

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

#### Semester: 2-09

Country	Guinea-Bissau
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	00071826
Program title	Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-09
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-06-01

Participating UN Organizations	* UNDP * UNFPA * UNIFEM * UNODC
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Implementing Partners	* Faculty of Law of Bissau * Ministry of Family and Women * Ministry of Interior * Ministry of Justice * National Assembly * Permanent Secretariat of the Security Sector Reform
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#### Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$2,551,546.00
UNIFEM	\$584,220.00
UNFPA	\$226,305.00
UNODC	\$492,746.00
Total	\$3,854,817.00

**Total Amount of Transferred To Date**

UNDP	\$914,904.00
UNIFEM	\$146,055.00
UNFPA	\$226,305.00
UNODC	\$193,938.00
Total	\$1,481,202.00

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

UNDP	\$70,897.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNFPA	\$0.00
UNODC	\$0.00
Total	\$70,897.00

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

UNDP	\$37,120.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNFPA	\$31,736.00
UNODC	\$0.00
Total	\$68,856.00

**Donors**

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:



% difference

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

#### Progress in outcomes

The Joint Programme on Justice and Security Sector Programme was signed in June 2009 and received its funds in July. The programme has been managed on an interim basis by a consultant recruited by UNDP and who is also the interim programme manager of a UNDP Programme on Rule of Law and Security. The CPR coordinator post who will be the manager of the MDG Fund is still under recruitment. The programme was able to set up its Programme Management Committee and the National Steering Committee in August and launch the inception workshop in September. Additionally during the months of July and August in Guinea Bissau it was very difficult to secure national and government involvement in development projects as the state was mostly concentrated and preparing for the Presidential Elections. For this reason, most of the activities planned for the first year of programme implementation, that covers June 2009 to June 2010, were programmed to be launched in the last quarter of 2009 and continue in 2010. With little progress to report at output and outcome level, this progress report will focus on the interventions that were planned to be launched still in 2009 and that is ongoing or have been delayed for different constraints.

For the final quarter of 2009 the annual workplan established twelve main activities to start in this quarter and continue in 2010. Out of these, five have been effectively launched as presented in the results framework above. Some of these are in preparatory phase and do not reflect expenditures yet. The report will not make reference to activities that are planned only for 2010. More detail below.

MDG F Outcome 1- Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform

MDG F OUTCOME 2 - Access to justice services for the poor improved with special focus on women

#### Progress in outputs

OUTPUT 1 - The review of new legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and women's rights

1.Elaboration and adoption of a National Gender Policy based on a national Gender Analysis and taking the 2009 CEDAW recommendations for Guinea-Bissau into account, while creating partnerships with all major stakeholders and Ministries. This activity is being implemented by UNIFEM which has been continuously technically and financially supporting the national women's machinery - IMC (Instituto de Mulher e Criança) – and the INEP (National Research Institute) to undertake nationwide research in order to create a user-friendly database on sex-disaggregated data and the aspects and causes of gender inequality in the country. It is expected that the results of the study will provide the strategic axis of the National Gender Policy, i.e. economic inequality, access to justice, perception of equality and awareness of rights, gender based violence, temporary special measures such as quotas, etc. This activity is on going but expenditures have been made by UNIFEM from other sources and are to be reverted to the MDG F budget.

OUTPUT 2 - Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened

2.Mission for capacity assessment of issues relevant for Parliament role for oversight of SSR (budgetary, legislative and gender equality focus) and formulation of a strategic development plan for parliamentary security sector oversight – This activity is being implemented by UNDP and the Terms of Reference for the diagnosis and for the formulation of a strategic development plan have been developed and approved by the Parliament. The diagnosis and strategic development plan will be made with the support of a mission

comprised of five members with expertise in Parliamentary development, security sector oversight, gender equality, information and technology and public and constitutional law. UNDP has identified some of the experts but they are only available to come to Guinea Bissau in January so the effective launching of the activity can only take place in 2010. For this reason, and despite a lot of preparative work that has taken place in terms of development of concept note for the plan together with the national stakeholder, terms of reference for the experts, selection of experts amongst others no expenditures have yet been made and the mission implementation is delayed. It is expected that the mission will be fielded in February 2010.

### OUTPUT 3 - Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement National Strategy for Restructuring and Modernization for the Security Sector

3. Provide technical support to the government through the Secretary of the Committee de Pilotagem (SCP) and MoJ, MoD, MoI, for the implementation of the National Strategy for Restructuring and Modernization of Security Sector – Implemented by UNDP. This Secretariat is the national body responsible for planning, implementing, coordinate and monitor all the interventions on security sector reform in Guinea Bissau, at technical level. It is comprised of five members representing different ministries and state institutions that are stakeholders on the reform process – Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Head of the Military, and Ministry of Former Combatants. An assessment of the physical needs in terms of equipment and supplies has been made and some equipment and assets are now in procurement phase to support the functioning of the Permanent Secretariat. Additionally, UNDP has recruited an international expert of Strategic Planning for Security Sector Reform who is currently working with the Permanent Secretariat to assist with organizational and institutional development issues and also training the members of the Secretariat in managerial and coordination capacities. This expertise has been crucial also in terms of working with the Secretariat for the development and drafting of projects critical for the reform and in line with the national policies and strategies, to be submitted to donors for funding. Under the same output a similar position is now in the final stage of recruitment to support long term policy making and strategic planning in the Ministry of Justice.

