



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL ANNUAL
DATE OF REPORT: 13/11/2019

Project Title: Supporting Political and Institutional stabilization of the Justice sector for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau	
Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway: 00108261	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP; UNICEF.</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; Public Prosecution Service; Supreme Judicial Council; Ministry of Interior; National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices to Women and Child; Women and Child Institute; Religious Associations; Associations of Traditional Leaders; Voz di Paz/ Interpeace; Etc.</p>	
<p>Project commencement date¹: 01/01/2018 Project duration in months:² 28 months</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 836.740,00 UNICEF : \$ 570.160, 00 : \$: \$ Total: 1.406.900 USD</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's</i></p>	

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

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

approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account

How many tranches have been received so far: 1

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Cátia Rodrigues

Project report approved by: Oumar Diallo

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Report reviewed and comments and edits integrated in this version.

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *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: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit): During 2019, the project implementation has progressed, despite the political and institutional instability, including the two elections. The Ministry of Justice has centered major interventions in improving knowledge and skills of formal and traditional justice actors, NGOs, CBOs, social service workforce, youth movements and religious organizations on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms and Restorative Justice (RJ) practices, which are still considered new concepts in Guinea-Bissau. The work of judicial services to refer and address women and child cases were strengthened in 3 regions, where working conditions of social assistants were improved, for better referral and data gathering on cases involving children. Awareness raising on human rights and ADR among traditional rulers continued, covering mainly 5 regions and involving formal justice actors in interaction initiatives with the communities (Quinara and Bafata regions). The Child Protection (CP) Code revisions has progressed and part I to III finalized. In overall, almost all activities under Output 1 and 2 have been finalized. Mostly only activities under Output 3 still need to be implemented. The project has now entered its last stage. Since the previous report the following key activities have been implemented: the RJ trainings; the ADR trainings; the ADR/RJ draft-law; the second international conference on RJ and ADR and awareness raising of traditional and formal justice system actors.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**
on track.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

This project is innovative and unprecedented as it aims to get all national justice actors to reflect and adopt a model of Justice reform from a peacebuilding lens not just from a developmental perspective. ADR mechanisms and RJ values and practices can help overcome the inefficiencies of the justice sector and ensure access to and delivery of a more diversified set of justice services to the population. These approaches also offer a more humanistic approach to justice reform instead of the punitive model that prevails in the formal justice system in Guinea-Bissau, one that is far more promising for sustainable peace.

In addition, despite constraints and inefficiencies in the formal and traditional justice systems, both are used by the Bissau-Guinean population, and co-exist. Nevertheless, there is neither a functional mechanism of cooperation. This project envisages a legal framework that recognize both forms of justice and enables better collaboration between the two systems. These frameworks will build on experiences gathered through South-South cooperation and innovations in justice reform from the global south.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): The project is helping sensitize different sets of national actors on ADR mechanisms and RJ values and practices – making the context more amenable to the institutionalization of ADR/RJ within the formal and informal Justice Sectors in Guinea-Bissau. The training in circle process provided to traditional leaders has a strong transformational potential for enabling more inclusive decision-making at the local level. ADR with a RJ lens is more and more understood for their potential to reduce impunity and improving access to a more diversified set of justice services that recognizes that not all issues require adjudication by a judge and can be solved more effectively and efficiently by the parties themselves with the help a trained impartial facilitator. The training provided in Mediation, Conciliation and Circle Process are strengthening the professional delivery of ADR services through the CAJ (Legal Aid Centres). Through an agreement with the National Bar Association these Centres are able to provide legal aid to the most poor and vulnerable thus advancing the prospects for institutionalizing a Public Defensorship. The ADR/RJ Draft-Law was finalized and the CP Code, an important element to strengthen the child protection system, has progressed during the reported period; 22 institutions working on Child Protection, have approved the draft Code, in two technical seminars. The project has garnered the active participation of youth, traditional and religious leaders.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project has made real human impact as it allows the Bissau-Guineans to reflect about the kind of justice that is more likely to bring peace to the country and provide additional avenues to pursue justice beyond the punitive model. Most judicial actors had limited knowledge of these concepts and mechanisms - different conceptualizations of justice -, which can truly improve their work and significantly impact society as a whole in a positive manner. The project has been sensitizing top traditional authorities and magistrates to updated models of justice reforms that are more appropriate to the national context. Also, the public is now more aware of the importance of engaging women in justice processes for social peace and progress; and of the impact of nefarious practices affecting women and girls, and how it violates international human rights conventions, which have been inclusively ratified by Guinea-Bissau.

