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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Guinea-Bissau

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

ANNUAL

**YEAR of report:** November 2021

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| **Project Title:** Strengthening the justice and security sector response to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to reduce insecurity in Guinea-Bissau **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF** **00119444** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)** **UNODC** **IOM** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 02 Jan 2020**Project end date:** 01 August 2022**Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **No** |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[x]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP $ 963,000.00UNODC $ 802,500.00IOM $ 235,400.00  Total: $ 2,000,900.00 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 50 %\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $302,970.50Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 100 900.00  |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM1****Project Risk Marker: Medium****Project PBF focus area:1.2 RoL** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Bernardo Maria (Project Assistant) Project report approved by: Oumar Diallo (Chief Technical Adviser/Rule of Law – UNDP Guinea-Bissau) Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes |

***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.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

*Briefly outline the* ***status of the project*** *in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):*

Despite the continued presence of the pandemic crisis related to COVID 19, this year has registered significant progress in the implementation of the project. The project is still being impacted by the pandemic, which placed measures of spreading prevention and restricted holding meetings and workshops: the implementation of collaborative mechanisms between the different involved actors, through the organization of meetings with national and international partners, trainings and the activities of sensitization and the consultations of civil society (activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4 and 1.3.5), have been relaunched with some delays. After a series of consultations with the national partners and beneficiaries, a 6 months No Cost Extension was elaborated, this allow the introduction of new activities such as the construction of one outpost for the Judicial Police, in the Bafatá region, as a key priority (activity 1.2.6). The NCE including a new work plan and revised budget and indicators has been elaborated in June, endorsed by the National Authorities and formally approved by PBSO on 25 October 2021.

With postponements caused mainly by the pandemic, the planned rehabilitation and improvements (the reinforcement of security in Bafatá detention facility, the installation of the third model police station in Gabu, and the refurbishment of four border control services in the northern and the southern part of the country) also had their schedule affected. The bid is finalized, the construction firms have been identified and the process was submitted to UNDP Regional Office in October 2021 for their approbation. It is expected that the rehabilitation phase will start by the end of the year.

An international consultant was recruited to replace the project manager who has resigned in July. Also, the project recruited an international UNV peacebuilding outreach specialist who will serve for both PBF transition projects (Political stabilization and CDTOC). This has resulted in a significant improvement of the communication on the activities, a bimensal Newsletter was created for the PBF projects’ activities and a contribution is provided to the office communication tools. The project team is now complete, and the project is being normally implemented.

*Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):*

The project will consolidate the second national dialogue on Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime with a debate at the Parliament in the first quarter 2022. The national authorities are planning to organize a National Dialogue on corruption with the approbation of the National Anti-corruption strategy supported by the project.

At local level, in Gabu, the project through the definition of a community policing model will favour the discussion through several trainings and enhance community network and community security/Proximity Police approach to the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, men, boys and girls.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The local cross-border protection actors (Entry Point Authorities, members of the Vigilance Committees, Children's Parliament, AMIC and SOS Children Talibés) created and supported by the project facilitate surveillance, and production of the data on human trafficking collected at the national borders. To this end, positive results have already been seen, as the border surveillance committee of Cambadju, in Bafatá reported on 7 November 2021, through one of the donated phones, a possible case of illicit transportation of children that led to the interception of a group of 40 children (31 girls and 9 boys) who were being transported to Senegal and the arrest of 33 people, presumably Koranic Masters. The data from these victims were entered in the reference file installed in the electronic devices delivered to the Migration and Borders Services so that later the National Women and Children Institute (IMC) can compile and process this and other data from other borders.

National seminar on financial investigation for law enforcement authorities (7 September 2021) <https://www.odemocratagb.com/?p=32808>).

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; 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.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **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**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Partially on track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

During the period under review the project pursued its technical assistance, capacity building and awareness raising campaign, including in partnership with civil society organizations and national NGOs. The project has contributed to create a favourable environment for collaboration between the population and the authorities and introduced key insights and examined trends into several issues concerning the drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, human trafficking, and combat corruption. This also allowed to promote a better understanding of these illicit issues and acknowledge mechanism in place to better combat and respond.

