



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Project Title: Supporting political and institutional stabilization of the Justice sector for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNICEF UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact: UNDP: Mr. Gabriel Dava gabriel.dava@undp.org Tel: 00245 96 652 59 32/95 580 80 60 UNICEF Ms. Christine Jaulmes cjaulmes@unicef.org Tel: 00245 96 668 97 16</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of Justice; Ministério Publico Conselho superior de Magistratura Ministry of Interior National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices to Woman and Child. Woman and Child Institute Religious associations Associations of traditional leaders</p> <p>Project Location: Guinea-Bissau.</p>
<p>Project Description: The project aims at enhancing access to justice by populations, by enabling the institutionalization and strengthening of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms within the formal and informal justice systems, in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: US\$ 1 406 900 *Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNICEF: 399,112\$; UNDP:585,718 \$</p> <p>Conditional second tranche: UNICEF: 171,048\$; UNDP: 251,022\$</p> <p>Government contribution: Other:</p> <p>*The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO’s evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: June 2019 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 Months</p>

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

Gender Marker Score²: 2_ An estimate 60% of the budget is dedicated to gender equality and women empowerment

Project Outcomes:

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.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):

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

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.

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; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: *Revitalise 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)

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s)⁴	Representative of National Authorities
<p><i>Ms. Christine Jaulmes</i> Representative UNICEF <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Mr. David McLachlan-Karr</i> Resident Representative UNDP <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Mr. Rui Sanhá</i> Minister of Justice</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i> ASG Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> <i>Signature</i></p>	<p>SRSG</p> <p><i>Mr. Modibo Ibrahim Touré</i> SRSG, UNIOGBIS <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁴ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

The Constitution of Guinea-Bissau instituted the basics of democracy, notably the consecration of the people as the holder of sovereignty, the Rule of Law as an affirmation of the primacy of legality, the separation of powers, the respect for human rights, the participation of citizens, and a multi-party system.

Despite the Constitution, the country has been in a vicious cycle of political instability since its independence, which primarily stems from a series of intertwined causes, including lack of access to justice and impunity. The 2014 presidential and parliamentary elections marked the restoration of constitutional order following a coup d'état of April 2012, and a transition period. The democratically elected authorities embarked on a path of consolidating democracy, strengthening the rule of law and promoting economic recovery. Donors pledged more than one billion Euros at a donor roundtable in Brussels in March 2015 for the implementation of Guinea-Bissau's development vision "Terra Ranca" (2015 – 2020). A National Programme for modernization and Justice Sector reform was adopted (2015 – 2019). However since then due to institutional conflict particularly within the executive branch, the Country had immersed into a new political crisis with the dismissal of the Prime Minister and his Government by the President of the Republic on 12 August 2015, the subsequent naming of a new Prime Minister, and a Supreme Court determination that the President's decision to appoint new government had been unconstitutional. Since then the Parliament has not been functioning and therefore none of the successive governments have been able to get approved their program. The administration is functioning with no approved budget since 2015. There have been several mediation including by the international community in order to restore the normal functioning of the institutions but so far with no success. Now the country is heading to the 2018 legislative elections and it is foreseen that may be an opportunity to overcome the current situation.

On the other side regarding the people, despite the consecration of fundamental political, civil, economic and social rights by the Constitution, laws are barely implemented nor enforced, resulting in limited and inequitable access for the people to quality justice services and an overall decline in confidence in the modern state system of justice.

The lack of justice is rooted in Guinea-Bissau's history. During the single-party regime, the judiciary was prevented from being independent and the revolutionary ideology of that time politicized the administration of justice. Despite formal recognition of the independence of the courts and the judiciary by the constitution (Articles 59, 119, 123) the influence of military practices and culture lingers. Furthermore, legal literacy among the general population is very low, so people have little awareness neither of their rights nor of how to assert to ascertain those rights through the legal system.

On the other hand, the country's financial situation is fragile, and the State is unable to provide most of goods and services that the population needs— including justice. Law enforcement agencies, for example, are understaffed and under-resourced in infrastructure, training and equipment. Furthermore, the country is plagued by dysfunctional political governance, disruptive civil-military relations, weak state institutions and eroded public administration hampering the country's development. Transnational organized crime, notably drug trafficking, adds to the current instability.

This results in the population failing to develop trust in State justice institutions as these bodies and their leaders are perceived as being ineffective and biased toward the interests of the powerful, rather than responsive to citizens. Severe crimes go unpunished because the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts committed by people in positions of power is nearly impossible. This "culture of impunity" hinders the defense or assertion of legal rights through the formal justice system.

The State is unable to fulfil its mission to guarantee justice and security throughout the territory, particularly in rural areas and especially for women and youth. Since the independence, there has been

a coexistence of both the formal justice based on the official law inherited from the colonizers and forms of traditional justice based on customary law that was recognized during the colonial period. The so-called Formal Justice System is costly, slow, poorly managed, still widely discredited by the public, being viewed by many as manipulated and corrupt, serving only the needs of the powerful.

Access to justice for the population, an essential prerequisite for human rights, remains an important challenge particularly in rural areas and for women and youth. Thus, the population has little trust in state institutions, perceived as being ineffective and biased to serve the interests of the mighty. The system is rendered inefficient in part by its inability to dedicate proper resources to case management, further impeding the delivery of justice for cases around severe crimes, as well as minor issues.

As a result and also for historical and cultural reasons, a large part of the population uses alternative modes of conflict resolution. Most conflicts are settled by local institutions of conflict resolution, including the family, the head of district, the village chief and / or the tribal chief. Especially in the rural areas, traditional systems of customary law and practices are present in communities. In fact, traditional norms, rather than state law, are applied in the majority of cases and is often the only functioning justice to which people have access and rely on in many localities.