The project approach to improve knowledge and capacity of traditional authorities to address cases of violence against children and to improve collaboration with the justice sector have impacted the work at community level to prevent violence and to promote and improve alternative conflict resolutions mechanisms that respect child and woman's rights. More than 65,000 people, from 110 communities in six regions (out of 9) continue implementing open dialogues on violence prevention and alternative mechanisms to solve conflicts, by promoting positive social norms and beh

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

The project envisions the introduction of a new concept of justice in a traditionally conservative environment. As expected, it has met with resistance amongst key actors, mostly from formal system. However, the training provided to the traditional leaders over the past months have definitely helped shift the position of these important stakeholders. The most influential traditional leaders, like the “Regulos” of Gabu and Cacheu, are champions of the concept and eager to expand the practice in their respective regions.

ADR and RJ now enjoy the support of one key magistrate on the Supreme Court who is also a member of the Organizing Commission for the National Conference who was supported to advance the understanding of this influential figure. Those involved in the Magistrate’s School are also on board with the new concepts and eager to offer training on the topic to new magistrates in training. As the faculty and students are eager to include RJ in the school curriculum, many actions (including sensitization) are being taken for modification of the curricula by introduction of RJ concept.

The project orchestrated several meetings and discussions between key actors in order to effectively open way for the implementation of activities and ensure their success. The project benefited from visits by four highly influential Judges from Brazil, including members of the National Justice Council of Brazil, that have sensitized justice leaders on the benefits of ADR/RJ.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: The population benefits from enhanced access to justice through strengthened Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems within informal and formal justice systems, and a strengthened interface between both systems, in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

The project was launched in January 2018 in a context of political and institutional instability that characterized Guinea-Bissau's past year. A new government was only sworn-in at the

end of April 2018 and was meant to exercise functions until the following legislative elections, planned for 18th November 2018. However, due to several factors, elections ended up being postponed – from 18th November 2018 to 10th March 2019. Apart from these conjunctural factors, another important aspect that has imposed delays in the project implementation relates to the difficulties in mobilizing Portuguese speaking experts on ADR and RJ from relevant countries partners, through the South-South cooperation to conduct key activities due to the political instability in the country. For this reason, in the midterm, the project had to change its strategy in terms of methodology and approach, thus launching consultancies to provide the trainings: one on ADR and the other one on RJ.

Having overcome these challenges, all activities are now under implementation. The project is on full-speed and most activities are already completed (A1.1.1, A1.1.2, A1.1.4, A1.1.5, A1.1.6, A1.2.2, A1.2.3), while others are under the last stages of implementation A1.1.3, A2.1.1 and A1.2.4. Experts to implement activities programmed under Output 3 have already been selected and contracted. The first team will start working on the Traditional Justice Framework (A1.3.2) December homebased and will conduct field work in January. The experts selected to design the cooperation mechanism between the traditional and formal justice sector (A1.3.1) have been selected, contracts are finalized and they will be starting the consultancy in January. Consultants selected to draft the Capacity Building Plan of Traditional Justice Actors have been contracted and will be swiftly mobilized and deployed. An international consultant has also been selected to provide mid-level training on mediation and conciliation techniques to traditional and formal justice system actors and develop a training manual. This consultancy will take place from January until March and will integrate aspects of the Mediation draft law - part of the exit strategy.

PBF project intervention has contributed to social norms and behavior change affecting women, children and girls' rights, by continuing partnerships to ensure that communities and families prevent all forms of violence and abuse against children, in particular girls. The success of these interventions was reinforced with the participation of community leaders and influential community members: 135 community child protection committees in 5 regions and 10 regional dialogue safe spaces (ERD), involving 100 respected men and women (ten per region). The ERDs have resolved 170 cases of conflicts, including cases involving children and women, with the participation of community authorities and justice sector.

