

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<p>Project Title: Strengthening Public Confidence in the Justice System</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact: Mr. Kanil LOPES UN Building, Rua Rui Djassi - CP 179, Bissau Guinea-Bissau +245 966 341 823/ E-mail: kanil.lopes@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of Justice</p>
<p>Project Location: Guinea-Bissau</p>	
<p>Project Description: The project, framed within the general vision of Stability, Peace and good Governance in Guinea-Bissau as highlighted in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan Vision and outcomes, aims at contributing to improving the delivery of justice services through the establishment of a robust information system in the justice sector that will enable an integrated management of backlog cases throughout the justice chain, with full participation of civil society organization, professional associations and communities as key elements in monitoring the sector performance.</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Fund: USD 687,850 Other source: Government Input: Other:</p> <hr/> <p>Total Project Cost: USD 687,850 Proposed Project Start Date: 2016 Proposed Project End Date: 2017 Total duration (in months):¹ 24 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: 1 – This project does not directly target women, but the data to be generated by the information system will be disaggregated by sex, does allowing measuring the level of women access to Justice.</p>	

¹ PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing:

Outcome 3: Independent and impartial justice system increases citizens' confidence in the state commitment to the rule of law

Project Outcomes:

Justice Sector Coordination and Governance Enhanced

PBF Focus Area³ which best summarizes the focus of the project:

Priority Area 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue:
(1.2) Rule of Law

<i>(for PRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organization(s)	Government of Guinea-Bissau
Ms. Maria do Valle Ribeiro Resident Representative UNDP	Ms. Aida Indjai Fernandes Minister of Justice
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>Date & Seal</i> 2/02/2010	<i>Date & Seal</i> 22.03.10

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:

PBF Outcome 3: Independent and impartial justice system increases citizens' confidence in the state commitment to the rule of law.

Guinea-Bissau has limited statistical data and information systems to back it up neither to track general trends concerning the justice situation in the country nor individual cases. There is need to have simple information and data collection systems in place within each entity and office of the justice and law enforcement sector, and that those systems are harmonized for data to be comparable and cases to be traced across the different entities, at the national as well as the sub-national level. Overall, the aim is to improve case management and pretrial procedural mechanisms between police, prosecution and courts, reduce criminal justice delays, and are able to analyze and identify bottlenecks and challenges, such as attrition in the justice response to sexual and gender-based violence for example.

The information system is meant to be developed along the justice chain and in a participatory manner with involvement of civil society organization and communities. The project will develop and operationalize mechanisms and tools that enable the participation of civil society in the monitoring of the sector performance, as well as a report back system.

The project will seek the involvement all key actors in the process, including professional and Civil Society organizations such as the Bar Association, Human Rights League, Association of Magistrates and the Human Rights Observatory.

The information system link with the community level will be piloted through the Center of Access to Justice, a mechanism in place that attempt to bring justice services closer to the population through the provision of free legal aid services and conflict mediation, thus contributing for the fulfilment of human rights and rule of law, especially in rural areas and for women.

The 5 functioning and UNDP supported Centers for Access to Justice (CAJ) in 4 regions as well as the new center to be established to extend these services to one of the regions not covered currently, will be the basis for actors and issue mapping of stakeholder needs and expectations that identifies WHO needs to participate in the effort and WHAT are the challenges that would need to be addressed in by the information and monitoring system.

This approach will allow a continuous dialogue between the justice administration institutions, civil society and the communities around the key challenges as identified through the information system and alternative solutions to address the bottlenecks for in improved and effective delivery of justice services at all levels. This will enable response at both demand and supply side of justice, thus strengthening the confidence of citizens on the justice system; promote social cohesion, trust building and the creation of the social contract between the state and populations

b) Rationale for this project:

Justice is the foundation of peace, social cohesion and democracy in a country like Guinea-Bissau that has been going through a vicious cycle of political instability since its independence, stemming from intertwining causes, including impunity and lack of access to justice. There is a huge gap between the constitutional right to access to justice (Article 32, Constitution) and the Bissau-Guinean legal reality due to the limited / non-functioning of the state justice system.