**(Output 1.1) Strategic and operational coordination capacity of the National security agencies and justice sector to prevent, investigate and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational crime, improved through:**

An international consultant was hired to provide advisory and mentoring support to the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Police for the implementation of several key legislative/regulatory components of Guinea-Bissau's National Integrated Strategic Plan against drug trafficking and organized crime.

A desk review of existing laws and regulations was undertaken in August, followed in September by a mission to Bissau for a series of consultations with the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Police, CENTIF (Guinea-Bissau's Financial Intelligence Unit), and the General Prosecutor's Office. This will led to the development of a legislative roadmap centred on Drug Control, Anti-Money Laundering and broader Transnational Organized Crime-related provisions, due to serve as a contribution toward a wider programme of legislative reforms currently being devised by the Ministry of Justice. (Activity 1.1.1)

The project has realized the census of 722 Talibés children in Bissau within twelve Koranic schools in Bissau between July and October 2021 and will be presented in the national and three regional conferences in November 2021. This census has contributed to the knowledge about the mobility and social situation of Talibés children in Koranic schools within Guinea-Bissau, thus allowing the Institute for Women and Children (IMC) to adopt protection strategies for these children. Actually, the so-called Talibés children are recruited in the communities, often by false Koranic masters, and taken to other countries with Senegal as the main destination where they are placed in a situation of begging to satisfy the purposes of their masters. The same situation occurred in 10 of the 22 existing Koranic schools in Bissau. These children have no rights such as the right to health, education, etc. and are exploited, physically and emotionally abused and subjected to degrading living conditions. Following this intervention, the project has supported the National Children's Parliament in their Parliamentary Journeys and advocacy training, enabling them to advocate to the Members of Parliament and the President of the Republic in favour of children's rights and in the fight against the begging to which Talibés children are subjected (Activity 1.1.2).

An international consultant has been recruited in July 2021 to assist with the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (2019-2021) to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking. With this consultancy it was possible to carry out a dialogue and sensitization work among 93 of Koranic Masters and their assistants, which facilitated the creation of 4 Associations of Koranic Masters mobilized against the harmful practices associated with child trafficking and begging, in Bissau, Bafata, Gabu and Buba (covering the regions of Quinara and Tombali) (Activity 1.1.2).

Also, consultations were held with the IMC to refine the scope of the project assistance toward the development of a National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons. At the request of the IMC, it was agreed the initial intention (dating back to the previous Government and IMC management) to extend that assistance through an international consultant should be revised to accommodate a national consultancy as well, and thus secure a greater degree of “localization”. Both consultancies, to support the development of a National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons, are expected to be initiated and rolled out within the first quarter of 2022 (Activity 1.1.2).

The project continued to provide mentoring assistance to the judicial police, both at senior management and operational level. Those interactions allowed the project to maintain a knowledge management follow on and provide tailor-made support. Several IT materials, including a portable X-Ray for the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force were provided to the Judicial Police to maintain some form of autonomy vis-à-vis other entities also present on the airport platform. (Activity 1.1.4).

References:https://www.pjguinebissau.com/artigos/correio-de-droga-detido-pela-uncd/Drug seizures; https://www.pjguinebissau.com/artigos/pj-detem-guineense-com-110-capsulas-de-droga-no-estomago-no-aeroporto-de-bissau/

A workshop was organized in June 2021 with 19 participants including 4 women to support the conduct of a Self-Assessment Checklist (SACL) exercise to allow Guinea-Bissau finalizing a report due for submission to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) review mechanism. An Ethics and Integrity Manual has also been drafted and is currently being finalized. All core sections of the Self-Assessment Checklist (SACL) were completed by the end of this workshop. National counterparts were encouraged to complement with statistics and practical examples of initiatives taken/measures implemented, to further strengthen their document. (Activity 1.1.6)

A team of consultants (an international and a national) is supporting the elaboration of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy in July 2021. It’s a crucial step to improve transparency and confidence within the rule of law institutions and the population in line with the national policies and international instruments. A draft of the strategy is currently under review with national partners and has been validated through a workshop held on 9 November 2021 with the participation of representatives from the Government, judicial sector, security forces, CSO community leaders and traditional authorities. It is expected that the strategy will be approved by the government by the end of the year (Activity 1.1.6).