4. Provide on the job training to Ministry of justice and judiciary personnel – activity to be implemented by UNDP. The rationale behind this intervention is to support in a systematic and structured manner in country training of magistrates and judiciary personnel. During the year of 2009 this intervention has been lead by another development partner, that launched an ad hoc training programme for all magistrates through foreign technical assistance and a series of study trips for short internships at Magistrates School aboard, namely in Portugal. For this reason, and aware that this support would not continue in 2010, UNDP opted to wait for 2010 to better plan and prepare for this intervention with CENFOJ, the national institution certified for organizing and developing in country training for all magistrates but that is still being set up. UNDP intention under the MDG F is not to work with that institution, strengthen its capacity to ensure that Guinea Bissau has a institution in the country with the capacity to deliver and organized this type of training without needing to resort to extensive international technical assistance and study trips abroad.

5. Support the Permanent Secretariat (SCP) to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions – to be implemented by UNDP. This activity is delayed to other national priorities but a national consultant is under recruitment to support its launching.

6. To conduct an assessment on the skills, gaps and training needs within law enforcement agencies and Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense through consultations with senior officials and staff representatives – To be implemented by UNODC but not started due to turn over of staff in the agency which has caused delays in the follow up of the activities. In addition, a recent review of the UNODC portfolio for Guinea-Bissau that took place on the 11th December 2009 will also cause delays in the execution of the projected tasks. It is foreseen that the first activities, including the one initially foreseen for the last quarter of 2009 will start only during the first quarter of 2010.

7. Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Interior to provide assistance to victims of GBV and train the police on national and international laws which protect and empower women and children – This activity is under UNFPA implementation but the planned construction of the center for GBV victims has not started yet due to constraints in the national partners decision making process. Nevertheless, UNFPA has started support by funding IT equipment for the Direction of Human Rights Services and Protection of Women and Children.

Police officers, justice and health personnel as well as CSO members have been trained on national and international instruments and mechanisms to prevent and protect victims of GBV.

Additionally, the funds have helped to support organizational capacity of the Political Platform of Women and their activities during the 16 days campaign on Violence against Women as well as other events regarding women's human rights issues (e.g. Beijing +15 review).

Output 4 - Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable groups including women

8. Assessment on traditional justice, ADR mechanisms and formal justice regarding legal needs and services for the most vulnerable, in particular women – activity implemented by UNDP. UNDP has launched a traditional justice study in 6 ethnic groups in 2009 under a different funding source. This study will continue now under the MDG F and will be extended to cover in more depth the status of women and also in other ethnic groups. MDG F is waiting the finalization of the first final report on the preliminary study to then negotiate with the Faculty of Law and the National Research Institute the continuation of this intervention under the MDG F framework. Still, no expenditures have been made but it is expected that on the first quarter of 2010 conditions will be in place to launch the second phase of the study.

9. Study and support establishment of one legal aid clinic with Faculty of Law targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women – to be implemented by UNDP. Consultations are ongoing with the Faculty of Law and the Ministry of Justice for an agreement model on how to insert legal aid assistance in the Faculty curriculum as part of the credit bonus for the students of the final year of law degree as a way of promoting access to justice in the more remote areas by sending these students on a systematic way out into the regions to provide free legal counselling and legal information.

10. Provide training to CSOs, media, legal authorities, customary and religious leaders on Women's Human Rights and CEDAW related issues (GBV, family law, harmful practices, etc.) and on gender sensitive approaches to criminal matters, conflict resolution, mediation and negotiation (Min. 30% women) – UNIFEM implemented. A workshop has been conducted in partnership with the Division of Advancement of Women (DAW) from New York on women's human rights and the implementation of the CEDAW recommendations for GB from August 2009. The workshop was held for parliamentarians and decision-makers from the government and civil society (NGOs, media, religious leaders). This workshop was a forum for informing and developing the capacity of this target group regarding the domestication and implementation of the CEDAW and was organized a week before the session of the Parliament, since it was hoped that this would positively impact the adoption of pending bills on Female Genital Mutilation/Harmful Practices and GBV.