For this reason, the customary systems are crucial for justice delivery in the country, but they often issue decisions that are in violation of regional and international human rights norms and are discriminatory against women and children. For example, outcomes decided by locally recognized justice providers can include corporal punishments, forced marriage and genital mutilation. Practices differ from region to region and according to ethnic and/or religious groups.

Within this context, Justice for Children (J4C) and protection of vulnerable groups is still a challenge in Guinea-Bissau in both in the formal and traditional justice settings. The country has made limited progress in Justice for Children which calls for improving the child protection system. Major steps taken to strengthen the legal framework for child protection in Guinea-Bissau include the adoption, in July 2011, of legislation criminalizing FGM/C and trafficking of human beings and more recently (2014) legislation against domestic violence. However, these laws are poorly enforced and not sufficient to guarantee children and families access to protection through the justice system. The country's efforts to fully align legal and policy measures with international instruments supporting Juvenile Justice, such as the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency – Riyadh Guidelines (1990), the UN Minimum Standard Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice – Beijing Rules (1985) and the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990), are far from being a reality.

Aware of its limitation and of the need to preserve social peace, the Government has embarked in a justice reform process. The Ministry of Justice, with UNDP support, has created the Access to Justice Centres, which are playing a major role in processing cases, by providing legal advices and conflict mediation. The move reflects the urgent need to improve the formal legal system; mainly to bring it closer to the population (nationwide) in order to reduce violence (vigilantism, private vendettas) and to elevate the legal awareness of the population. On the other hand in order to strengthen the rule of law in strategic ways that can reduce the destructive impact of these challenges in Guinea Bissau, the national authorities have drawn up a National Program for the Reform of Justice (2015-2019), focusing on a strategy aimed at the in-depth transformation of the justice sector. Among other things, this program provides for the strengthening and legal recognition of alternative dispute resolution measures in order to facilitate people's access to justice. Thus, this project will contribute to the implementation of the Program for the Reform of Justice (2015-2019), as well as UNDP's CPD (2016-2020) which aims to support the government's efforts to strengthen the Rule of Law and participatory democracy in order to stabilize Guinea-Bissau.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Outcome area From 2015 -2017 PPP	Source of funding (Government / development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Outcome 2: Independent and impartial justice system increases citizens' confidence in the State commitment to the Rule of Law	PBF	Improve the delivery of justice services to strengthen the Rule of Law.	On-going with a No-Cost Extension until Nov. 2018	687,850 USD	There is complementarity between the two initiatives but one project focuses exclusively on Gabu. This project will work more at the national level. Since one of the implementing agencies is responsible for both projects, efforts will be made to ensure complementary and synergy and avoid duplication of efforts There is a big gap in that the CAK project has nothing to ensure the agreements reached through mediation are recognized by the courts.
Joint Programme in Support of the Police the Justice and Corrections (JPPJC),	UNDP, AfDB				This project helps implement the United Nations Joint Programme to be implemented by the UN agencies and UNIOGBIS.
Outcome are 4 "Increased access for women and youth to political participation and economic opportunities".	PBF	Promote Access to Protection and Civic Participation through Civil Registration.	On-going with a No-Cost extension until Dec. 2018	1,000,000 USD	There is complementarity between the current PBF and this new project. Civil registration project is contributing to increase access of vulnerable populations to civic participation, including access to all forms of justice and social services.
UNICEF (2016-2020 programme) A national child protection policy is in place and legislative framework to protect children from violence, abuse and neglect strengthened through the adoption of a national child protection Code.	<i>UNICEF Regular Resources</i>	Harmonization of Juvenile Justice national legislation	On-going (until 2020)	130,000 USD	This project has a major financial gap in the current process of ensuring the review and adoption of new legislation on Justice for Children (with a focus on juvenile justice), in line with UN guidelines, standards and rules for the administration of Juvenile Justice. The current project will strongly advocate to accelerate the Agenda on Justice for Children in the country).

c) Rationale for this IRF:

In order to overcome the shortcomings of the formal justice system, a large part of the population is instead resorting to the traditional fora of justice based on reconciliation and mediation. In this sense, it becomes critical to make available to the population effective alternatives disputes resolution means and mechanisms, including those used by traditional systems, while advancing and improving the responsiveness to rights guarantees and equity to all citizens, by promoting greater respect and adherence to human rights and gender equality by judges operating either in formal or in traditional justice settings.

Actually there is no legal framework within the formal judicial sector for the mediation, conciliation, or any other form of dispute resolution beyond court adjudication. There is currently no legal basis for homologation by the Courts of the agreements reached by traditional justice. On the other hand it is unclear how the customary and formal systems should interface, and how jurisdictions boundaries should be defined between the two systems. This causes problems for the legal security of the population, as there is no coherence and low predictability of how cases will be handled.

There is a need to, at once, enable overall system efficiency as well as delivery of services to make sure that reformed system effectiveness will also make impact more broadly when it comes to efficacy, equal rights enjoyment, and equitable access to judicial services for the population. This project will support this critical issues by supporting both formal and informal systems, in order make sure that: a) justice system representatives are sensitized to the importance of diversifying justice delivery through alternative, connected means, primarily through the use of CAJ and mediated agreements, as well as recognizing the usefulness of RJ paradigm in contributing to that goal; b) the informal justice systems is strengthened, by promoting the awareness of RJ paradigm as well as critical rights protection for informal justice providers who play a critical role in preserving the sustainability of justice in the country more broadly, by raising awareness amongst traditional leaders, while also supporting and the interface between them, by pursuing advocacy work for the *homologation* process, c) there is clear delimitation of the scope of traditional justice and also a collaborative system between formal and traditional justice legally institutionalized. Setting out an advocacy effort to do this, requires sensitization, but also dialogue between formal and informal justice actors in order to increase awareness and foster the formulation of how the system would work.