The lack of access to justice and the prevailing culture of impunity, both for grave crimes committed by persons in position of power and for crimes occurring in the normal social context, have severely weakened popular confidence in the justice system. In addition to discrediting the legal system, these dynamics have also undermined the country's chances of peace, stability, development and national reconciliation by fostering cycles of violence and vigilante justice.

One of the challenges faced by the sector is the absence of a reliable information system along the justice chain, from detention to sentencing that enables the identification of bottlenecks along the chain, including the backlog cases that impede timely and efficient delivery of services. Such an information system is a critical factor for the justice sector managers to take informed decisions to address the identified bottlenecks and improve services delivery. Further, if this information system is conceptualized and constructed around a participatory approach with involvement of CSOs, professional organizations and communities will enable citizens to follow and appreciate the efforts made by the justice sector and its achievements, thus building their confidence on the state commitment to justice and rule of law.

For instance, if an effective justice management system, built on the basis of an information system to monitor and evaluate the sector performance is in place to inform decision makers and citizens in general, will enable the sector efficient and timely response to citizens' demand for justice, thus strengthening their confidence on the justice system and reducing parallel mechanisms of conflict resolution and perceptions of impunity.

c) Coherence with existing projects:

The PBF Outcome 3 "Independent and impartial justice system increases citizens' confidence in the state commitment to the rule of law" in the priority plan will be achieved by 3 projects in addition to this project, namely:

- 1- *Building the National Incident Management System*: Develop Phase 1 of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in three locations to implement operational integrated police dispatch centers, including relevant communication equipment and training for personnel.
- 2- *Enhancing the capacity of criminal incident reporting system and registry*: Develop a Criminal Incident Reporting System and a Case Registry at the prosecutorial phase of the 'criminal justice chain'
- 3- *Strengthening Border Management for Combatting Serious and Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Transnational Crime*: Development of five (5)

Foreign Service Posts at refurbished Border Posts, including purchase of equipment and provision of specialized training for border control officers to strengthen technical capacity in addressing issues of serious and organized crime notably drug trafficking and transnational crime

The 4 projects under this outcome seek to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to achieve systemic institutional and cultural changes as opposed to piecemeal initiatives support certain stakeholders without ensuring closing the justice chain. This project on information management system is the backbone of planned intervention as it will link the whole justice chain through a comprehensive system of information collection, processing, analysis and dissemination to inform decision making for an effective and timely delivery of services to respond to citizens demands. It is expected that the data generated by National Incident Management system and by the Criminal Incident Management System will feed the National Justice Sector Monitoring System database. On the other hand, the border management strengthening will ensure that capacity building interventions include information management aspects so that the border authorities can collect and process information to feed the Justice Sector Monitoring System.

In order to ensure the complementarity of the 4 projects, they will be implemented in a coordinated manner, taking the advantage of the existing coordination mechanism of the UNPAF Outcome on Democratic Governance, peace and stability, which includes all UN and national partners involved in the 4 projects.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Access to Justice	UNDP Regular TRAC Donors: IASSRTF; PBF.	<p>i) Decentralization of the Justice System and improvement of the access to Justice for the poor, with special emphasis on women</p> <p>ii) Strengthening the capacity of the Judiciary for better administration of justice in the region and communities.</p> <p>iii) Creation of proper mechanisms to ensure free legal aid to the population, particularly to women and children</p>	2014-2016	3,000,000	<p>This project intends to expand access to justice to all citizens and promote the rule of law aiming through provision of legal aid services to the population, training of magistrates and construction of infrastructures.</p> <p>However, the absence of a link of services offered by this project intervention with the whole justice chain service represents a major gap and it lacks in its design a clear peacebuilding perspective as it is designed and implemented in a normal development perspective. For the</p>

					context of Guinea-Bissau, this programmatic gap need to be filled in, which will also require additional resources.
Strengthening criminal Justice and Law enforcement in Guinea-Bissau	US department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	1-Strengthening of Justice and Rule of Law at national and subnational level (to be implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with UNIOGBIS) 2-Support to Law Enforcement and Countering Organized Crime (to be implemented by UNODC and UNIOGBIS)	Nov 2015- Nov 2016	780,005.25	The project aims at supporting LEA to address Organized Crime only.
Strengthening Criminal Investigation and border control services	IASSRTF (JP UNIOGBIS-UNDP-UNODC)	1- Promoting enhanced political commitment to the SSR process and strengthening civilian oversight. 2- Improving the technical capacity of key security and justice providers in Bissau and the regions to improve the accountability and efficiency of these.	2016-2017	500,000	The project aims, inter alia, at reinforcing criminal investigation through technical capacity but does not addresses information technology gaps and tools.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing;