11. Support a community legal awareness campaign covering beneficiaries in Bissau and 4 regions focusing on citizens' and Women's Human Rights and access to legal aid services through information material (pamphlets, posters, FAQs, T-Shirts), and media (print and radio) – Activity implemented by UNIFEM, having started with the preparation and translation of materials and documents/briefing notes aimed at decision makers regarding national engagements towards CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as GBV. These materials have been widely disseminated to high-level governmental actors and CSOs during the 16 days of activism on Violence against women and will be also be used for awareness raising campaigns that are being planned for the first two quarters in 2010..

12. Strengthen 5 women's and civil society organizations in Bissau and other regions in their capacity to provide legal counselling and conflict resolution services and training on SGBV, women's legal rights, family law, land, criminal matters, through technical and financial support, namely equipments and training – Implemented by UNFPA. This activity is also experiencing constraints and delays due to constraints related with the limited capacity of the office in terms of staff and human resources to follow up.

**Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme**

### **Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

Coordination within the Government (s)

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

### **What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

*External Factors*

*The main constraint of the joint programme implementation came from its late start for different reasons, but also because of the events of 2009 that lead to new elections in July and August 2009. The programme was signed in June and funds received in July. An interim manager was in place in July but during July and August Guinea Bissau organized its Presidential elections and for this reason it took almost two months to have the management committee designated by the government, approve its Terms of Reference, have the inception workshop to formulate, discuss and approve the annual workplan. All attention in the country and also in the international community was focused on the organization of elections so only after these the government was able to dedicate time to other development priorities. As such the programme only started its implementation in late September.*

*Activity and Output management*

*During some of the discussion held at the Programme Management Committee meetings it became clear that some agencies (i.e UNFPA) were experiencing problems in implementation also because of the programme draft design in itself. Some of the activities indicated in the programme document did not fit with the national priorities or are not considered a priority in terms of prioritization and sequencing. Also, implementing agencies have noted that the programme has too many activities that lead to the dispersal of funds making it more difficult to have budget that enables longer terms support.*

*Government decision making and coordination*

*UNFPA is also experiencing difficulties at this level with some indecisions regarding location of the GBV centre amongst other examples.*

*Lack of direct access of some of the non resident agencies to the budget management*

*For UNIFEM for example, funds were only approved in the system in December and funding thus came from other sources so that some activities could be launched. This situation will not have to be corrected by the agency in Dakar. This entails that reflections of delivery might not be accurate in Atlas.*

*Despite the identified constraints, in this last quarter the programme has been progressing with regular meetings of the Programme Management Committee and improved coordination between the agencies. Still, at least one of the implementing partners is experiencing some difficulties for mainly two reasons: absence of the national programme coordinator and lack of clear decision from the national authorities. On the latter and regarding the support planned by UNFPA to the gender based violence victims centre, there have been delays from the government in deciding on the location of the centre and for this reason all activities planned by UNFPA for this quarter have not been implemented yet. In relation to other implementing agency, such as UNODC, its internal staff turnover in Guinea Bissau brought disruption to the rate of accomplishment of the programme activities. This situation is fully addressed now.*

*Actions planned to mitigate constraints:*

*It was suggested in the last Programme Management Committee Meeting that if the constraints met by an implementing agency were of such order that they obstacle the implementation of all activities planned, then the agency can propose in the Management Committee the implementation of other related activities, as long as they also fit under the MDG F output and outcome level. Since the outputs under which UNFPA is implementing the activities relate to capacity development of government and civil society regarding gender based violence, other interventions can be proposed apart from the Victims Centre. It was suggested that for the next semester workplan UNFPA bring this proposal to the PMC so that activities can start to be implemented. Also it has been discussed and MDG Fund Secretariat has been consulted, on the possibility of reorganizing the activities and reallocating funds in order to make the project more focused and to be able to have more meaningful intervention in areas that are now national priorities. According to the MDG Fund Secretariat such actions and decisions can be taken by the PMC as long as the outputs and overall outcomes are not diverted.*

**Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

**Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

**Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties**

## **2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One**

**Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?**

Yes true  
No false

**If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?**

Yes  
No

**What types of coordination mechanisms**

**Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below**

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs				
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				

### 3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

**Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not Involved      false  
Slightly involved      false  
Fairly involved      true  
Fully involved      false

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?**

Policy/decision making

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC?**

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

**Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved      true  
Slightly involved      false  
Fairly involved      false  
Fully involved      false

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?**

**Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved      true  
Slightly involved      false  
Fairly involved      false  
Fully involved      false

**In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?**

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

UN Agency

**Current situation**

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

**Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?**

Yes      false  
No      true

**Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy**

**What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?**

**What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?**

Faith-based organizations  
Social networks/coalitions  
Local citizen groups  
Private sector  
Academic institutions  
Media groups and journalist  
Other