The project will allow for testing of innovative approaches to local problems and improve access to justice of citizens in general and the most vulnerable in particular. Lessons gathered will generate evidence to inform decision makers and enhance public understanding of the work and modernization of the justice and law enforcement institutions and peoples access to their services.

In this sense in order to be sustainable the project will be largely based on collaboration between the actors of the formal and traditional judicial system. It will consist in definition and implementation of collaborative mechanisms that subsequently will be multiplied. These mechanisms will not require necessarily a legal formalization and will facilitate the preparation of the legal framework on the traditional justice boundaries.

This intervention complements UNDP's already developed actions, which support national authorities, particularly for the strengthening of human resources capacities and access to justice, notably through the Access to Justice Centers (CAJ). In this regard the project is based on the principles of the Global Focal Point Justice, Police and Corrections (GFP). As such, it is part of the implementation of the United Nations Joint Program in Support of the Police, the Justice and Corrections (JPPJC), by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs (UNDP, UNICEF and UWOMEN) , and UNIOGBIS. Particularly, it will contribute to Outcome 2, which aims to strengthen the justice system to ensure sustainable, effective and accountable services and deliver access to justice for all, particularly women, youth and children, including traditional justice, in line with international standards, by promoting the use of mediation in dispute resolution as an alternative mechanism to judicial review and delivering training on Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADR) to legal aid providers and paralegals on duty at the Access to Justice Centres.

As such it is informed by studies and assessments undertaken through previous UN efforts and programmes (UNDPs A2J assessment 2011, customary law study 2014, other), its theory of change,

and contribution to achievement of its outcome on enhanced access to justice to consolidate and sustain peace and build trust between populations and the state.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

The overarching goal of this project is to increase the performance of the justice sector by contributing to a more effective and responsive justice sector in Guinea-Bissau. It will build awareness of the need for more accessible and efficient methods of dispute resolution, enable their legal recognition and ensure complementarity between the formal justice system and the traditional justice system. The project will contribute to the increased respect of human rights and better access to justice through greater awareness and skill building in peaceful conflict resolution methods, in particular those based on healing, reconciliation, relationship preservation and mutual respect.

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.*

The population benefits from enhanced access to justice through the definition and implementation of alternative dispute resolution mechanism within informal and formal justice systems the strengthened capacities of the informal/traditional justice systems and their respect and promotion of human rights, especially for women and children, and also a clear definition of the interface and better collaboration between both systems, in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights.

Output 1: *ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system legitimized with the particular attention to Women and Child Rights*

This Output focuses on enabling greater understanding of RJ principles and practices, enable access to efficient and gender-friendly alternatives to the formal justice system, and ensure their legal recognition. To achieve that, it will support the definition and implementation of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms and mediation, taking into consideration the need to enhance the formal and the traditional justice by integrating local community knowledge and practices.

Activity 1.1: Build Awareness/Advocacy of Key Stakeholders of RJ, ADR and Womens/ Children's Rights

Initially, concerted effort will have to go into building awareness of key actors in the formal justice sector and of the public about Restorative Justice and Alternative or Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods to explain what they are, how they align with traditional mechanism, why they are important and how they could strengthen the justice sector and make it more responsive and accessible to citizens. Awareness and advocacy efforts will also be designed and implemented in the hope of influencing the ongoing attitudes and approaches to women and child rights and protection and ensuring that they too are to include restorative justice principles and practices. Such awareness and advocacy activities will reach Child rights stakeholders, including government authorities, social workers, civil society organizations, community based organizations, media and child and youth organizations, as well as other opinion leader groups, so that all are informed about RJ and ADR practices and share a common understanding of alternative ways of addressing disputes, especially those involving child and woman rights issues.

Activity 1.2: Develop ADR/RJ draft Law for the Formal Justice Sector with TA and International Workshop to provide input to ADR/RJ law

The objective of with this activity is to advance a draft regulation that would enable the institutionalization of Restorative Justice, legalize ADR practices and enable their recognition within

the formal legal system. This would enable legal recognition of agreements reached in extra-judicial settings and ensure that ADR services are rendered in a professional and ethical manner. The draft law would be built on comparative experiences adopting restorative justice from different parts of the globe. These experiences would be presented in a workshop to be organized with the support of the project. The event would help gather information about the application of RJ practices and ADR methodologies and inform a contextualized model for GB that will be incorporated in the law. For this, it will be necessary to identify and map the international as well as the local initiatives in this field and to bring some key actors in the field to reflect/discuss about their feasibility and usefulness in Guinea-Bissau. The idea is to learn the lessons from the field to develop a draft law for Guinea-Bissau.

Activity 1.3: Develop Child Protection Law with RJ lens with Technical Assistance and Collaborative Process

An advocacy effort will be designed and implemented in the hope of influencing the ongoing process of developing the Child Protection Legal Code and Policy so that they include restorative justice principles and practices. The law should enable the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. Arrest, detention and imprisonment should be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible time. UNICEF wants to ensure that alternative mechanisms as well as formal criminal proceedings are child and gender sensitive and included in the on-going justice and child protection reforms. This way the project will provide support to the process and bring justice for children into the justice reform agenda to ensure child protection legislative and policy work include restorative programmes for children.