Project Outcome:

Justice Sector Governance and Coordination Enhanced

Theory of Change:

As explained in the Conflict Analysis and the Priority Plan, lack of access to justice and impunity are identified as some of the sources of conflict in Guinea-Bissau. These result from and are reinforced by the fragility of the state and its lack of capacity to ensure the rule of law across its territory and for all of its citizens. For instance, poor justice administration has resulted in widespread corruption and impunity and constitutes a major threat to peace, stability and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau.

The fact that the justice systems reveals weaknesses - LEA, the Public Prosecutor and the Courts are unable to maintain a linkage and the flow on the status of each criminal case, with discrepancies on the data each one of them have available, contributes to a not yet credible justice system. The capacity for these institutions to communicate among themselves is limited due to systems, equipment, technical knowledge and legal

framework gaps. There is no proper management of the data on criminal cases, much due to the non-existing common or interconnected data base and information exchange.

Furthermore, the sector does not have in place systems and mechanisms for accountability to the citizens on the effectiveness and quality of services delivery, to identify and respond to their demands for justice. The absence of such system and mechanisms creates a distance between the state and citizens, who perceives that there is lack of interest state in stating the rule of law.

In order to address this fragility, is agreed that there is need to design and implement comprehensive approaches to achieve systemic institutional and cultural changes, as opposed to piecemeal initiatives support to certain stakeholders without ensuring closing the justice chain.

If a clear and effective justice management system, with mechanisms of accountability to the citizens is in place, will strengthen their confidence to the justice system, thus reducing parallel mechanisms of conflict resolution and reduce perceptions and cases of impunity.

If a strong, functional and effective justice services delivery along the justice chain at all levels, including an information system that enables monitoring and evaluation of the sector performance to inform sector decision makers and citizens in general and promote transparency, will ensure better coordination of the sector along the chain in response to citizens claim for justice and impartiality.

Expected Content of the Support

The project supports the justice sector on both supply and demand side. In that regard, the project will provide technical assistance and expertise to the Ministry of Justice for the design of a database that contain information on cases that enter the justice chain, from detention throughout investigation, prosecution, trial, sentencing up to corrections, as well as the respective monitoring system, aiming at identifying backlog cases and the bottlenecks. The project will also facilitate the training of personal in the justice institutions that will operate and manage the data base and the monitoring system. For the operationalization database, the project will supply the necessary IT equipment, software and other required means associated with the database functionality.

On the demand side the project will establish a Center of Access to Justice (CAJ) in Gabu Resgion (Gabu), building from the experience of the 5 existing Centers of Access to Justice supported by UNDP. The new CAJ will serve as pilot to test the responsiveness of the database and monitoring system to the needs of the communities. The CAJ will be the link between the Monitoring System with the communities and as such, it will be used to identify the community needs/expectation of information that the database should provide. The design of the database will take the bottom-up approach, i.e. will start by identifying the needs and expectations of the communities of an accountable and transparent justice system and from there design a system that is responsive to such needs and expectations. This exercise will include as well the already existing CAJs (Bissau, Canchungo, Bafata and Manosa) to ensure significant coverage of the territory.

The project will target the institutions along the justice chain, namely the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Prosecutor General Office and the Judiciary Police. The project will also target the communities in the regions where the CAJs are located, with special focus on women and youth, perceived as the groups will less access to justice. In these regions, the project will also work with traditional leaders and referents of the communities. Another important project target is the CSOs working in the area of justice as well as justice related professional associations.

The project will be implemented at national level, but will have a special focus in the regions of Gabu, Bafata, Cacheu and Mansoa, as pilot regions to take advantage of the existence of CAJs and two Sector Courts being constructed with UNDP support in Mansoa and Cacheu.