In April 2021, the project supported the “Training of technicians from the General Inspection of Justice Services”, building capacity of inspectors from the Ministry of Justice to improve transparency and effectiveness in rule of law institutions (8 participants including 3 Women trained by CENFOJ specialists). (Activity 1.1.7)

**(Output 1.2) Capacity of the Security and justice sector institutions to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking/transnational organized crime cases strengthened by means of:**

Two trainings sessions were organised by the Judiciary Police to combat money laundering, transnational crime and corruption, on May 2021 to inspectors, sub-inspectors and agents from Judiciary Police with 40 participants in total including 7 women, trained by Public Ministry and Judiciary Police specialists. Training organized by the Judicial Police allowed an internal reorganization of the services to better combat corruption. As a consequence, several cases related to corruption were investigated during this year. This coincides with the use of investigation equipment as X-Ray detection material, provided by the project to the JP to enhance their investigation capacities (Activity 1.2.3).

Related to training, in collaboration with the Portuguese Embassy a training was organized on November 2021 for 80 participants (including 6 women) of the Public Order police (POP) and National Guard (GN) by providing technical materials as handbook registers that should be used in the police station within the country for their daily reporting duties in the service to population (Activity 1.2.3).

With the aim of strengthening the presence of the state in strategic spots in the country, the project supported the extension of Interpol's communication service in the port of Bissau, launched on April 2021, as part of the Government of Guinea Bissau's and UN agencies efforts to improve its fight against crime, and strengthening the presence of the State in strategic spots in the country. This initiative was praised by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior. The purchase of office equipment by the project allowed efficiency and better control of maritime transports and strengthened the accountability of this service (Activity 1.2.3)

Advisory and mentoring support is being provided through the project to the Judicial Police both at senior management and operational levels in terms of capacity sharing, trust-building around actual investigations, solidarity / partnership with an institution facing powerful adverse forces. Those directly contributed to the maintenance of solid relations of trust providing advisory assistance, and when relevant/feasible, operational support with national counterparts - all of that ought to be regarded as results. In several instances, these actions have directly influenced important investigative decisions. For example, the ongoing drug seizure operations, while not in itself attributable to specific project interventions, should be understood as an indication of a persistent organization ethos, a sense of duty, and a form of audacity which clearly illustrate a unique form of resilience. Resilience which, over and above the capacity and courage of the judiciary police staff, the project cooperation and solid relations of trust do contribute to bolster (Activity 1.2.3).

Regarding the construction and rehabilitation, the biding process is closed, two firms have been identified to realize the works. Now that the No Cost Extension is approved, it is expected that the works start by the end of this year. (Activity 1.2.4, 1.2.5 and 1.2.6).

**(Output 1.3) Improved Democratic governance and civilian oversight, over the security practices and institutions responsible, to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime:**

The mobilization of communities and civil society organizations (among which women’s, youth and volunteers’ networks) with local partners involved in social concerns has been very large. Heightened population’ interest in favour of response to drug trafficking and organized crime issues was realized through in collaboration with two national NGOs, namely *Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos* (LGDH or LIGA) and the *Observatorio Guineense da Droga e do Toxicodependencia* (OGDT) on awareness raising and prevention around the different initiatives as radio campaigns and interactive information/awareness sessions as well as advisory/coaching sessions (Activity 1.3.1, 1.3.3 and 1.3.5).

Thematic presentations and interactive sessions with Members of the National Parliament (Assembleia Nacional Popular- ANP) have been introduced on the occasion of the International Day against drug Abuse and illicit trafficking on 26 June 2021 (Activity 1.3.1).

The project in collaboration with Global Initiative are engaged with ENDA Santé and have pursued during the period the activities related to the community implication in awareness campaign on the risk of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, and consumption money laundering to, through capacity building actions, communication for behavioural change and to improve the socio-legal environment. Community engagement and surveillance actions were developed with awareness sessions engaging women, youth, and volunteers’ networks, including five community dialogues' workshops with 100 influential and opinion leaders on combating money laundering and on risk reduction policies in minimizing damage related to drug trafficking and consumption in the regions of Bissau, Bubaque, Gabu, Buba and Sao Domingos, in April 2021. The National NGO ENDA Santé also strengthen capacity through training of 28 participants including 11 women/39% with 15 journalists, 5 influential leaders and 8 CSO leaders in preventing, identifying and combating money laundering (Activity 1.3.5).