Activity 1.4: Train key actors in formal Justice Sector on ADR/RJ and Child Protection

The project will enable some limited capacity-building in Restorative Justice and ADR (most particularly in mediation) for key actors already engaged in dispute resolution in civil society, adjacent to the formal justice system – such as the CAJ. The methodology will have to be culturally sensitive to ensure that human and children's rights and protection and gender equality messages are understood by formal legal actors such as judges operating in the formal justice fora. The training will enhance traditional justice actors awareness and knowledge, on the basis of the application of customary law to considerations specific to each locality. Specialized training will also be aimed at personnel who handle children cases in the justice system and ensure that they are capable to work with the courts, community's leaders and SCOs from an RJ lens. The focus here is to strengthen those already involved in ADR, including diversion programs and social reintegration of adolescences to ensure that they operate with a RJ approach and can champion the institutionalization of ADR, RJ and stronger child protection laws within the formal justice system.

Activity 1.5: Enhance public awareness through development of media products and coverage of project events

Community radios (around 30) and other forms of communications will support all phases of the project interventions by ensuring that communities are fully aware of upcoming activities and initiatives, and are provided opportunities to openly participate and share their views. Media and communities will both conduct awareness raising on human rights among children and women and disseminate good practices of conflict resolution.

Output 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

This output ensures that traditional justice providers and consumers have increased capacity to dispense justice in a more professional manner and in line with human rights considerations, reducing current discriminatory practices, especially those affecting women and children.

Activity 2.1: Map of Dispute Resolution decisions around child issues

This activity will generate a map of how traditional dispute resolution mechanisms resolve issues involving children, including cases where the children are victim and cases where children committed an offense or a crime. It will be important to generate evidence on all forms of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms involving child issues, including cases where the child is a victim and cases

where the child has committed an offense or a crime. This information will also feed evidence-base for better planning, programme implementation and advocacy and awareness design.

Activity 2.2: Build Awareness/Advocacy of Key Stakeholders in RJ, ADR and Women/Children Rights

As with the Formal Justice System above, concerted effort will have to go into building awareness of key actors in the traditional justice sector about Restorative Justice and Alternative or Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods so that there is a common understanding of alternative ways of addressing disputes and how these methods overlap – or not – with traditional justice practices. This activity will sensitize the population and justice providers (in particular traditional and religious leaders) for the changes that could occur in the formal justice system and how they can be supportive and advocate for reform.

Activity 2.3: Train key actors in ADR, RJ, Child Protection and Women's Rights

The project will enable some limited capacity-building in Restorative Justice and ADR and some specialized capacity-building to ensure that human and children's rights and protection and gender equality messages are understood by traditional justice providers to reduce current discriminatory practices. The methodology will have to be culturally sensitive and provided through with a tailored curricula that focuses on the kinds of decision that traditional leaders customarily make but will include modern tools of training such as role plays. The training will sensitize traditional justice actors, on the basis of the application of customary law to considerations specific to each locality. The focus here is to strengthen those already involved in ADR and make them better champions of reform.

Activity 2.4: Monitor the access to and quality of traditional justice

Along with the awareness and capacity development of traditional justice providers to identify and address violations of women's and children's rights at the community level and in coordination with formal justice system and human rights principles, the project will make sure that a close follow up of its operationalization will be conducted. Civil society organizations and the justice system itself (through the social workforce working in the judicial system) will be monitoring and assessing how local traditional dispute resolution mechanism are able to identify and effectively address violations of women and children's rights – including incidence of gender based and sexual violence. CSOs will also continue providing guidance and support to traditional justice providers and communities to ensure that traditional justice is compliant with human rights and that, in cases involving serious crimes, traditional justice collaborate with the formal legal system.

Output 3: The collaboration/complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective

As noted, the traditional institutions have been playing a crucial role in conflict resolution and customary mechanisms of dispute resolution have a strong rooting for the majority of the population. In addition there are occult local mechanism of conflict resolution such as iran, jambakos, muro and kansaré. While the formal justice system is not always gender sensitive nor does it consistently uphold human rights standards, serious cases of interventions by traditional authorities violating fundamental rights, in particular those of women and children, are far too frequent. This project would address this situation by creating a collaborative mechanism between all the stakeholders favoring the transformation of traditional justice in order to enhance its contribution with formal justice.

Activity 3.1: Creation of functional mechanism of cooperation between formal and informal justice actors

Although the law provides a framework for cooperation between formal justice and traditional justice, particularly in the sectoral courts where traditional authorities can attend hearings and advise judges on specific issues, it is clear that, in reality, this cooperation is not systematic. The project will create and facilitate and adhoc dialogue and cooperation platform between the key actors of both formal and traditional justice systems. The ultimate goal of the platform is to gather input for the development of a draft law on collaboration and complementarity between the traditional and formal legal system. However, a platform of this type has numerous advantages. For example, it will help build a better relationship between magistrates and traditional authorities. It will enable an exchange of experience and knowledge between magistrates and traditional leaders on complex issues related to traditional

practices and customs, particularly on land ownership issues. It can help create a consensus around the respective contributions both systems bring to justice. It can help to ensure that the decisions made in both formal and traditional justice are better understood by key actors and the population at large and are, therefore, better accepted and enforced. UNDP and UNICEF will make sure that links between the informal and formal justice systems will be strengthened with a focus on their compliance with basic women and children rights provisions and principles. The idea is to enable reforms through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders. The information gathered from these dialogues can be shared with other law enforcement professionals, such as lawyers and police officers. This collaborative effort will begin with the "djumbai method" to gather buy-in for this dialogue platform and a protocol for collaboration. This first dialogue can then be followed by several thematic technical seminars on issues of mutual concern. As part of the dialogue platform between magistrates and traditional leaders, a Commission will be created to put forward proposals that will be consolidated in a Law proposition.

