

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

Semester: 1-10

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	1-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-06-01

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* UNDP* UNFPA* UNIFEM* UNODC
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* 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	\$299,206.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNFPA	\$64,826.00
UNODC	\$141,415.00
Total	\$505,447.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$251,015.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNFPA	\$64,826.00
UNODC	\$141,415.00
Total	\$457,256.00

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:

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

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

Targets of this outcome have been progressing with some important achievements in terms of policy development. The process of the National Gender Policy is advanced, with national gender analysis concluded and the quantitative and qualitative data having been presented to local leaders and CSOs in all the regions and an additional complete national restitution having been presented in Bissau. An international Gender Policy is currently being recruited to support stakeholders in the elaboration of the Policy document. The Policy elaboration is financially and technically supported by UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNDP in a joint manner. Also, the research on the status of women under traditional and customary law is almost concluded and will provide good data for future legislative and policy revision in terms of the main legal codes. On the other hand for the first time the justice sector is developing its National Policy for the sector and the Guinean Parliament has developed its first strategic development plan with a clear emphasis on the oversight role of parliament in general but also on security sector reform and gender. These initiatives may lay the foundation to better frame overall governance of the sector as well as to provide the necessary orientation in terms of setting development of the sector into the right direction but also for development partners to better align their interventions with the policies laid by the government.

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 ongoing: the Gender Analysis data have been collected in all regions except Bissau and the Bijagos islands, and then a final restitution workshop will be held in each region to approve the validity of the data before holding a final national workshop in Bissau. ; presented to leaders and CSOs in all of the regions with a final national restitution in Bissau. The database is under way and an international expert for support to stakeholders in the writing of the Policy document is being recruited. It is expected that the Policy can be presented for approval by the Council of Ministers by the end of the year.

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

2. Formulation of an institutional capacity diagnosis and a strategic development plan for Parliament oversight of SSR and Gender - The Parliament is a major partner with responsibility in policy, legislative and budget oversight. Through the MDG Fund UNDP supported the Parliament, as the main civil management body responsible for supervising

government efficiency and consolidate democracy, to do an institutional capacity diagnosis and a strategic development plan focusing on oversight of SSR and Gender. The support consisted on an Assessment/Diagnosis Study (Needs Assessment) of the institutional, organizational and technical capacities of the National Popular Assembly and its Committees focusing on its ability to fulfil its constitutional and political mandate and in particular to enforce its oversight role on SSR, justice and gender equality issues; the elaboration of a national capacity development plan for parliament indicating vision, objectives, strategies and activities – based on the Assessment Study and the next phase will now be the launching of certain capacity development activities. The diagnosis and strategic development plan was 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. The mission was fielded in March and again in April, in two phases, and was conducted in a very participative and consultative manner, inclusive with implementation of methodological workshops on strategic planning. In terms of process intervention started with an in-depth analysis of the political environment on the role of the Parliament and extensive consultations with Parliament Secretariat Staff, relevant stakeholders and development partners on the role and needs of parliament to perform its oversight, legislative and outreach functions. The main specialized Commissions, namely but not limited to Defence, Justice and Human Rights, Children and Women, were involved in all the works and the team was able to assess Parliament function regarding budget, law making, parliament outreach and oversight capacity with a gender perspective and devise adequate capacity strategies to improve performances. Both the diagnosis and the strategic plan have been formally endorsed by the National Assembly and the plan is now being published for wider dissemination amongst the donor community to seek additional support for Parliament to be able to implement it.

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. With this support the Secretariat was able to conceive a prioritized plan of programmes, detailed in narrative and with budget estimation to be presented at the next donor round table meeting for SSR.

4. National Policy and Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector - Under the same output a Policy Advisor was recruited to support long term policy making and strategic planning for the justice sector. The justice sector, although part of the broader national strategy for security sector reform, does not have a policy that guides the development of its priority areas and devises strategies to meet the challenges in those areas. Thus, with the support of the MDG Fund programme the Ministry has now set up a number of working groups comprised of all justice institutions representatives and also civil society and development partners to develop, in a consultative manner, the National Policy for the Justice Sector followed by a Strategic Development Plan for the next five years. This first draft of the policy is being consolidated and the implementation plan will be formulated soon after. These documents will then be presented and further consulted upon in a National Justice Forum that is being planned for the month of September.

5. 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 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. A judicial senior expert has been recruited to support the establishment of the training centre, namely to assess all the needs (in terms of legislation, regulations, operational needs) to adequately set up the Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ); formulate and draft the required diplomas to ensure that CENFOJ can perform as the school of magistrates, responsible for the access to the career of judges and prosecutors (decree to regulate the intake of CENFOJ, internal regulations of CENFOJ, access to the career etc); formulate a plan and calendar for the starting of the course including the detail required for the preparatory work for the competitive process for the 1st course to be launched and assess the current training curriculum and advice UNDP and CENFOJ on its contents and possible revision needs.