A national consultancy was conducted in July 2021 that identified three Women and Children protection networks composed of Civil Society NGOs in the regions of Bafata, Gabu, Quinara and Tombali - which represent a high level of incidence regarding human trafficking (THB) especially for children - that will allow the creation of an early warning, detection, prevention, and follow-up system for possible cases of human trafficking. The main results of the consultancy are that 3 regional networks for prevention and protection of Women and Children were identified, namely the protection networks of Bafatá, Gabú and Quinará/Tombali. Currently, the networks are not operational due to a lack of logistical, financial, and internal coordination resources for the pursuit of their objectives. In other words, after the closure of the projects *Bambaram di Mininu* implemented by the NGO FEC in 2014, that created them, the networks were left without dynamics, disjointed and without financial and logistical means to ensure their operation, especially in terms of travel and the holding of consultation meetings.

As such, and as a result of this work, these three networks have been revitalized so that they can function in an independent and sustainable manner. A multidisciplinary and specialized intervention methodology was created, in the areas of legal, psychological and social support, respecting the scope of intervention of each partner entity, as well as providing the appropriate referral of victims to other support services previously identified through a rotating coordination for a period of 2 years, starting with the Access to Justice Centers in the three intervention areas (CAJ of Bafatá, Gabú and Buba). Thus, with effective coordination, which has never existed before, the network's work can be carried out using the human and logistical resources available to the member institutions themselves (Activity 1.3.4).

Thus, 3 workshops were held (Bafatá, Gabú and Buba) during the months of October and November, bringing together 75 representatives including 35 women of the NGOs that make up each network, from 34 institutions (15 state institutions, 10 civil society institutions, 6 religious institutions, and 3 shelters). It is important to highlight the fact that the Women's Associations from each of the 4 Regions involved were represented. Henceforth, these networks are duly restructured and empowered to properly implement the "National Referral Mechanisms for Victims of Human Trafficking" adopted by IMC through the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (Activity 1.3.4).

The promotion of awareness campaigns in regard to children's rights and human trafficking in connection with begging in the eastern and southern regions of the country with the following target groups: Children's Parliament, Communities with higher incidence of child trafficking cases, Associations of Koranic Masters and Community Radios; has increased accountability, allowing a different perspective and initiating a change in the perception of threats and social challenges within the communities (Activity 1.3.5).

Following the work with the *Associação dos Mestres Corânicos*, 8 awareness raising activities were also carried out in the communities that have a higher incidence of human trafficking cases (on the same theme) where 259 people were sensitized in focus groups within the east (Bafata and Gabu) and south regions (Quinara and Tombali), in eight communities divided into 85 community with religious leaders. Among the attendees 79 were women and 95 young people (Activity 1.3.5).

The project, in partnership with the Institute for Women and Children (IMC) and the Children's Parliament, is implementing a set of training activities, in June 2021, involving about 60 young people (12 to 17 years old), in the Northern, Southern and Eastern provinces, on the harmful practices surrounding child trafficking, its warning and protection mechanisms, and the consequences of child begging with the regional structures of the Children's Parliament Organization. These activities have been also implemented in partnership with the Guinean Association for the Fight against Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings (AGLUCOMI-TSH) An advocacy session held by the National Children's Parliament was supported by the project where it was possible to raise awareness about the issue of begging of children and trafficking of children to neighbouring countries with the Nation's Deputies and the President of the Republic. The President has used this speech of protection against Talibes children in public rallies. (Activity 1.3.5).

Close to 2300 radio spots on national coverage and community radio and 1 radio debate with specialists have been realized by the National NGO ENDA Sante during the period March-November 2021. Different messages on Money Laundering (BC) and risk reduction and harm minimization (RdRMD) linked to drug consumption and trafficking have been broadcasted within the national radio and communities radio in Canchungo (north west), Gabu (east) and Buba and Bijagos Islands (south) (Activity 1.3.5).