Activity 3.2: Develop legal framework on traditional justice boundaries

The framework of cooperation between formal and informal justice will also allow to discuss the definition of traditional justice intervention boundaries, and the mechanisms to challenge decisions violating fundamental citizen's rights. This will be done through assessment and consultation of what types of cases could be handled by the informal systems taking into consideration the competencies of the formal system, (land disputes, minor theft, family matters) and regarding the local context, which types will need to be transferred to the formal system (penal cases, especially if violence against women and children and mediation, civil cases above a specific threshold of financial worth to be established...) This definition will have to be enshrined in a draft law that will define the modalities of cooperation between formal and informal justice as well as the areas of intervention of traditional justice. It will build on existing practices in the field and take into account the ADR mechanism to be implemented and also on lessons learned and models from other similar contexts. It is expected that this will significantly contribute to the access to justice by populations and trust building between people and state.

Theory of Change

The lack of access to justice and impunity in Guinea-Bissau results from and is 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. In order to address both the causes and consequences of impunity and lack of access to justice, it is necessary to alter the fundamental dynamic among individual, community/traditional, and rule of law institutions. By establishing user-oriented, capable, accountable and human rights-based justice across the country, trust, social cohesion and the rule of law can be restored and enhanced. By helping the state to engage with the population – from women and children to traditional leaders to urban elites - as well as by strengthening the capacity, efficiency and transparency of rule of law actors – confidence can be re-established, grievances addressed and conflict and crimes prevented. One among other options is to create the necessary conditions for the installation of an effective dispute resolution system that takes into account, justice principles and practices, local peculiarities as well as the protection of human and gender rights. This would help to strengthen social relationships, and reduce the burden placed on other struggling state institutions such as law enforcement and incarceration facilities

If all the actors are implicated and work together then they will be able define a legal framework that enable alternative dispute resolution mechanisms based on RJ principles that suit their needs in both formal and traditional justice system.

If alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at the local level are working and mechanisms and agreements are recognized, then people will have access to justice for lower costs, while feeling more assured that their rights and relationships are preserved and protected by the justice system.

If traditional and formal systems of justice become more compatible , then the courts will be less congested by minor cases and more able to focus on resolving the more severe and complex conflicts, thus helping to increase legitimacy amongst the public.

If communities and leaders (traditional, religious) are supported, they will identify and define collectively an original traditional justice system taking into consideration the national customs, as well as laws and human rights principles, in order to better protect the rights of people, especially women and children, thereby strengthening social peace among the communities.

If the collaboration between the formal judicial system and customary justice is strengthened, then there will be a greater legal certainty and public confidence in justice.

If an effective restorative justice is implemented in Guinea-Bissau then, the formal justice system will become more stable and the Rule of Law will be strengthened in a way that strengthens social cohesion.

Target groups

The actors of the formal judicial system as well as the traditional authorities will be the first beneficiaries. Particular attention will be paid to the contribution of CSOs working in the field of awareness raising and advocacy for the respect of human rights.

Also, the project will actively promote participation of women and involvement of young people in local dispute resolution mechanisms, by respecting traditional justice mechanisms and supporting innovative approaches. Lessons learned from good initiatives implemented within and outside the country will be explored. The aim is to ensure that local traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are able to identify and effectively address violations of women and children rights – including incidence of gender based and sexual violence. A strong work will be developed with religious and traditional associations. Finally, the populations, will benefit from the establishment of a dispute resolution system based on restorative justice principles and practices.

Sequencing

As this is a peace building project, dialogue and consultation between all actors will always be privileged. This will initially be based on already existing consultation frameworks (association of traditional leaders, CSOs working in the field of justice and human rights, human rights, Justice thematic group...) to ensure involvement of all partners. The project will thus favor the consultation groups and get them to contribute to the definition of consultation models and restorative justice mechanisms to be used. The definition of the different concepts will follow a dialogue involving both national partners and certain international partners in order to encourage the exchange of experiences susceptible to inspire the models to be created or implemented. This definition will take into account the reflection and work already undertaken at the national level (proposal for a law on mediation, collaborative system or mechanism between traditional authorities and formal authorities). The project will promote awareness-raising training for the various actors to ensure understanding of concepts and values such as gender equality and child protection. Finally the project will allow to identify and design an interface between the formal and informal justice systems namely by defining the frame of the intervention of traditional justice in order to enhance their efficiency for the benefits of the population. Given the duration of the project and the likelihood of approval of legislation during the same period, the project will emphasize the activities of consultation on awareness training to promote faster implementation of concepts.

a) **Expected content of the support, including the scope and scale of support**

Geographic scope:

Nationwide as the project will support the implementation and legal recognition of ADR mechanisms that adhere to restorative justice principles and practices all over the country. However, some activities, such as population awareness raising, will take place in 5 particular regions of the country, where evidence shows a higher rate of violence against children and/or women.

Focus of support: political participation and peacebuilding

b) **Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach**

The project will be an opportunity to set up the dialogue between the formal authorities and traditional authorities in order to find consensus and respect for complementary modes of dispute resolution. The initiative will enable the legalization of ADR methodologies grounded in principles of the administration of justice and human rights as well as on the modalities of collaboration between the formal justice and the traditional justice. The project will also focus on the specificities of each ethnic / community group to ensure that practices in place are taken into account in alternative dispute resolution modes. In addition, the experiences already acquired in the field by the UN Agencies both in collaboration with national partners (for example with CAJs regarding access to justice), CSOs or different community groups for sensitization and advocacy will be leveraged for in the process to achieve project results. The project will therefore favor the exchange of experience and the sharing of knowledge, especially with regard to the different models of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, to the relationship between formal justice and the traditional justice and to their method of consultation and their contribution to strengthening peace and stability. Finally the project will allow to experiment different models of collaboration and functioning in target regions.