**What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?**

## Section III: Millenium Development Goals

### Millenium Development Goals

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform		3 laws/regulatory measures promulgated and 4 internal gender policies finalized	
		Laws drafted to be presented to the National Assembly reflect international standards particularly relating to gender, transparency and accountability	
		Demonstrated increase in knowledge by parliamentarians trained and gender quota achieved	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Access to justice services for the poor improved with special focus on women		# of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012).	
		# of women's legal issues resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handling	
		Representation of women at senior and management levels in law enforcement, defence and judicial sectors increases by 15% (June 2012).	
		National SGBV strategy finalized	

### Additional Narrative Comments

**Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level**

The Joint Programme continues to be in line with the UNDAF, under outcome 1 related to reforms to consolidate the rule of law, legal framework and respect for human rights and political stability. Additionally, it is fully in line with the broader human and economic development outcomes as it is a gender sensitive programme that aims to contribute to the MDG targets of closing the gaps between women and men in terms of capacities, access to resources and opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and conflict

In terms of Coordination Security Sector Reform continues to be one of the top priorities of Guinea Bissau, of the UN system as well as of the international community in general. It is widely recognized that reform of the security, defence and justice are critical for peace consolidation and for the ultimate goal of poverty reduction and human development. As such the objectives of the joint programme are fully in line with the UNDAF and were also considered under the revision of the new Peace Building Strategic Framework for Guinea-Bissau that is currently being prepared by the government with the technical support of PBC and the UN agencies.

Furthermore, coordination also takes place within thematic groups both on Gender and Justice that have been lead by the national counterparts with technical support from the agencies. With the progress in implementation it is envisaged that closer cooperation between the implementing agencies will take place for the implementation of joint studies and specific activities.

In terms of national ownership government and national institutions such as the Parliament have been committed and involved in all steps of the joint programme so far. Still, coordination of development interventions is a challenge due to the myriad of international partners, bilateral, regional and multilaterals that operate in the justice and security sector. In order to overcome this constraint, there is a need to further strengthen the government capacity for longer term policy making and strategic planning and aid coordination.

For the Security Sector Reform there is a clear National Strategy that has was approved by the Parliament in 2006 and all international partners interventions fall under the seven strategies identified in this national strategy policy document. This process is being coordinated at policy level by a National Steering Committee that includes the national decision makers of the sector and the diplomatic representatives of the international community. However, there is room for improving the national coordination mechanisms.

At this early stage of implementation it is still premature to provide more in depth qualitative or quantitative analysis on progress and indicators. Currently, implementing agencies are undertaking studies and surveys (traditional justice study already on going under the RoLS programme and that will be complemented by the MDG F, the GBV study ) that will also be useful to establish more clear baselines and to refine the indicators presented in the project document.

Agencies have committed to accelerate programme implementation for next semester which will be critical for the overall national efforts regarding justice and security sector reform and peace consolidation.

**Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat**

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

### 1 National capacities to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

#### 1.1 Type/number of new mechanisms (supported by the joint programme) that respond to popular demands/dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict (i.e. denial of rights, urban violence, discrimination, etc.)

##### **Policies**

No. National  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### **Laws**

No. National  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### **Plans**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Forums/roundtables**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Working groups**

National  
Regional  
Local

##### **Dialog clubs**

National

Regional  
Local

**Cooperation agreements**

National  
Regional  
Local

**Other, Specify**

National  
Regional  
Local

**1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the above mentioned mechanisms and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact)**

**1.3 Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns**

**Total No. Citizens**

Total  
% Ethnic groups  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Youth under the age of 25 years**

Total  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men

Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**IDPs/Refugees**  
Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Other, Specify**  
Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

#### **1.4 Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented**

**Total**  
No.

**Youth**  
No.  
% of ethnic groups

**Women**  
No.  
% ethnic groups

**Ethnic groups**  
No

**Other, Specify**

No.

% ethnic groups

**2 Capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened**

**2.1 Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas**

**Religion Leaders**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Community Leaders**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Citizens**

No. Women

No. Men

% ethnic groups

**Judges**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Policeman**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Civil servants**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Government representatives**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Youth organizations**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Community based organizations**

No.

% ethnic groups

**3 Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated**

**3.1 Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels**

Social incidents (e.g. riots)

Crime (Violent incidents)

Ethnic groups related

Other, specify

**Comments**

**b. Joint Programme M&E framework**

The template is taken from the JP document. Please, provide an updated Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p><u>JP Output 1:</u> The revision and development of new legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and other women's rights International Law and regional law framework.</p> <p><u>SMART outputs</u> 1. By June 2010, consensus on a legal framework and internal policies for the security sector obtained through 3 national and regional consultations and information/findings disseminated through 3 conferences</p>	<p>3 laws/regulatory measures promulgated and 4 internal gender policies finalized (June 2012). Study on Statute of Women in customary law completed (June 2011) Proposal for codification of customary law in line with international standards for interface with civil and penal state law (june 2012) Baseline data: number and adequacy of pre-programme laws relating to organic and procedural law and internal gender policies of relevant ministries Inexistence of a comprehensive analysis of women's statute customary/traditional</p>	<p>Inspection of congressional records and internal policies of relevant ministries Reports available Proposals for legal revision of penal and civil codes</p>	<p>On site Records inspection (following promulgation)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: political instability places impediments on the legislative process Assumption: relevant ministries are willing to adopt gender policies which protect the rights of women</p>