Introduced by the Guinean Drug and Drug Addiction Observatory (OGDT), the radio program for sensitization and prevention of drug use called «Social Forum – extension of the 2nd Edition» in communication for the change of mentality, behavior and attitude, with a view to strengthening and positively influencing the transmission of knowledge, encouraging good practices is broadcasted on national radio once a week during 1 hour in November and September 2021. This programme focus on awareness raising and prevention of drug trafficking and consumption with a view to increase the level of knowledge and the perception of public opinion , in general, on the risks, consequences and threats that the country faces in terms of human rights and in the consolidation of a democratic rule of law. (Activity 1.3.5).

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The project supported the National Children's Parliament, which is a structure comprising 102 child parliamentarians representing all regions of the country, in its advocacy, communication and awareness-raising activities for the promotion of children's rights and the adoption of legal instruments on children's rights.

During the awareness raising sessions implemented by the National NGOs in April 2021, tailor gender sensitive messaging in relation to prevention of human and drug trafficking were also addressed. The communities requested more information sessions for longer periods of time, so that more information can be availed and ensuring that there is still time for discussions of any emerging issues. On another side the security community and proximity police will be addressed through a gender sensitive perspective, including vulnerable people, in provided services.

As a result of the creation of local cross-border protection actors (Entry Point Authorities, members of the Vigilance Committees, Children's Parliament, AMIC and SOS Children Talibés) a group of 40 children (31 girls and 9 boys) who were being transported to Senegal were intercepted in 7 November 2021 and 33 people, presumably Koranic Masters arrested. The data from these victims were entered in the reference file installed in the electronic devices delivered to the Migration and Borders Services so that later the IMC can compile and process this and other data from other borders.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)- Monitoring and coordination meetings between the receiving agencies have been held periodically since July 2020; on regular basis (the committee used to meet weekly, however this has been intereupted with the delay for the approval of the NCE).  - Monitoring meetings were also held with PBF secretariat periodically and a meeting with PBSO were held in 12 April 2021; - Meetings of monitoring and for activities implementation with national partners were held; Various consultations with the Director of the National Guard and the Police Public Order allowed to introduce the next stages of the project and to clarify the expectations and the objectives sought related to the on-going rehabilitation process.As part of the preparation of the consultations to define the strategy for Community security and Proximity Police , the different meetings with the POP senior management and personnel facilitated the comprehension of the challenges and expectations in terms of improving relationships with the population and also to better tackle the expected outcome and respond to the needed support in the preparation of the work allowing the development of the strategy. - An M&E plan has being outlined with the support of PBF Secretariat, and a consultancy hiring process for collecting baseline is pending; - The team is planning to collect information on the percentage of Drug trafficking and TOC-related cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, in line with due process principles. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?.............PartiallyHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?.....................No  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): USD 50 000 If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:      The term of reference for the final evaluation according to the UNDP guidelines will be establish in the beginning of next year as the project ends by 1st August 2021 |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:GI TOC/ USD 25 000 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**PART IV: COVID -19**

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non- monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

An adjustment of 5,000 USD was authorized in the budget for carrying out activities related to COVID (“Support in the implementation of the Institute for Women and Children (IMC) emergency plan vis-à-vis COVID 19 was made”).

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications: Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the project has taken protective measures regarding the number of participants taking part of the awareness raising, training, consultations sessions with a maximum limited number of twenty-five participants for each sessions.
2. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (and include details in general sections of this report):

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.)

No particular adjustments to the project were made. The activities below are within the project, but are related to the caution of the pandemic COVID-19.