Outcome 2:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p>National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has been on the frontline of the project implementation with the support of UNDP and UNICEF. It has been involved in meetings and planification and its suggestions have been mainstreamed in the activities. Its has also provided inputs to the published ToRs and selection of beneficiaries. Its staff played a key role in the planification and implementation of the activities. Moreover, the project was validated by the Justice and Human Rights Working Group and its implementation is often discussed during this meetings. The project is consistent with the government's Justice Reform Plan and has proved essential to implementation and success of the reform.</p>
<p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been developed and the implementation has been monitored and planned monthly. The Justice Working Group, which is the mechanism used by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to monitor the implementation of projects contributing to Justice Reform, is also an important project monitoring mechanism as it meets regularly and discusses issues in an inclusive and participatory manner. Also, through the joint meetings between UNDP and UNICEF both agencies have been planning and closely following-up the implementation of activities. Project IPs, such has NGO Interpeace, social assistants from the justice sector (working in the regional courts), judiciary police and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices, have improved their monitoring frameworks and are submitting in a regular basis data and information on cases of violence - both on referred and managed cases.</p>
<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Evaluation TOR were developed and are under review; the project will end in April and evaluation will be launched in February and take place after all activities have been fully implemented</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The RJ and ADR concepts are still new for many donors. Besides it will take time to show the kind of results which will garner the attention of donors. However, it is already visible the transformative effects the project is having on the ground. Once fully understood and grasped, ADR and RJ will bring actors together with the aims of taking justice further to ensure social peace and security in Guinea-Bissau. At the end of the project the condition will be created to captivate other donors to continue support for ADR and RJ as it impact in the country is evident -</p>

	<p>specially given the weak presence of justice formal institutions out of the capital. In the meantime, as previously mentioned, the Gabu Restorative Cities project proposal could be financed by the EU RJ Forum for Gabu.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>ADR mechanisms and RJ practices have been recognized as valuable approaches to justice. An indicator for this relates to the fact that after 7 years of UNDP subsidizing the legal aid officer's salaries, the Government - despite its well-known financial difficulties - has finally took it on. Also high-level discussions are taking place to review the status of GICJU/ CAJ and the possibility of transforming it into a Public Defensorship. This is a very important catalytic effect that before this project was unthinkable. Moreover the project is highlighting the importance of traditional justice actors in the country and how much these still matter for peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau. Also, there is movement afoot to develop an RJ group within the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the Brazilian National Justice Council, due to the visit of top magistrates from this body to GB in October . The 2nd RJ Conference for Portuguese Speaking Countries led by the CNJ is being prepared and the GB participation is expected during this important meeting. The EU RJ Forum has expressed interest in supporting the growth of RJ in GB and for the strengthening of an African Region RJ Forum. There is discussion on a RJ project for Gabu city. Because the project trained youth leaders from the PBF supported Rural Youth project, RJ Circle Process is being applied in the interventions of some of the 13 Small Grants projects.</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The sustainability of the project rests in the appropriation of a more nuanced understanding of justice by judicial actors. The project will leave behind legal frameworks and mechanisms that will help ensuring women and children's protection and enable the institutionalization of ADR mechanisms and RJ practices that will allow for a more responsive judicial system. The project will legitimize the role of traditional justice providers, ensuring that conflicts are addressed at the lowest level and are not elevated unnecessarily to the formal justice system. Thus it will reduce congestion of the formal justice system and empower communities. This will enhance social cohesion.</p>
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Cooperation and communication between actors from the traditional and formal justice systems is highly challenging. There is mistrust and rivalry between them, and both sides tend to discredit one another instead of assuming that both have bottlenecks and shortcomings, thus needing to be further developed and contextualized to offer proper solutions to the population's needs. In this sense, the project has been investing primarily in the</p>

	<p>promotion of communication and dialogue between both sides, stimulating and securing trust before proceeding to the implementation of core activities. By providing trainings for both, first separately and afterwards bringing them together, a fertile ground for honest dialogue and understanding was created.</p> <p>There is also difficulty in mobilizing traditional leaders and authorities that speak other than local languages. This has been difficultating the mobilization of expertise for the trainings. In order to mitigate this constraint, the project has been involving national consultants in activities - to, among other tasks, facilitate translation from portuguese to Bissau-Guinean creole -, and has been relying on existing contacts to move forward.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Gender considerations, especially in terms of women's participation and, whenever possible, disclosure of specific subjects that directly impact women and girls are always mainstreamed in project actions and activities. While preparing the workshops/conferences/trainings, special emphasis is given to the importance of having women participating and presenting their work, thoughts and suggestions - contributing to enriching the debates. Moreover, several presentations given throughout the project had a particular focus on the importance of fostering gender equality and respect for women and girls in order to consolidate peace and security and ensure inclusive development in the country. Also, the analyses conducted by NGOs Interpeace and Voz di Paz, in three country regions, to assess how traditional justice addresses violence against children and women has provided important evidence showing that an important work needs to be done among traditional rulers to ensure that human rights are mainstreaming in their approaches to solve community issues involving children and women.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>After 18 months working with UNDP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the project implementation, the UNV Project Officer has recently left the post and Guinea-Bissau. Action is being taken for her replacement as soon as possible in order to ensure proper implementation and project closure in accordance with the schedule agreed with PBF under the project extension.</p>