<p>(Bissau) and a findings report distributed to stakeholders (500 copies)</p> <p>2. By mid-2012 the National Assembly holds 3 annual open debates according to established protocols to review progress on national security sector reform. 3. By June 2012 a minimum of 3 laws promulgated and 4 internal gender policies (Ministries of Interior, Justice, Defense) are finalized/ integrated in the national sectorial polices</p> <p>3. By June 2012 revision of the main codes is completed and integrates customary law regarding women's rights that are in line with international standards</p>	<p>practices in main ethnic groups Customary law practices regarding women operating in a parallel system versus state law</p> <p>Laws drafted to be presented to the National Assembly reflect international standards particularly relating to gender, transparency and accountability (June 2012). Baseline data: pre-programme laws and regulations adopted</p> <p>Level of public participation and open discussion on justice and security matters (June 2010). Baseline data: Women Parliamentarians leading the gender into SSR debate</p> <p>20 women's organizations included in consultation (December 2010). Baseline data: low</p>	<p>Review of legislation vis-à-vis international and regional laws and conventions</p> <p>Observation of dialogue processes, interviews with participating stakeholders</p> <p>Findings Report on consultations/dialogue processes</p>	<p>Analysis of legislation (following promulgation)</p> <p>Observation and interviews (upon completion of event)</p> <p>Analysis of report and consultations with stakeholders (upon completion of event)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: Decision-makers lack the required will/knowledge to incorporate international standards and regional law into legislation</p> <p>Assumption: sufficient number of civil society organizations willing and able to participate</p> <p>Assumption: sufficient number of women's organizations with capacity to participate</p>
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<p><u>JP Output 2:</u> Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened. <u>SMART outputs</u> 4. By June 2010</p>	<p>participation/ awareness of civil society organisations particularly women' organisations.</p> <p>Input from dialogue processes, particularly on gender issues, impacts on finalized legislation (June 2012). Baseline data: current legislation does not refer to gender empowerment and quotas and do not reflect particular needs of women. Customary law that affects womens statutes is operating in parallel and contradictory to state law</p> <p>Parliament exercises its independent oversight function without interference (June 2009-June 2012). Baseline data: pre-programme interviews with key stakeholders</p>	<p>Review of legislation vis-à-vis findings reports on dialogue processes</p> <p>Interviews with key stakeholders</p> <p>Survey on the statute of women related to traditional justice</p> <p>Observation of parliamentary processes, interviews with key stakeholders</p>	<p>Analysis of legislation (following promulgation)</p> <p>Interviews (following promulgation)</p> <p>Observation and interviews (upon completion of event)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: dialogue processes fail to influence decision-makers Risk: decision-makers lack capacity to implement</p> <p>Risk: interference by executive/military prevents parliament from exercising its oversight function</p>
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<p>Parliamentary Commission on Security and Justice has developed a strategy and modalities on security sector oversight and responsibilities.</p> <p>5. By June 2011, 50 parliamentarians (30% women) have benefited from increased knowledge in the areas of security sector function, how to exercise effective parliamentary control over the security sector and gender-sensitive budgeting through 12 training sessions.</p>	<p>regarding exercise of current oversight function and SNV/NDI study of training needs.</p> <p>Demonstrated increase in knowledge by parliamentarians trained and gender quota achieved (June 2012). Baseline data: results of pre-training testing and SNV/NDI study of training needs.</p>	<p>Pre- and post-training testing conducted, training reports submitted.</p>	<p>Testing administered (baseline and upon completion of event)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumption: there are sufficient women employed in the relevant sector to meet the 30% training participation requirement and management facilitates such participation. Currently there are only 10% women parliamentarians.</p>
<p><u>JP Output 3:</u> Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Modernization of</p>	<p>Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule (June 2009-June 2012) Baseline data: Assessment of pre-programme activities undertaken and</p>	<p>Observation of public debates held by the National Assembly,  Interviews with key stakeholders,  Review of activities</p>	<p>Observation (upon completion of event)  Interviews (upon completion of event)  Records inspection (every three month)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: factionalism, disagreement or insufficient capacity within any of the key implementing agencies obstructs progress.</p>