**PART V: 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* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome/****Outputs** | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****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** | **Indicator 1.1-** Percentage of Drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (TOC) related cases investigated, prosecuted, and adjudicated, in line with due process principles  | Two major drug cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated in 2019 | 75% of DTOC cases are investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, in line with due process principles   |  |  | Baselines studies delayed due to consultancy pending hiring process.The work is expected to start at the beginning of next year 2022. |
| **Indicator 1.2-** Perception of beneficiary groups from the national counterpart, trained and\or mentored under the project, which report increased capacity to prevent and investigate drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (TOC). | To be collected(TBC | 75% of beneficiary groups from the national counterpart, trained and\or mentored under the project, report increased capacity to prevent and investigate DTOC  |  |  | Baselines studies delayed due to consultancy pending hiring process The work is expected to start at the beginning of next year 2022. |
| **Output 1.1****National security agencies and justice sectors improve their strategic and operational coordination capacity to prevent, investigate and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.** | **Indicator 1.1.1** A National Plan to fight DTOC is developed, endorsed and at least partially implemented with UNODC assistance  | Absence of an up-to-date integrated and inclusive National Plan to fight DTOC  | A National Plan is developed with all the national stakeholders including CSO, endorsed by the national authorities and at least partially implemented  |  | The ‘Integrated National Plan to Combat Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Risk Reduction’ was finalized and its broad lines officially presented in December 2019 and formally adopted by the Council of Ministers on 18 February 2020, as well as under the current Government. | **-**  |
| **Indicator 1.1.2** One National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking finalized and at least partially implemented  | National Emergency Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking adopted on 11 June 2020 | Full-fledged National Strategic Plan to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking drafted |  | An international consultant has been recruited between July and August by IOM to assist the National Institute for Women and Children (IMC) with the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (2019-2021) to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking. | - |
| **Indicator 1.1.3** Number of cooperation mechanism and justice implemented or enhanced at national regional and international level  | At National level, two coordination platforms established-Superior Council for the Coordination of Policing and Internal Security (COSIPOL) and the Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) Management board – but no longer active since February 2020. At Regional level, existing platforms (AIRCOP, WACI, GIABA, ARINWA) which include Guinea-Bissau  | - 2 mechanisms are enhanced 1 at national level and 1 regional level- 2 coordination meetings among donors are held and facilitated by the UN to share information on their assistance to rule of law and national security institutions on CDTOC |  |  | At national level, already existing coordination mechanisms have not proven to be relevant/functional fora to address issues DT-TOC. Two other alternatives are considered: (1) enhancing Judicial Police-CENTIF coordination / cooperation (gradual approach toward that objective currently underway); (2) supporting the Ministry of Justice in reactivating a committee that had already been created for the development of Guinea-Bissau’s National Integrated Strategic Plan, which would from now on be mandated to act as a steering mechanism to drive the roll-out of that plan and advise the Minister of Justice accordingly. A follow-up mission by a consultant in charge of supporting that objective will take place later before the end of the year. |
| **Output 1.1****National security agencies and justice sectors improve their strategic and operational coordination capacity to prevent, investigate and prosecute drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.** | **Indicator 1.1.4** Drug trafficking and organized crime-related legal framework is revised, as per needs identified in the National Strategic Plan, in line with relevant international conventions | A national multidisciplinary committee put in place to review the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and civil code . Actual revision/drafting process of drug control /TOC –related bills and regulations yet to be initiated | Draft legal framework updated available for consideration and eventual adoption by executive and legislative organs, subject to conducive political circumstances, to facilitate investigation and prosecution of DT/OC cases |  | Desk review of existing laws and regulations undertaken in August, followed in September by a mission to Bissau for a series of consultations with the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Police, CENTIF (Guinea-Bissau's Financial Intelligence Unit), and the General Prosecutor's Office, to nurture a legislative roadmap centred on TOC related provisions, and as a contribution toward a wider programme of legislative reforms currently being devised by the Ministry of Justice. | A broader legislative programme is currently being developed with the support of Bissau’s Faculty of Law (through a separate UNDP project). The contribution of the project consists in identifying any remaining gaps which could be filled with the support of the recent UNODC consultancy, in the form of a more hands-on roadmap not just pointing to legislative drafting needs, but also highlighting constraints/opportunities in relation to “*efectividade das leis (possíveis factores que dificultam a sua aplicação, recomendações*)”. |