As mentioned, the project contributes to implementation of the overall UN strategy for the rule of law in Guinea Bissau through the joint programme. In this vein, the project will benefit from existing implementation mechanisms and capacities of the UN system, and coordination; M&E and management modalities to be established under the joint programme to ensure coherence, prevent overlapping and reduce transaction costs.

a) **Budget:**

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome: <i>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.</i>				
Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
1	ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system legitimized with the particular attention to Women and Children's Rights	UNDP: 300 000 UNICEF: 200 160	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Grant transfers to partners Travel Consultancies Staff costs Equipment, supplies
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	UNDP: 200.000 UNICEF: 254,700	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Grant transfers to partners Travel Consultancies Staff costs Equipment, supplies

3	The collaboration/complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective	UNDP: 250,000 UNICEF : 60,000	1,2,4,5,6,7	Grant transfers to partners Travel Consultancies Supplies to partners Staff costs Equipment and Supplies
M&E		UNDP 32 000 UNICEF 18 000	4,5	Travel, contract
TOTAL		1,314,860		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET							
CATEGORIES	UNDP			UNICEF			TOTAL
	1 st tranche**	2 nd tranche	Subtotal	1 st tranche	2 nd tranche	Subtotal	
1. Staff and other personnel	84,000	36,000	\$120 000	70,000	30,000	\$100 000	220 000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	87,500	37,500	\$125 000	10,500	4,500	\$15 000	140 000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	76,300	32,700	\$109 000	17,500	7,500	\$25 000	134 000
4. Contractual services	89,600	38,400	\$128 000	45,500	19,500	\$65 000	193 000
5. Travel	52,500	22,500	\$75 000	12,600	5,400	\$18 000	93 000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	105,000	45,000	\$150 000	192,500	82,500	\$275 000	425 000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	52,500	22,500	\$75 000	24,402	10,458	\$34 860	109 860
Sub-Total Project Costs	547,400	234,600	\$782 000	373,002	159,858	\$532 860	1 314 860
8. Indirect Support Costs*	38,318	16,422	\$54,740	26,110	11,190	\$37 300	92 040
TOTAL	585,718	251,022	\$836,740	399,112	171,048	\$570 160	1 406 900

* 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.

** PBSO will authorize an initial transfer amounting to 70% of the requested budget and, upon timely submission and acceptance of the project reports and at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first transfer, the Fund will release the remaining 30%. Please note that all subsequent tranches are also contingent on the availability of resources in the Peacebuilding Fund.

An estimate 60% of the budget is dedicated to gender equality and women empowerment.

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

UNICEF

The government of Guinea-Bissau/UNICEF country programme of cooperation is aligned with the Government's Priority Action Plan - Vision 2025 and harmonized with the UNDAF outcomes. UNICEF is a key partner supporting Guinea-Bissau to strengthen its national child protection system, including laws, policies, regulations, services and capacity across relevant social sectors and informal systems. UNICEF promotes active stakeholders involvement in upstream support for adoption of a National Child Protection Policy and a Child Protection Code harmonized with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and aligned with the National Agenda for Children. Under the UNDAF rule of law agenda,

UNICEF is leading with other development partners to improve justice and security sector systems that protect the rights of children. The current Country Programme (2016-2020) has as key priorities to end impunity for crimes against children, advocate for alternatives to custodial sentencing, while strengthening capacity to improve local-level family services, referral mechanisms and case management.

UNICEF is also promoting efforts to address the low birth registration rate and strengthen routine services nationwide, with innovative engagement of the justice, health and education sectors with PBF Funds. Since protection-related risks are exacerbated by negative social norms, harmful practices and discriminatory gender dynamics, evidence generation, sector coordination and collaborative frameworks such as the UNICEF/UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) Joint Programme are being streamlined to address and accelerate positive social transformation for the abandonment of FGM/C, child and forced marriage and other socially harmful forms of violence against children, including child trafficking, sexual and economic exploitation and abuse. Community-level service delivery is being piloted in 5 country regions to provide evidence to further inform policy development. UNICEF is also increasing efforts to capitalize on existing community programmes, including particular attention to children with disabilities and orphans, and ensuring that adolescent girls have access to resources to protect themselves from violence, exploitation and abuse.

UNDP

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 been acting as operating agent of non-resident agencies and is the host of the PBF Secretariat in the country. As PBF funding recipient since 2008, UNDP has designed and implemented several PBF funded projects covering thematic domains such as Rule of Law and Justice, elections and youth employment.

Currently, the country office is composed by 60 staff members, including program and operations staff. 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. From 2014-2017, UNDP's annual budget allocations to support Guinea-Bissau's development efforts has ranged from \$27,596,273 USD to \$27,405,079 USD. The annual delivery rates in 2014, 2015 and 2016 were respectively 79.9%, 83.4% and 85.4%.

In addition to its internal capacity, both in terms of human resources and operating structure, the other strengths of UNDP in Guinea-Bissau are 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.