<p>the Security Sector.  <u>SMART Outputs</u>          6. By June 2012 key stakeholders have strengthened capacity to implement the national SSR strategy through provision of technical consultants, operational support, equipment, training and publications.          7. By January 2010 training and capacity building needs of various ministries are identified and findings report (200 copies) disseminated to stakeholders.          8. By June 2012, staff from the Ministries of Justice (50% of staff), Interior (50% of staff), Defense (20% of staff) and law enforcement officers (50% of staff) (aimed at</p>	<p>adjustments to implementation schedule anticipated through interviews with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>vis-à-vis strategy implementation plan.</p>			
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<p>11. By June 2012, 100 penitentiary officers (aimed at reaching 30% of women quota) have increased their knowledge in the finalized strategy and its implementation through 5 training sessions delivered. By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons in Bissau and 4 regions have benefited from print material disseminated, 5 radio broadcasts and 2 newspaper publications</p> <p>12. By June 2010 SGBV strategy finalized.</p>	<p>Baseline data: results of pre-training testing, UNOGBIS gender officer information provided about weak capacity on women's rights and gender.</p> <p>Broader public awareness regarding the national SSR strategy (June 2012). Baseline data: results of pre-programme awareness survey, focus groups survey with medias.</p> <p>National SGBV strategy finalized</p>	<p>SSR awareness survey</p> <p>Interviews with key stakeholders</p> <p>Inspection of finalized and released strategy</p>	<p>Survey administered (baseline and upon completion of activity)</p> <p>Interviews (upon completion of activity)</p> <p>Records inspection (at conclusion of activity)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>participation requirement and management facilitates such participation.</p> <p>Assumption: the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women</b></p>					

<p><u>JP Output 1:</u> Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.</p> <p><u>SMART outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○13. By June 2010 a comprehensive understanding of the legal needs of vulnerable groups obtained through a legislative review and 5 consultation and validation workshops. The findings are made available in a report.</li> <li>○14. By June 2012, 5 women's and civil society organizations are strengthened through financial support, equipment support and the delivery of 5 training sessions covering all staff members.</li> <li>○15. By June 2012, 200 persons (aimed at reaching 30% of</li> </ul>	<p>Increase in # of organizations providing legal services</p> <p>Legal aid institutionalized through law</p> <p>Baseline data: survey of number of organizations providing legal aid services pre-programme (June 2009-June 2012) to confirm lack of provision of legal services.</p> <p>Bar Association providing ad hoc free representation and mostly in Bissau only</p>	<p>Situation reports</p> <p>Mapping and analysis of organizations supporting legal aid</p>	<p>Analysis of reports (3-monthly)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumption: there are a sufficient number of civil society and women's organizations willing and capable of providing legal aid services to strengthen.</p> <p>Assumption: the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas</p>
	<p># of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012).</p> <p>Baseline data: currently no state legal aid provision and no legal aid law.</p>	<p>Inspection of beneficiary records held at legal aid centers</p>	<p>Records inspection (3-monthly)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of public confidence in the formal justice system discourages people from seeking legal aid service.</p> <p>Assumption: the security situation remains sufficiently stable to allow persons to access legal aid services.</p>
	<p># of women's legal issues resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handling (June 2009-June 2012).</p> <p>Baseline data: UNDP study on traditional justice mechanism (to be undertaken); pre-programme inspection of court registers, interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff and clients.</p>	<p>Inspection of court registers</p> <p>Interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff and clients.</p>	<p>Inspection of records (bi-annually)</p> <p>Interviews (baseline, bi-annually)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumption: sufficient court records are kept to facilitate inspection and customary leaders are willing to discuss case processing with programme team</p>

<p>women quota) have increased their knowledge in the areas of SGBV, women's legal rights including the CEDAW, family law, land, criminal matters, conflict resolution, mediation, negotiation and human rights through 5 training sessions delivered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○16. By June 2012 4 legal aid offices have commenced operation staffed by a minimum of 2 full-time national legal officers.</li> <li>○17. By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons have benefited from print material disseminated, 6 radio broadcasts and 3 newspaper publications.</li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrated increased knowledge on the part of beneficiaries trained and quota for women representation achieved (June 2012). Baseline data: results of pre-training testing, current building awareness at SST level and Ministries departments.</p>	<p>Pre- and post-training testing conducted, training reports submitted.</p>	<p>Testing administered (baseline and upon completion of activity)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumption: there are sufficient women employed in the relevant sector to meet the 30% training participation requirement and management facilitates such participation. Assumption: the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas</p>
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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