| **Indicator 1.1.5:** Level of intelligence-sharing and investigative cooperation with neighboring countries | Data to be collected (TBC) | Increased levels of intelligence-sharing and investigative cooperation reported among the 3 countries(The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal) |  | Discussions are underway to support a mission to neighboring’s countries (Senegal and Gambia) within the coming weeks, when most timely for their investigations. | Hardly to quantify due to the sensitivity of the matter. Interactions take place, confidentially, within the framework of a trilateral Law Enforcement cooperation MoU between The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, developed a few years ago with the support of UNODC. More open instances of such intel-sharing/cooperation, in the form of missions by Bissau-Guinean counterparts to neighboring countries may occasionally be facilitated as well, but also when relevant/needed.  |
| **Output 1.2****The Security and justice sector institutions have improved capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking / transnational organized crime cases.** | **Indicator 1.2.1**Training curricula on DTOC are developed by LEAs | Absence of training curricula on DTOC for LEAs | Judicial police training curriculum on DTOC and related gaps/needs assessed are elaborated  |  |  | UNODC’s assessment is that this would require a standalone, full-fledged project. What could be more realistically accommodated in the context of this project is the initial assessment phase, whose findings could then inform the development of a standalone project. Discussions will be resumed with relevant national counterparts during the first quarter of 2022. |
| **Indicator 1.2.2** Perception of local authorities on service delivery to the population due to decentralization of Judicial Police work through the creation of outposts in strategic areas | Data to be collected (TBC) | Local authorities report increased levels of service delivery after one additional Judicial Police outpost created between the towns of Gabu and Bafata |  | Training organized by the Judicial Police allow to an internal reorganization of the services to better combat corruption. Thus, several cases related to corruption was investigated during this year and this coincide with the use of equipment provided by the project to the JP to enhance their investigation capacities.UNDP is collaborating with the Portuguese Embassy to organize a training of the Public Order police (POP) by providing technical material: handbook registers that should be used in the police station withing the country | Baselines studies delayed due to consultancy pending hiring process |
| **Output 1.2****The Security and justice sector institutions have improved capacity to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate drug trafficking / transnational organized crime cases.** | **Indicator 1.2.3** Number of National Model police stations | 2There are only two model police stations within the country (in Bairro Militar in Bissau and in Buba in Quinara region). | 3One additional model police station is created (Gabu) |  | UNDP has contracted a team of consultants (1 international and 1 national consultant) in October 2021 to provide technical assistance for the development of a strategy of Community Security/Proximity Police (SCPP) at sub-national level in Gabu with a focus on drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (DTOC) implications and in close collaboration with civil society. The consultants will facilitate trainings to the different parts for definition of roles of the SCPP strategy. The work is already ongoing, the senior management of the Police Public Order (POP) is appointing a focal point to follow this issue. | With delays caused mainly by the pandemic COVID 19 (emergency state during the first semester), the planned construction, and improvements (the reinforcement of security in detention facility and the installation of Judiciary police in Bafatá, the installation of the third model police station in Gabu, the refurbishment of four border control services) are expected to start by the end of the year as the process is ongoing and two companies already selected. |
| **Indicator 1.2.4** Number of border posts refurbished and equipped | 4There are only four refurbished border posts (Djegue, Pirada, Buruntuma and Cuntabane) | 8Four additional border posts (Cambadju, Cacine, Suzana and Dungal) are refurbished and equipped |  |
| **Indicator 1.2.5**-Number of police officers trained on DTOC, as well on visitors profiling and forged documents/stolen vehicles and illicit goods detection |  |  |  | - 40 law enforcement (inspectors and agents including 7 women ) trained by Public Ministry and Judiciary Police specialists in May 2021 to combat money laundering, transnational crime and corruption.- 80 Police officers (including 6 women) from Police Public Order and National Guard trained during two weeks in November 2021 through the technical Portuguese cooperation  |  |
| **Output 1.3****Democratic governance and civilian oversight over the security practices and institutions responsible to combat DTOC is enhanced.** | **Indicator 1.3.1**Number of mapping of civil society organizations and key actors engaged in DTOC | 0 | 1 |  | Twenty four (24) National NGOs and local associations have been recensed and the National ONG ENDA Sante will produce the survey report by the end of the year. |  |