The project will be implemented at central level by the Ministry of Justice as the Government entity responsibly for justice administration in close collaboration with the other justice sector pillars. Rather than a top-bottom approach, the project will be implemented in a participatory manner with involvement of communities, CSOs and professional organizations. This approach will ensure the involvement of all justice institutions with participation of communities, CSOs, and practitioners in the sector, thus assuring an effective coordination in delivering justice services and an effective response to the citizens' needs that will build their confidence on the state commitment to justice and rule of law.

b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget

Outcome I:				
Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO (Receiving United Nations Organization for PB Funds)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1:	Inputs and outputs of the database and monitoring system defined	UNDP	-Contractual services: <i>recruitment of international and national consultants to conduct the assessment of database components</i> -Travel: <i>field travel for consultations</i>	All the items are to be purchased per the budget template below and attached equipment list by RUNO

Output 2:	Database and monitoring system designed	UNDP	-Contractual services: <i>recruitment of international consultants to conceive and design the database and monitoring system</i>	This may require two types of expertise: Justice monitoring system and IT expertise
Output 3:	Database and monitoring system operationalized	UNDP	<p>- Equipment: <i>purchase of and installation of software and IT equipment</i></p> <p>-Contractual Services: <i>Consultants to carry on baseline study to collect data related to efficiency and effectiveness to Justice Service Delivery to feed the database</i></p> <p>-Contractual Services: <i>rehabilitation of CAJ offices in Gabu and rent payment</i></p> <p>-Equipment: <i>Purchase of vehicle and office equipment for the CAJ and the Database Host office</i></p> <p>Staff and other personnel: <i>Recruitment of staff for CAJ and consultants</i></p> <p>General Operating and other costs: <i>CAJ Gabu operating costs and office supplies for the database operations</i></p> <p>-Travel: <i>field travel for baseline study and data user training</i></p> <p>-Transfer and Grants: <i>Grants to CSOs for advocacy and Monitoring of justice services in the regions</i></p>	
TOTAL				USD 687,850

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Items	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	A year's salary of legal aid technicians in the CAJ and drivers	USD 100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Office supplies for CAJ and Datacenter	USD 50,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)- For CAJ and for the Data Center Office desk, Office chairs, Simple chairs, Office cabinet, Desk/Printer, Meeting table, Desktop/UPS/APS1200, Stabilizer APC, Copier, Printer, Desktop/Laptop, Generator 13 KVA	Purchase of 2 vehicle, office equipment including ITC equipment and software	USD 200,000
4. Contractual services	Recruitment of international consultants and contracting construction company for rehabilitation of CAJ office	USD 100,000
5. Travel	Field trips for consultations and baseline survey, monitoring missions	50,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Micro grant agreement with Bar Association to ensure the representation <i>pro bono</i> , and also with CSOs and NGOs to conduct information sessions and awareness campaign on access to justice and human rights	USD 100,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	CAJ and Database operating expenses (maintenance, electricity, fuel, etc.)	USD 42,850
Sub-Total Project Costs		642,850
8. Indirect Support Costs*		45,000
TOTAL		USD 687,850

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

UNDP has been operating in Guinea-Bissau for more than 40 years in the areas of Democratic Governance, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. UNDP has also acting as operating agent of non-resident agencies and is the host of the PBF Secretariat in the country. UNDP has also implemented successfully PBF funded projects.

Currently, the country office is composed by 60 staff members, including program and operations staff and an average budget of US\$15,000,000.00 per year. With this capacity, the country office has been able to implement successfully joint programs, such as the case of the MDTF Joint Program on nutrition, as well as donor basket funds, such as the recent elections basket fund with contribution for more than 10 donors.

In addition to its internal capacity, both in terms of human resources and operating structure, the other strengths of UNDP in Guinea-Bissau is its long time presence in the country that gives a full knowledge of the country and its institutions, as well as the possibility of bringing expertise, as needed, either from the Regional Service Center in Addis-Ababa or from other country offices.

A program analyst will be assigned to manage the project to ensure its smooth implementation and achievement of results. The program analyst will be responsible for quality control of the project deliverables.