JP Output 1. The review of new legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and womens' rights.													
DELIVERY RATE A													
Programme Outputs	Activities	Time frame June 2009/June 2010 Year 1				UN Agencies	Responsible Parties	Financial Implementation Progress					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Source of funding	Budget description	Total amount planned	Estimated Total amount committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
Output 1  The review of new legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and women's rights	1.1 Consultative Assessment of the adequacy and existing legislation and policies on gender equality issues of relevant justice and security sector : level of public attendance in the debate of new laws and policies			X		UNDP	SCP	MDG F	International staff	25,000			
									National staff	5,000			
									Travel	5,000			
									<b>total</b>	<b>35,000</b>			
	1.2 Support participative revision of policy and legislation processes related to JSSR from a gender perspective			X	X	UNDP	SCP	MDG F	Intern staff	15,000			
									National staff	2,000			
									Worshops	2,000			
									Travel	4,000			
					<b>Total</b>	<b>23,000</b>							
	1.3 Elaboration and adoption of National Gender Equality Policy		X	X	X	X	UNIFEM	Ministry of Women, Parliament	MDGF	Personnel	26,500	0	0
					Sub contracts	12,000				0	0		
					travel	5,000				0	0		

	based on national Gender Analysis and CEDAW recommendations, and creating partnerships with all major stakeholders and Ministries								Supplies & Misc	2,500	0	0	
									<b>Total</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0%</b>
	1.4 Support National Assembly to do public debates on progress on the SSR agenda			x	x	UNDP	NPA	MDG F	Inter. Staff	21,500			
									National staff	5,000			
									Supplies	2,500			
									Travel	5,000			
									Contracts	8,000			
									<b>Total</b>	<b>42,000</b>			
<b>JP Output 2. Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened</b>													
DELIVERY RATE: A													
	Activities	Time frame 2009				UN Agencies	Responsible Parties	Financial Implementation Progress					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Source of funding	Budget description	Total amount planned	Total amount committed	Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
<b>Output 2.</b>	2.1 Mission for capacity assessment of issues relevant for Parliament role for oversight of SSR (budgetary, legislative and	X	X			UNDP	National Assembly	MDGF	Personnel	50,500	0	0	
Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector									travel	5,000	0	338.27	
									<b>Total</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>3</sup> 3,519.74 USD expenditure made and taken from other sources while awaiting reception/registration of the UNIFEM MDG-F money on the Regional Bureau level not considered for the current expenditure calculations.

reform strengthened	gender equality focus) and formulation of a strategic development plan for parliamentary security sector oversight											
	2.2 Assess specific training needs and provide training for parliamentarians and commissions on SSR oversight, legislative drafting and gender sensitive			x		UNDP	ANP	MDG F	Staff	30,000		
		Travel							5,000			
		Supplies							15,000			
		Misc							11,000			
<b>Total</b>								<b>61,000</b>				

**JP Output 3.** Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Modernization of the Security Sector.  
DELIVERY RATE: B

	Activities	Time frame 2009				UN Agencies	Responsible Parties	Financial Implementation Progress					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Source of funding	Budget description	Total amount planned	Total amount committed	Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
<b>Output 3.</b> Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for	3.1 Provide technical support to the government through the Secretary of the Committee de Pilotagem (SCP) and MoJ, MoD, MoI, for the implementation of the National Strategy for Restructuring and		X	x		UNDP	Permanent Secretariat and Comité de Pilotage of SSR (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	MDGF	Personnel	66,000	30,597.59	2,505.75	50%
									Travel	9,500	3,005.64	0	31%
									supplies	0	0	319.48	
									<b>Total</b>	<b>75,500</b>	<b>33,603.23</b>	<b>2,825.23</b>	<b>48%</b>

the Restructuring and Modernization of the Security Sector	Modernization of SS (NSRMSS)													
	3.2 Provide on the job training to Ministry of justice and judiciary personnel		x	x	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice CENFOJ	MDG F	Intern staff	30,000	0	0		
		Nation staff							10,000	0	0			
		Travel							6,000	0	0			
		Supplies							10,000	0	110.79	1%		
		<b>Total</b>							<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110.79</b>	<b>0,19%</b>		
	3.3 Support SCP to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions.		x	x	x	UNDP	Permanent Secretariat and Comité de Pilotage of SSR (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	MDGF	Intern staff	25,000	0	0		
		National staff							10,000	0	0			
		Travel							6,000	0	0			
		Publications							10,000	0	0			
		contracts							20,000	0	0			
	<b>Total</b>							<b>71,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>			
	3.4 To conduct an assessment on the skills, gaps and training needs within law enforcement agencies and Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence through consultations with senior officials and staff representatives.		x	x	x	UNODC	Ministry of Justice, Interior and Defence	MDG F	Supplies	14,000	0	0	0	
		Staff							19,000	0	0	0		
		Training							10,000	0	0	0		
		Contracts							15,000	0	0	0		
miscellaneous								1,500	0	0	0			
<b>total</b>							<b>59,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>				
3.5 Provide training to law enforcement agencies and Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence on issues related, among others,			x	x	UNODC	MoJ	MDG F	Supplies	14,000					
	Staff							29,000						
	Training							12,000						