In the Justice sector, UNDP has supported Guinea-Bissau with justice sector-wide planning since 2009, including the 2013 justice diagnostic, and the Ministry of Justice with the development and adoption of the current National Justice Programme for 2015-2019, as well as in-depth studies like the access to justice assessment in 3 regions, and research on the informal justice system and laws of 6 ethnic groups. UNDP has supported the set-up of 6 Access to Justice Centers (CAJ) in Bissau, Bafatá, Mansoa, and Canchungo, Buba, as well as the setting-up of the first professional nationally owned Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ), operational since 2011 and catering for judicial training to all magistrates (prosecution and courts). UNDP further contributed to decentralize justice at the grassroots level, through the construction of courthouses in the rural areas, in order to make people feel formal justice closer to their community, substantially increasing physical access to justice. UNDP is currently supporting Justice Sector Reform providing technical assistance for the implementation of the Justice Reform Programme (2015-2019). With PBF contribution UNDP is supporting 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 sector, with full participation of civil society organization, professional associations and communities as key elements in monitoring the sector performance.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year (2016)	UNDP = \$19,579,349 USD	Donors Government	\$19,579,349 USD	N/A
	UNICEF = 18,463,633.67 \$	Donors Regular Resources	2,916,972 \$	785,124.53 \$
Current calendar year (2017)	UNDP = \$27,405,079	Donors Government	\$27,405,079	N/A
	UNICEF = 16,414,678.60 \$	Donors Regular Resources	3,153,320.73 \$	132,979.17 \$

I. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The joint initiative will be implemented under overall leadership by the Representatives of UNDP and UNICEF in Guinea Bissau. UNDP is the lead agency. UNDP Democratic Governance cluster and UNICEF Child Protection programme will take the responsibility to daily manage implementation of the activities with selected partners, especially the Ministry of Justice and to ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and are in accordance with UN rules and procedures. For the purpose of management and implementation of the project, one UNV and one local staff (GS level) will be recruited and based in the Ministry of Justice within the Justice Reform Unit. The Justice and Human Right sectorial Thematic Group, settled by the Ministry of Justice to monitor justice sector reform with the contribution of all the stakeholders including the donors, will serve as steering committee for the project.

The Ministry of Justice will be the main implementing partner of the 18-months joint project. Other participating partners to this aim will be, Ministry of Woman, Family and Social Cohesion (through the Woman and Child Institute and the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices), CSOs, in particular traditional and religious organization, which will work closely with the Ministry of Justice and the formal justice system to guarantee the full inter-operability of interventions to promote restorative justice and all forms of community peaceful conflict resolutions.

As this project contributes to the implementation of the UNS JPPJC, pending the start of the project, each agency will identify a manager who will be jointly responsible for preparing the work plan and monitoring activities. The Justice and Human Rights Thematic Group will serve as a framework for monitoring the implementation of the project. Each agency will receive the necessary funds for the implementation of the activities for which it is responsible, in accordance with the work plan.

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)
Continuity of the political crisis	high	medium	The project has privileged work at decentralized level with governmental and increased partnerships with CSOs and CBOs and traditional and opinion leaders in order to avoid delays due to the political situation
Difficulties to mobilize traditional leaders and authorities because of their engagement during the election period	Medium/high	high	Rely on existing contacts and define a realistic work plan taking into account the electoral period.
Lack of national knowledge and skilled law enforcement and justice actors in restorative justice (including child sensitive skills to promote dialogue and manage emotions and conflicts).	Medium	Medium	Increase capacity development of law enforcement and justice actors, including experience exchange and trainings.
Lack of willingness to cooperate between formal justice and informal justice actors	medium	medium	Foster on-going dialogue between the various stakeholders, in particular by taking advantage of the Thematic Group on Justice.
Management challenges of coordinating a joint project	high	medium	An AWP will be jointly defined to facilitate coordination and respective input of all the agencies

a) Monitoring & evaluation:

UNICEF Child Protection and UNDP Rule of Law Programme will jointly take the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the activities with selected partners, and ensure that reporting and evaluation are timely done and are in accordance with UN rules and procedures. Field monitoring trips to assess project implementation (programmatic visits and financial spot checks) will be undertaken in a routine basis in order to provide technical support to implementing partners (at central and decentralized level). The project will be reviewed during the country program mid and end year reviews as well as in a quarterly basis with UNDP team. The UNV coordinator will be responsible for drafting and submitting the half-year, annual and final reports to the MPTFO/PBSO. An external evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project.

b) **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 provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- 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 be 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>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Supporting political and institutional stabilization of the Justice sector for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNICEF UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Justice; Ministério Público Conselho superior de Magistratura Ministry of Interior National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices to woman and Child. Woman and Child Institute Religious associations Associations of traditional leaders	
Location:	Bissau in 5 regions Ministry of Justice	
Approved Project Budget:	Total Project Cost: US\$ 1 406 900 *Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNICEF: 399,112\$; UNDP:585,718 \$ Conditional second tranche: UNICEF: 171,048\$; UNDP: 251,022\$	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: January 2018	Planned Completion: June 2019
Project Description:	The project aims at enhancing access to justice by populations, by enabling the institutionalization and strengthening of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms within the formal and informal justice systems, in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights.	
PBF Focus Area:	<i>1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1): (1.2) RoL;</i>	
Project Outcome:	<i>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,</i>	