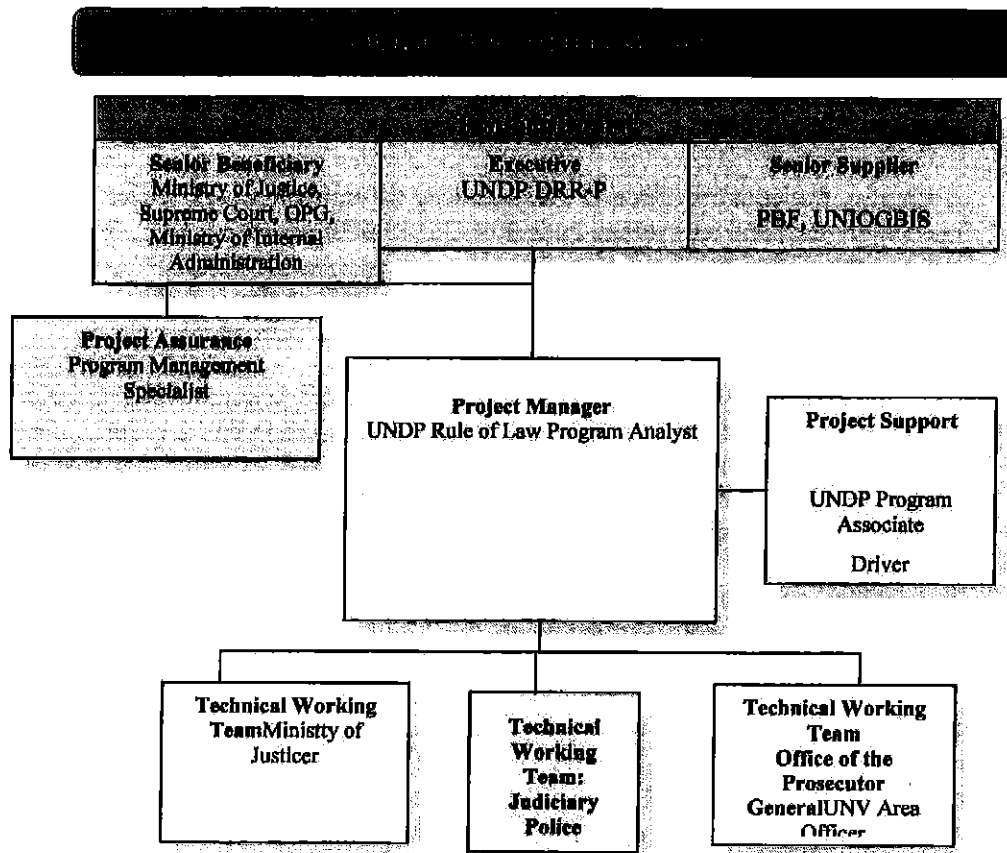
The implementing partner for this project is the Ministry of Justice that has been working with UNDP for long time in the Rule of Law program. The Ministry, with UNDP assistance, has built sufficient capacity that enables it to implement the activities envisaged in this project proposal.

	RUNO 1:	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year (2014)	UNDP	Core resources, EU, AfDB, GEF, Global Fund, PBF, MDTF	18,384,302.00	0
Current calendar year (2015)	UNDP	Core resources, EU, AfDB, GEF, Global , PBF, MDTFFund	14,797,627.00	TBC

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The project will be implemented through a National Implementation Modality (NIM), and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of UNDP. The project management will have the following structure



The Project Board is co-chaired by the Government and UNDP. The Board membership includes the beneficiary entities and their representatives and the donors (in kind or cash). The Board meets on a quarterly basis provides overall direction and strategic guidance and agrees to counter measures/management actions to address specific risks raised by the project manager, approve project geographical coverage, review and adopt the project's implementation modality and annual work plans, and co-opt as member any stakeholder/donor on need basis. The PSC shall be convened twice a year or as required

The project management: day-to-day management of the project rests with by the UNDP Program Analyst for the Rule of Law with support by the Program Associate and the Technical Teams based in each of the beneficiary institutions. The Program Analyst will coordinate and support the implementation of the project to oversee the planning and implementation of all project activities. The coordination unit will provide the link between the local / regional level and the national level. The JPST reports to UNDP and UNCDF.