| **Output 1.3****Democratic governance and civilian oversight over the security practices and institutions responsible to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime is enhanced.** | **Indicator 1.3.2**Number of community surveillance commitees on DTOC in different regions | 0 | 2 |  | A pilot community surveillance committee has been created in Bissau in February 2021 aiming to provide a national dimension of fifteen Members of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working with DTOC (CNJ, OGDT, Desafio Jovem, WANEP, RENAJ, MNSCPDD, ESSOR, LGDH, Céu e Terras, FADPD, ACOBES, CONAEGUIB, AMTSAP, NADEL e ENDA). This committee play a role of community observatory against drug trafficking and organized crime.A team of consultants (1 international and 1 national consultant) was recruited in October 2021 to provide technical assistance for the development of a strategy of Community Security/Proximity Police (SCPP) at sub-national level in Gabu- the selected place by the National Internal Security Authorities, with a focus on drug trafficking and transnational organized crime (DTOC) implications and in close collaboration with civil society, communities and law enforcement agents. Enhancing community security and social cohesion through a Police Proximity model approach is key for a safer environment based on participation, inclusion and dialogue. The work is ongoing through several consultations on line with the partners and authorities and it is expected to terminate at the beginning of next year. (Activity 1.3.2) |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.3**Number of reports on CDTOC produced by CSOs | 0 | 1 |  | The ‘ Bissau community surveillance committee’ is in charge of production and dissemination of 1 report on CDTOC which is expected by the end of the year |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.4**Number of Djumbais with community on the impact of DTOC in the society , including women and youth , in different regions | 0 | 5 |  | The "Sol Mansi" project funded by the Project and Global Initiative, and executed by the NGO ENDA delivered five community dialogues' workshops with 90 influential and opinion leaders in all the 8 regions of the country, on combating money laundering and on risk reduction policies in minimizing damage related to drug trafficking and consumption. |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.5**Number of structured parliamentary debates, enhancing awareness and capacity of Parliamentarians in their deliberations of drug trafficking/ organized crime issues | 0No structured Parliamentary debates | 1At least one session in Parliament with an agenda item on DT/OC |  | Building upon the outcome of a “National Dialogue” organized in November 2018 with the support of UNIOGBIS and UNODC, UNDP and UNODC are currently liaising with national State and Civil Society counterparts to convening a “National Dialogue II” on Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime during the first semester 2022. |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.6**A national communication campaign on the consequences of drug trafficking in the society is organized in consultation with civilsocietyorganizations, in particular youth and wonmen groups | 0 | 1 Advocacy Strategy on CDTOC.-The communities are aware of the real risk/menace of drug trafficking on the social cohesion-At least one CSOs forum convened by end of the project cycle |  | Close to 2300 radio spots (messages on Money Laundering (BC) andRisk reduction and harm minimization (RdRMD) linked to drug consumption and trafficking) on national coverage and community radio and 1 radio debate with specialists have been realized during the period March-November 2021 in Canhungo (north west), Gabu (east) and Buba and Bijagos Islands (south)  |  |
| **Output 1.3****Democratic governance and civilian oversight over the security practices and institutions responsible to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime is enhanced.** | **Indicator 1.3.7**Number of early warning system based on existing vigilance committees and CSOs networks in the regions for early detection and prevention of possible cases human trafficking | 0 | 1 |  | In beginning of november 2021, the project assisted the installation of 3 early warning system in three regions, 1 in Bafata (25 participants including 11 women) 1 in Gabu (25 participants including 13 women and 1 in the South (Quinara and Tombali) located in Buba (25 participants including 11 women, trained by the National Institute for Women and Children -IMC (lead), the National Guard (GN), the Access Justice Centre (CAJ) and the Regional Health Directorate (DRS) |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.8**Number of Djumbais participants disaggregated by sex, age and region | 0 | 20 participants per Djumbai |  | Following the work with the Associação dos Mestres Corânicos, 8 awareness raising activities were also carried out on October 2021 in the communities at the Koranic schools in Bissau where 259 people were sensitized in focus groups, in 8 communities (2 in Gabú-52 people, 2 in Bafatá-69 people, 2 in Quinara-50 people and 2 in Tombali-86) divided into 85 community with religious leaders, 79 (31%) women and 95 young people. |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.9**Perception of CSOs on their capacity to influence public policies on DTOC and their freedom to engage on DTOC issues | To be collected (TBC) | CSOs surveyed under the project report increased capacity levels to influence and engage on DTOC issues |  |  | Baselines studies delayed due to consultancy pending hiring process |