1.3 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)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 The population benefits from enhanced access to justice through strengthened alternative dispute resolution systems within informal and formal justice systems, and a strengthened interface.	Indicator 1.1 Access to and quality of justice of traditional monitored	no survey	1 survey	0	Planned for 2020 in partnership with the PBF funded project (Placing Gender at the Centre of Justice Reform in Guinea-Bissau). The current project did a joint review on the possibility of alien both project outputs and activities.	N/A
	Indicator 1.2 Quality and frequency of communication between formal and informal justice providers improved	no formal communication mechanism	1 formal communication mechanism	0	Planned for 2020 through the consultancy under A.3.2	N/A
	Indicator 1.3					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
between both systems, in line with international standards of administrative justice and human rights						
Output 1.1 ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system	Indicator 1.1.1 Awareness meetings/forums held, and number and type of stakeholders reached	4 types of stakeholders	8 types of stakeholders	over 8 types of stakeholders	Took place according to the initial implementation calendar and envisaged over 8 types of stakeholders. 3 main events were held in this specific activity: first international conference on RJ; second international conference on RJ and ADR; and workshop for the creation of the public defensor/ INDEP.	N/A
legitimized with particular attention to Women and Child Rights	Indicator 1.1.2 Law for the Formal Justice Sector drafted	No	Yes	1	Activity has already taken place and the Draft-law for Mediation already exists should be approved by the government right after the political impasse.	N/A
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1	No	Yes	0	Final script already submitted and	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Key Stakeholders in traditional justice sector have increased capacity to engage in ADR and RJ in compliance with Women and Children's Rights	Dispute Resolution decisions around child issues mapped				approved after initial improvements. It is now pending printing for future presentation and dissemination amongst stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Awareness meetings/forums held, and number of stakeholders reached	4 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, prosecutors)	8 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, prosecutors)	over 8 types of stakeholders from 6 regions (Cacheu, Gabu, Tombali, SAB, Oio and Quinara)	UNICEF together with partners have worked at the community level to promote child and women's rights and ensure that dispute resolutions comply with child's rights. Interpeace and VDP also worked to increase respect for human rights, specially women and child's rights, on meditions at local level.	N/A
Output 1.3 The collaboration /complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective	Indicator 1.3.1 Functional mechanism of cooperation between formal and informal justice actors existing	No	Yes	0	Planned for January 2020. Consultants have already been selected and are awaiting for deployment in the field.	N/A
	Indicator 1.3.2 Law on	No	Yes	0	Planned for December 2019. Consultants have already been selected and are	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Collaboration/complementarity between Traditional and Formal Legal System drafted				awaiting for deployment in the field. .	
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2	Indicator 2.1					
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
	Indicator 2.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *delayed*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: To date, only 1 budget tranche has been received. The next disbursement request will be submitted in December.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: The overall expenditure level of UNDP is 498,563.43 USD out of a total of 585,718.00 USD; while UNICEF's is 329,588.04 USD from a total of 399,112.00 USD.

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Conjunctural factors, namely the political instability that has engulfed the country in the past years, together with the fact that ADR mechanisms and RJ practices are highly innovative and challenging concepts for the Bissau-Guinean context, have imposed delays in the overall project implementation. It requires time to properly discuss it with local actors, so that they can understand their roles in these processes and how it fits into the local context and contributes to its progress.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: The project planned to allocate 272,582.50 USD (44.2% of total amount for output 1.1 and 43.8% of total amount for output 1.2), out of a total of 657,700 USD (output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3), for gender equality and empowerment. To date, the project has been able to allocate a total of 224,225.88 USD for direct actions focused on GEWE, 82% of the total amount budgeted.

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNDP	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNICEF	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting); UNDP	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting); UNICEF	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: The population benefits from enhanced access to justice through strengthened alternative dispute resolution systems within informal and formal justice systems, and a strengthened interface between both systems, in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights.						
Output 1.1:	ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system legitimized with the particular attention to Women and Child Rights	\$ 237,500.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 155,743.04	\$ 129,074.71	
Activity 1.1.1:	Build Awareness/Advocacy of Key Stakeholders of RJ, ADR and Women's/ Children's Rights	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 16,820.80	\$ 8,338.41	UNICEF: Agreed amount was \$10,000, as per revised budget submitted with the non-cost extension
Activity 1.1.1.2:	International Workshop to provide input to ADR/RJ law	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 71,821.00	\$ 9,620.00	UNICEF: Agreed amount was \$15,000, as per revised budget submitted with the non-cost extension
Activity 1.1.2:	Develop ADR/RJ draft Law for the Formal Justice Sector with TA	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ 32,717.00	\$ -	
Activity 1.1.3:	Develop Child Protection Law with RJ lens with Technical Assistance and Collaborative Process	\$ -	\$ 42,000.00	\$ -	\$ 65,949.27	UNICEF: Agreed amount was \$72,000, as per revised budget submitted with the non-cost extension.
Activity 1.1.4:	Enhance public awareness through development of media products and coverage of project events	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 9,433.74	\$ 19,700.00	
Activity 1.1.5:	Strengthen the capacity of key actors in the formal justice sector in the implementation ADR mechanisms for conflict resolution and restorative justice, including child and women protection.	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 24,950.50	\$ 25,467.03	

