancing our technical skills</p>
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national investigative capacity.

Additional support through equipment provision and the ongoing construction of a Judicial Police outpost in Bafatá further expanded institutional reach and improved access to justice for local populations. Overall, the project increased professional competence, institutional confidence, and the ability of justice actors to apply the legal framework effectively.

enhancing our technical skills and strengthening coordination among the 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



<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Interior</b></p>	<p><b>Before the project’s intervention, many communities—particularly in Gabú—lacked a permanent police presence, leading to feelings of insecurity, isolation, and underreporting of crime. Police officers also reported limited infrastructure, low motivation, and insufficient training to address community safety concerns, gender-based violence, and organized crime.</b></p> <p><b>The construction of the Model Police Station in Gabú, rehabilitation of border posts, and extensive capacity-building on proximity policing, GBV prevention, AML/CFT, and community engagement significantly improved both institutional performance and public confidence. Police officers report feeling better prepared, more motivated, and more trusted by communities.</b></p> <p><b>Perception studies conducted in 2025 indicate that local populations now feel safer, report crimes more readily, and perceive an increased and more professional police presence. The project contributed to a shift in police-community relations, strengthening cooperation, trust, and preventive approaches to security.</b></p>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>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</b></p>
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<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Bar Association of Guinea-Bissau (OAGB)</b></p>	<p>The Bar Association operates in a justice sector historically affected by underinvestment, corruption, slow legal proceedings, limited territorial coverage, and weak working conditions for legal professionals. These challenges undermined access to justice, public confidence, and the effective functioning of the rule of law.</p> <p>Through support to justice institutions, legal reforms, and capacity-building for judicial actors, the project contributed to improving the overall functioning of the justice system. Investments mobilized through UN support helped sustain judicial operations, strengthen professional standards, and reinforce anti-corruption and accountability efforts. These improvements created a more enabling environment for lawyers to perform their duties and advocate for citizens' rights, particularly in a fragile and resource-constrained context.</p>	<p>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."</p> <p>UNDP received the "Justice Prize" by the hands of OAGB's president.</p>
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<b>4</b>	<b>Guinean Observatory of Drugs and Addiction (OGDT)</b>	<p>Before the project, OGDT had limited visibility, outreach capacity, and operational resources, restricting its ability to conduct drug monitoring, prevention activities, and public awareness campaigns. Its role in national drug policy and data coordination was constrained by weak digital presence and limited strategic planning.</p> <p>With project support, OGDT significantly strengthened its institutional capacity through the development of a new website, improved digital infrastructure, internet connectivity, and expanded outreach via radio programmes and community initiatives. A comprehensive institutional evaluation provided a structured opportunity for reflection, helping OGDT identify gaps, improve internal processes, and define a clearer strategic direction. These changes enhanced OGDT's credibility, effectiveness, and positioning for future resource mobilization and partnerships.</p>	<p>“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.”</p> <p>— Executive Secretary of the OGDT, Abílio Có Jr.</p>
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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 study between February and April 2025 with 275 participants (164 men and 111 women) 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 behavior 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.

All in all, 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**

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File 1

**OPTIONAL**

PJ Reconhecida INTERPOL-15\_25\_40.pdf



File 2

**OPTIONAL**

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

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File 3

**OPTIONAL**

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

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

**OPTIONAL**

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Link 1

**OPTIONAL**

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

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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>

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked:

\*

*Please select up to 3.*

- Enhanced digitization
- Innovative ways of working
- Mobilized additional resources
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- 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.*

**Extensive training programs have been conducted to enhance the capacities of law enforcement and judicial institutions. Notable examples include workshops on economic and financial crimes, training sessions on combating drug trafficking and document forgery, and the establishment of community policing mechanisms**

Please explain one of the selected options

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

Please explain one of the selected options

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

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
- 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

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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.*

**The project implemented continuous and structured monitoring activities to ensure effective coordination, alignment with national priorities, and timely implementation of planned outputs.**

**In 2023, regular monitoring and coordination meetings were held twice a month between UNDP and UNODC, providing a platform to review progress, address challenges, and align technical and operational approaches. In parallel, multiple monitoring and implementation meetings were conducted with national counterparts, including senior representatives of the Public Order Police (POP), Supreme Court, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, and the Judiciary Police.**

**These engagements focused on presenting the different phases of the project, clarifying expectations, and ensuring a shared understanding of objectives related to institutional and technical capacity strengthening. Specific attention was given to the preparation of the Proximity Police strategy, with consultations involving POP leadership, technical staff, local authorities, civil society organizations, and community members in Oio, Cacheu, Gabu, and Buba.**

**Field missions enabled direct interaction with police officers and communities to better understand local realities and inform the design and rollout of Model Police Stations and proximity policing approaches.**