to administration reform, human resources, crime management, GBV studies, conflict resolution, human rights and international law.								Contracts	3,750				
								Misc	2,000				
								<b>Total</b>	<b>60,750</b>				
3.6 Support the Ministry of Interior to develop a strategy regarding the management of public security, crime and violence including sexual and gender based violence and a public awareness campaign on the strategy covering Bissau and 4 additional regions			x	x		UNODC	Mol	MDG F	Supplies	14,000			
									Staff	15,000			
									Training	19,000			
									contracts	10,000			
									Miscellaneous	3,000			
									<b>Total</b>	<b>61,000</b>			
3.7,8,9 Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Interior to provide assistance to victims of GBV, including national strategy on GBV, gender equality plan and training on gender sensitive budgeting	x	x				UNFPA	Ministry of Interior and Family and Women	MDG F	Personnel	25,000		0	
									Travel	5,000		0	
									Contracts & training	18,000	0	12,029	66.8%
									<b>total</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,029</b>	<b>25%</b>

**JP Output 4. Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable groups including women**

DELIVERY RATE:A

	Activities	Time frame 2009				UN Agencies	Responsible Parties	Financial Implementation Progress					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Source of funding	Budget description	Total amount planned	Total amount committed	Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget

Output 4. Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable groups including women	4.1 Assessment on traditional justice, ADR mechanisms and formal justice regarding legal needs and services for the most vulnerable, in particular women		x	X		UNDP	Faculty of Law Ministry of Justice	MDG F	Intern staff	25,000	0	0	
									Nation staff	10,000	0	0	
									Contract services	20,000	0	0	
									Travel	6,000	0	0	
									Miscellaneous	10,000	2,293.85	0	22%
									<b>total</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>2,293.85</b>		<b>3%</b>
	4.2 Study and support establishment of one legal aid clinic with Faculty of Law targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women		x	x	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice	MDG F	Equip& Furniture	20,000	0	2,814.33	14%
									Contract Service	20,000	0	0	0
									Intern staff	30,000	0	0	0
									National staff	10,000	0	0	0
									Supplies	10,940	0	0	0
									travel	10,000	0	0	0
									<b>total</b>	<b>100,940</b>		<b>2,814.33</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
	4.3 Provide training to CSOs, media, legal authorities, customary and religious leaders on Women's Human Rights and CEDAW related issues (GBV, family		X	x	x	UNIFEM	NGOs Ministry of Family and Women and Institute of Women and Children Ministry of Justice	MDGF	Personnel	7,500	0	0	0
									Workshops	20,000	0	0	0
									Supplies	5,000	0	0	0
									Contracts	13,000	0	0	0
									Travel	14,000	0	0	0
									misc	2,000	0	0	0
									<b>Total</b>	<b>61,500</b>	0	0 <sup>4</sup>	0

<sup>4</sup> 1.094, 42 USD used from other sources while awaiting reception/registration of the UNIFEM MDG-F money on the Regional Bureau level not considered for the current expenditure

4.4 Support a community legal awareness campaign covering beneficiaries in Bissau and 4 regions focusing on citizens' and Women's Human Rights and access to legal aid services through information material (pamphlets, posters, FAQs, T-Shirts), and media (print and radio)		X	x	x	UNIFEM	NGOs Ministry of Family and Women and Institute of Women and Children Ministry of Justice	MDGF	staff	19,000	0	0	0
								Supplies	6,000	0	0	0
								Travel	3,000	0	0	0
								Misc	1,000	0	0	0
								<b>Total</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
4.5 Strengthen 5 women's and civil society organizations in Bissau and regions areas in their capacity to provide legal counselling and conflict resolution	x	x	x	x	UNFPA	Ministry of Family and Women and Institute of Women and Children	MDG F	Equipments	33,000		9,639	<b>29%</b>
								National staff	48,000		0	<b>0%</b>
								Training	40,000		5,337	<b>13%</b>
								Contract	37,500		4,731	<b>12.6%</b>
								Misc	5,000			
							total	<b>163,500</b>		<b>19,707</b>	<b>12%</b>	
Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)							UNDP	MDG F	<b>264,110</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>31,032</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>FINANTIAL DATA SUMMARY (6 MONTHS)</b>									<b>amount planned</b>	<b>Estimated amount committed</b>	<b>Estimated Amount Disbursed</b>	<b>Estimated % Delivery rate of budget</b>
<b>TOTAL OUTPUT 1</b>									146,000	0	0	0%
<b>TOTAL OUTPUT2</b>									116,500	0	338.27	0,2%
<b>TOTAL OUTPUT3</b>									431,750	33,603.23	14,965.02	11%
<b>TOTAL OUTPUT4</b>									425,940	2,293.85	22,521.33	5.8%
<b>TOTAL Programme Coordinator &amp; Equipment supplies</b>									264,110	35,000	31,032	25%
<b>Total</b>									<b>1,384,300</b>	<b>70,897.08</b>	<b>68,856.62</b>	<b>10%</b>