Output 1.2:	Key Stakeholders in traditional justice sector have increased capacity to engage in ADR and restorative justice in compliance with Women and Children's Rights	\$	84,400.00	\$	142,600.00	\$	116,373.32	\$	118,360.00
Activity 1.2.1:	Map of Dispute Resolution decisions around child issues	\$	29,400.00	\$	25,600.00	\$	18,863.72	\$	19,800.45
Activity 1.2.2:	Awareness / advocacy of key stakeholders in traditional justice in PL, ADR and women's and children's rights.	\$	30,000.00	\$	30,000.00	\$	37,210.00	\$	12,040.76
Activity 1.2.3:	Strengthen awareness and engagement of traditional structures, NGOs and CBOs on ADR and RJ mechanisms including on the rights of women and children.	\$	10,000.00	\$	40,200.00	\$	45,443.60	\$	41,250.77
Activity 1.2.4:	Monitoring of access and quality of traditional justice through CSOs and CBOs that implement programs that promote community dialogue to change behavior against social practices and norms detrimental to the health and well-being of children and women (60 communities of 5 regions)	\$	15,000.00	\$	45,000.00	\$	14,856.00	\$	45,268.02
Output 1.3:	The collaboration/ complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective	\$	68,000.00	\$	12,000.00	\$	82,194.26	\$	-
Activity 1.3.1:	Creation of functional mechanism of cooperation between formal and informal justice actors	\$	38,000.00	\$	12,000.00	\$	54,836.76	\$	UNDP: \$30,000 - 1 international expert selected and will start working in December
Activity 1.3.2:	Develop legal framework on traditional justice boundaries	\$	30,000.00	\$	-	\$	27,357.50	\$	UNDP: \$13,413.67 - 1 international expert
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:									
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		\$	84,000.00	\$	70,000.00	\$	101,378.99	\$	51,049.27
Project operational costs if not included in activities above		\$	52,500.00	\$	24,402.00	\$	19,919.90	\$	9,496.72
Project M&E budget		\$	21,000.00	\$	9,000.00	\$	960.21	\$	464.14
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		\$	547,400.00	\$	373,002.00	\$	476,569.72	\$	308,444.84
Indirect support costs (7%)		\$	38,318.00	\$	26,110.00	\$	27,038.63	\$	21,143.20
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		\$	585,718.00	\$	399,112.00	\$	503,608.35	\$	329,588.04

UNICEF: This amount includes mainly operational expenses of personal costs.

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient UNDP		Amount Recipient UNICEF		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL	Expenditure Level UNDP		Expenditure Level UNICEF		Total Expenses tranche 1	Total Expenses tranche 2	Budget Balance
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)				Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	84,000	36,000	70,000	30,000	154,000	66,000	220,000	101,459	51,049			152,508	0	67,492
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	87,500	37,500	10,500	4,500	98,000	42,000	140,000	7,632	0			7,632	0	132,368
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	76,300	32,700	17,500	7,500	93,800	40,200	134,000	10,287	34,751			45,038	0	88,962
4. Contractual services	89,600	38,400	45,500	19,500	135,100	57,900	193,000	217,816	21,650			239,466	0	-46,466
5. Travel	52,500	22,500	12,600	5,400	65,100	27,900	93,000	37,336	464			37,800	0	55,200
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	105,000	45,000	192,500	82,500	297,500	127,500	425,000	82,119	191,034			273,154	0	151,846
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	52,500	22,500	24,402	10,458	76,902	32,958	109,860	19,920	9,497			29,417	0	80,443
Sub-Total Project Costs	547,400	234,600	373,002	159,858	920,402	394,458	1,314,860	476,570	308,446	0	0	785,016	0	529,844
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	38,318	16,422	26,110	11,190	64,428	27,612	92,040	27,039	21,143			48,182	0	43,858
TOTAL	585,718	251,022	399,112	171,048	984,830	422,070	1,406,900	503,608	329,589	0	0	833,197	0	573,703