**In 2024, monitoring activities continued with regular coordination meetings with the same key national institutions. These meetings reinforced oversight of ongoing activities and supported adaptive management of the project. Monitoring discussions again emphasized capacity development goals, institutional roles, and sequencing of activities. As in the previous year, targeted meetings and field missions were carried out in preparation for and follow-up to the implementation of the Proximity Police strategy, facilitating dialogue between police leadership, operational staff, civil society, and local populations. These interactions helped assess expectations, identify challenges, and ensure that interventions responded to community needs and project objectives.**

**In 2025, monitoring meetings were maintained with national partners, including senior staff from the POP, Supreme Court, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, and Judiciary Police. These meetings focused on tracking the implementation of activities, reviewing progress against planned outputs, and clarifying subsequent stages of the project. Continuous engagement since the beginning of the project ensured coherence across years, strengthened ownership by national institutions, and supported sustained technical capacity-building outcomes.**

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.*

**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. The Phase I of the project had baselines that were evaluated at the end, in December 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.**

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, and a final evaluation is being conducted until February 2026.**

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.*

**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 out of 58 (38 men and 20 women) 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.**

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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.*

The project has launched perception surveys and other community-based data collection initiatives . Outcome indicators have defined baselines, drawing on the final external evaluation report of the first phase of the CDTOC project, which informed the baselines for the second phase. In 2023, data collection focused primarily on activity-level evaluations linked to capacity-building initiatives. An evaluation was conducted following a Training Seminar on Money Laundering organized by CENFOJ, involving 30 participants (judges, public prosecutors, and legal professionals). Results showed strong perceived relevance and effectiveness: 100% of participants reported acquiring new knowledge, with 64% expressing high satisfaction and 36% satisfaction. Almost all participants (97%) confirmed the high relevance of money laundering issues in Guinea-Bissau, and all agreed on the urgency of implementing preventive mechanisms. Feedback also highlighted priority areas for future training, including asset and financial investigation, anti-corruption, human trafficking, sexual violence against minors, and drug trafficking. In 2024, the project expanded outcome-level data collection through perception surveys targeting community safety and policing. A perception survey with 58 participants (38 men and 20 women) conducted around the Model Police Station in Gabú assessed community trust, safety, and police effectiveness. Findings indicated that approximately 81% of respondents felt safe or very safe in their neighborhoods, while around 72% expressed trust in local police officers, reflecting improved community-police relations. Complementary community meetings and open forums were used to gather qualitative feedback, enabling residents to directly engage with law enforcement. While overall satisfaction with police communication exceeded 75%, respondents recommended increased police visibility, more frequent communication, gender-sensitive approaches, and continued investment in training and resources. In 2025, additional perception studies were implemented with a broader focus on rule of law, security, and institutional performance. Feedback mechanisms were also integrated into activities carried out with national partners, such as the Guinean Observatory of Drugs and Addiction (OGDT), ensuring continuous learning and adaptive management. Collectively, these data collection efforts informed evidence-based decision-making and strengthened the project's responsiveness to institutional and community needs

## » 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 finished on December 1, 2025. The final evaluation was delayed due to the military coup d'etat after the elections, apart from personal constraints from the hired consultant, and is being conducted in this moment.**

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	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

Amount mobilized during reporting period (USD) \*

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

5500000

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.*

**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 regarding 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 Fentanyl, dark and pink cocaine, and the most recent mechanisms to uncover these illicit drugs in luggage.**

**The cooperation created with the Brazilian Federal Police, the establishment of the National Border Commission, and the joint activities with projects funded through other sources all represent a catalytic effect.**

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## 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 in focusing on the higher impact of the activities and a 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 after its conclusion.**

**According to the project's document (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 the project's first phase for sustainability in consolidating results, it was suggested that 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.**

\*

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, which 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, and 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

<b>Event 1</b>	<b>Model Police Station in Gabu</b>	<b>Monitoring visit</b>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Moreover, residents experienced feelings of isolation and vulnerability without a police presence, causing them to hesitate in reporting crimes or suspicious activity.</b></p> <p><b>The increased visibility of police personnel and civil society members has instilled a sense of safety and security within the community in Gabu.</b></p>
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<b>Event 2</b>	Judicial Police Oupost in Bafata	Monitoring visit and task force meetings	<p>Aiming to strengthen the operational capacity of Judicial Police 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.</p> <p>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. The work was fully completed; however, it was not delivered on the scheduled date of 28 November due to the political crisis of 26 November, 2025.</p>
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<b>Event 3</b> <hr/>		<b>Monitoring visits to border posts to verify if the equipment received is working</b> <hr/>	<b>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 the team visited Suzana, and Pirada. Due to the political context, the visits to Djegue and Cacine had to be postponed.</b> <hr/>
<b>Event 4</b> <hr/>	<b>Migration control system verification</b> <hr/>	<b>Regular monitoring exercises in the main exit and entry points of Bissau city – airport and port</b> <hr/>	<b>In October and December the project team visited the airport and the port to verify the use of the migration control system and report it back to the Portuguese Cooperation and the company that created the program to inform about glitches.</b> <hr/>
<b>Event 5</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 6</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 7</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 8</b> <hr/>			

## 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.
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- 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](mailto:gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org)*

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