	<i>in line with international standards of administration of justice and human rights</i>
Key Project Activities:	<p><u>Output 1: ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system legitimized with the particular attention to Women and Child Rights</u></p> <p>Activity 1.1: Build Awareness/Advocacy of Key Stakeholders in RJ, ADR and Womens/Childrens Rights Activity 1.2: Develop ADR/RJ draft Law for the Formal Justice Sector with TA and International Workshop to provide input to ADR/RJ law Activity 1.3: Develop Child Protection Law with RJ lens with Technical Assistance and Collaborative Process Activity 1.4: Train key actors in formal Justice Sector on ADR/RJ and Child Protection Activity 1.5: Enhance public awareness through development of media products and coverage of project events</p> <p><u>Output 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</u></p> <p>Activity 2.1: Map of Dispute Resolution decisions around child issues Activity 2.2: Build Awareness/Advocacy of Key Stakeholders in RJ, ADR and Womens/Childrens Rights Activity 2.3: Train key actors in ADR, RJ, Child Protection and Women’s Rights Activity 2.4 Monitor the access to and quality of traditional justice</p> <p><u>Output 3: The collaboration/complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective</u></p> <p>Activity 3.1: Creation of functional mechanism of cooperation between formal and informal justice actors Activity 3.2: Develop legal framework on traditional justice boundaries</p>

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Guinea-Bissau
Project Effective Dates: January 2018 – June 2019
PBF Focus Area:
IRF Theory of Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If all the actors are implicated and work together then they will be able define a legal framework that enable alternative dispute resolution mechanisms based on RJ principles that suit their needs in both formal and traditional justice system.• If alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at the local level are working and mechanisms and agreements are recognized, then people will have access to justice for lower costs, while feeling more assured that their rights and relationships are preserved and protected by the justice system.• If traditional and formal systems of justice become more compatible , then the courts will be less congested by minor cases and more able to focus on resolving the more severe and complex conflicts, thus helping to increase legitimacy amongst the public.• If communities If communities and leaders (traditional, religious) are supported, they will identify and define collectively an original traditional justice system taking into consideration the national customs, as well as laws and human rights principles, in order to better protect the rights of people, especially women and children, thereby strengthening social peace among the communities.• If the collaboration between the formal judicial system and customary justice is strengthened, then there will be and a greater legal certainty and public confidence in justice.• If an effective restorative justice is implemented in Guinea-Bissau then, the formal justice system will become more stable and the Rule of Law will be strengthened in a way that strengthens social cohesion.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1 2018				Year 2 2019				Milestones			
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		Outcome indicator 1 a Access to and quality of traditional justice monitored Baseline: No survey Target: One survey	Survey Monitoring reports							X					
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Quality and frequency of communication between formal and informal justice providers improved Baseline: Target:	Dialogue and cooperation Platform report;								X				
	Output 1: ADR and Restorative Justice Practices in the Formal Justice system legitimized with the particular attention to Women and Child Rights	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Awareness meetings/forums held, and number and type of stakeholders reached Baseline: 4 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, Prosecutors) Target: 8 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, Prosecutors, community leaders, M Parliament,, lawyer, Access to Justice officer (TAJ) (participants disaggregated by sex and age)	Reporting from the Civil society organisations		X	X	X	X							1. Basic Awareness Script Prepared 2. Script Tailored to Audience
		Output indicator 1.1.2 ADR/RJ Law for the Formal Justice Sector drafted Baseline: No Target: Yes			X	X	X	X						1. CN for International Conference w/ Budget 2. Guests and participants invited 3. Agenda developed 4. Event held 5. Recommendations lifted and included in draft ADR/RJ Law	
		Output indicator 1.1.3 Child Protection Law with RJ lens drafted Baseline: No Target: Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X						
Output Indicator 1.1.4 Advocacy campaigns for legal reforms involving children events held Baseline: 0	ME reports			X	X	X						1. Advocacy strategy developed 2. Target groups identified 3. Events scheduled and held			

		Target: 1																4. Recommendations incorporated in draft reform 5. Reforms inacted	
		Output Indicator: 1.1.5 # of key actors trained in Child Protection and Women's Rights Baseline: TBD Target: 100 (disaggregated by sex and age)	Survey of providers to determine mediation training given to whom Agenda Attendance lists				X	X	X										1. Baseline Survey conducted 2. Curricula developed 3. Implement the curricula
		Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of Radio and TV programs around RJ and ADR (with particular attention to Women and Child Rights) Baseline: 10 programs Radio/TV (under the PBF project implemented by Voz di Paz) Target: 35	ME reports			X	X	X	X										1. Reports developed 2. News coverage of events 3. Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted
	Output 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	Output indicator 2.1.1 Dispute Resolution decisions around child issues mapped Baseline: No Target: Yes																	
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Awareness meetings/forums held, and number and type of stakeholders reached Baseline: 4 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, Prosecutors) Target: 8 types of stakeholders (regulados, judges, law students, Prosecutors community leaders, M Parliament,, lawyer, Access to Justice officer (TAJ) (participants disaggregated by sex and age)	Reporting from the Civil society organisations		X	X	X	X											1. Basic Awareness Script Prepared 2. Script Tailored to Audience
		Output indicator 2.1.3 Key actors trained in child protection and women's rights																	

		Baseline: 0 Target: 100																			
		Output Indicator 2.1.4 Study on traditional forms of ADR involving children available Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Study Report		X	X															1. TOR developed 2. Consultant hired 3. Study design developed and validated 4. Study conducted 5. Report available
	Output 3: The collaboration/complementarity between formal and traditional justice system is effective	Output indicator 3.1.1 Functional mechanism of cooperation between formal and informal justice actors existing Baseline: No Target: Yes	Monitoring evaluation report Meeting Agendas Attendance record						X												1. Platform and Commission Created 2. Agenda of common issues developed by participants 3. Meeting to address common issues scheduled 4. Agreements reached
		Output indicator 3.1.2 Law on Collaboration/complementarity between Traditional and Formal Legal System drafted Baseline: No Target: Yes								X											1. TOR Developed 2. Dialogue held 3. Report of Recommendations developed 4. Recommendations inform legal framework document