The project assurance functions rests with the UNDP Program Management Specialist to follow up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, perform regular monitoring activities. The Program Management Specialist will report to the

Project Boards so that it can take the necessary decision to ensure that the project is on track towards the achievement of its objectives.

This Technical Teams in the beneficiary institution will be responsible for ensuring that the planned activities concerning their ministries are smoothly implemented. In that regard, they will be responsible for creating the necessary conditions for an enabling environment for the project operations.

The project manager will ensure that a viable communication strategy is put in place in order to give full acknowledgement and visibility of the deliverables, design targeted messages to manage expectations, support monitoring and ensure transparency and accountability

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES AND THE RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNDP GUIDELINES, PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS.

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Political instability	High	High	Advocacy for the independence of justice sector / Project
Lack of coordination among the justice and law enforcement institutions	Medium	Medium	Establishment of a coordination mechanisms / UN Rule of Law Joint Programme

c) Monitoring & Evaluation:

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management framework.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board

through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes

- d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

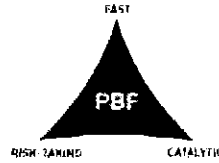
- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Strengthening Public Confidence in the Justice System	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Internal Administration Supreme Court Office of Prosecutor General	
Location:	Guinea-Bissau	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 687,850	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 2016	Planned Completion: 2017
Brief project Description:	Contribute to improve justice services and law enforcement at national and community level, through supporting the whole justicel chain – police, prosecution, courts and prisons – to deliver more equitable and fair justice. This includes finding coordinated solutions that through the establishment and operation of an information and monitoring system that enhances the accountability and transparency of the sector to enable an improvement of the administration of justice – including traditional justice system, and actual access to justice and law enforcement services – aiming at strengthening the confidence and trust between the citizens and the state, contributing to improve social cohesion.	
Project Outcomes:	1. Justice Sector Coordination and Governance Enhanced	
PBF Focus Area:	PBF Outcome 3: Improved independent and impartial justice system to provide citizens' confidence in the state commitment to the rule of law.	
Gender marker:	1	
Key Project Activities:	1-Auscultation of citizens and justice sector actors to identify and build consensus on the inputs and outputs of an information and	

	<p>monitoring system in the sector;</p> <p>2-Design the database and monitoring system for the sector;</p> <p>3-Purchase and install IT equipment and software to operationalize the database and the monitoring system;</p> <p>4-Training of the system users;</p> <p>5-Baseline survey to feed the database with information on the sector status quo;</p> <p>6- Advocacy and informative sessions with the communities on the database and the information generated;</p> <p>7- Rehabilitation of new office of Access to Justice Center (CAJ in Portuguese acronym) in Gabu</p> <p>8-Recruitment and initial training of new CAJ officers</p> <p>9-Purchase of vehicle and office equipment for the CAJ and the datacenter</p>
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Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

Country name: Guinea-Bissau

Project Effective Dates: 2016-2017

Brief Theory of Change If a clear and effective justice management system, with mechanisms of accountability to the citizens is in place, will strengthen their confidence to the justice system, thus reducing parallel mechanisms of conflict resolution and reduce perceptions and cases of impunity.

If a strong, functional and effective justice services delivery along the justice chain at all levels, including an information system that enables monitoring and evaluation of the sector performance to inform sector decision makers and citizens in general and promote transparency, will ensure better coordination of the sector along the chain in response to citizens claim for justice and impartiality.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification		Milestones		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	
Outcome Statement 1: Justice Sector Governance and Coordination Enhanced	Output 1: Inputs and outputs of the database and monitoring system defined	<i>Output Indicator 1.1</i> Number of consultation meetings held Baseline: 0 Target: 1 consultation meeting in each selected region	Minutes of the consultation meetings Consultant's report Project Board meetings reports	X			
	Output 2 Database and monitoring system designed	<i>Output Indicator 2.1</i> Existence of database and a system of M & E in the justice sector Baseline: No database of Consultant's	Reports from UNDP and the Ministry of Justice	X		X	