6. 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. An action plan for the SSR campaign was developed by a national consultant and approved by the President of the Steering Committee for SSR. The public launching of the campaign was made on the 24 of June during an international conference for the sensitization on SSR in the presence of the Prime Minister and President of the Republic together with the heads of the military and over 200 participants. Brochures on the SSR campaign were produced for the event and widely distributed. The campaign preparation has started but the effective taking off is on standby waiting for a more adequate timing since the recent nomination of the Head of the Military, and the controversy that the nomination raised amongst international community (the recently appointed Head of the Military was the main element behind the events of the 1st of April that lead to the sequester of the Prime Minister and the arrest of the Head of the Military).

7. 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 and provide training based on the assessment – Interventions under these activities were launched by UNODC in May 2010, when focal points were nominated by the Ministries of Interior, Defence and Justice, and a meeting was held to establish working procedures for the collection of the necessary data to do the assessment for the training needs of the Ministries and law enforcement staff. Within a different project (Rehabilitation of selected prisons in Bissau) the Ministry of Justice recruited 80 penitentiary guards officers (10% of women quota), who will receive by October 2010, two and a half months of training in different areas of basic penitentiary issues, including the areas foreseen within the activities of the MDGF. Training plans are in the process of development. In addition, UNODC staff was paid out of the MDG Fund to do the necessary backstopping and contribute to the project implementation/follow-up at Headquarters with donors and other counterparts.

8. 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 centre 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). Regarding National Policy on Gender Equality the quantitative and qualitative data on the socio economic status of women in the different sectors were collected and presented at national level. These data are essential for the elaboration of the National Gender Policy. Regarding gender based violence a situation analysis was conducted at national level, with the teams being adequately trained for the purpose, and still in July 2010 the results collected for the development of this situation analysis will be validated.

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

Progress on the second outcome has been slower due to the novelty character of the intervention. All justice sector orientation and support has been driven by the supply side

thus mostly focusing on the formal side of justice. So far the government and the judiciary are mostly used to the traditional rule of law approach focusing on infrastructures and equipments and technical assistance. A lot of advocacy and consultations have been taking place and it is now accepted that justice needs to shift to focus on the right holders, on trying to provide solutions for peoples grievances be it through the formal or informal justice mechanisms. Guinea Bissau has no legal aid provision and support. Again, setting up sustainable and coordinated systems that combine institutional legal aid with other types of assistance to reinforce alternative dispute resolution systems is time consuming in particular in a country with no legal aid tradition, no budget allocated or legal framework for it and with a weak civil society. However, the programme is in good conditions to start delivering better to achieve this outcome as partnerships have been identified and mechanisms are now being design to secure a more sustainable approach that involves the Ministry of Justice, the BAR Association and civil society organizations. Also, in terms of policy for the sector access to justice has been given top priority in the draft policy paper and this can facilitate institutionalizing legal aid through legislation at macro level

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

9. 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. The next phases of this study will continue now under the MDG Fund. The Constitution of Guinea Bissau does not formally recognize custom as a source of law but several laws make reference to solving conflicts within the frame of customs in use in the villages that are not against state law and international human rights. Notably, the organic law of the Sector Courts (people's courts for small causes) explicitly refers traditional justice as a source of law that has to be respected and observed for mediations. Therefore a study aimed at understanding the traditional justice system and its customary practices and norms for dispute and conflict solving was undertaken. UNDP launched a comprehensive research project to understand the procedure of traditional justice mechanisms and customary practices in different areas of law (civil and criminal both procedural wise and of substantive law) and to do the first attempt of codification of customary law, in six different ethnic groups.

Regarding the aspects of the legal status of women, that should be taken at the level of the mechanisms of conflict resolution, they were the following:

- i) access, performance and succession at the traditional structures of power and of political and administrative representation, including to determine whether there is equality between men and women in terms of traditional institutions of political power;
- ii) access, use and participation in the mechanisms of conflict resolution (private) between members of the considered ethnic group (corresponding to the Civil Procedural Law), to clarify whether there are differences between men and women in this area;
- iii) the establishment of a specific treatment for major crimes whose victims are women such as domestic violence, rape, or genital mutilation.

The study was developed in partnership with the Faculty of Law and the National Institute of Research and Studies (INEP), a well recognized investigative centre linked to the university. Teams of Guinean law students and researchers were selected and trained to be able to deliver the questionnaires (more than 800 questions divided into 11 different types of surveys) prepared by the university targeting the six most main ethnic groups scattered in different regions in the country. The questionnaires are very comprehensive targeting mostly questions around criminal customs, family, inheritance, land and property, the status of women regarding different types of offenses and the procedural traditional mechanisms used for solving conflicts. All questionnaires have been completed and the data has been analyzed and treated. An intermediary report with the results has been submitted to UNDP. The next step to be undertaken under the MDG Fund is to validate the results of the codification and produce a consolidated report with an analysis of practices that are against human rights standards and the national law. The overall objective of the study is to support understanding and knowledge of customary law in particular focusing on the status of women under the traditional justice mechanism and support interface between formal and informal justice.

10. 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. A legal aid clinic is already functioning in the Faculty of Law although still at a very embryonic stage. The programme has met several times with the partners of the clinic and the law faculty to study ways of strengthening the capacity of this nascent organization. The national coordinator of the clinic attended a regional legal aid workshop with the interim coordinator of the MDG Fund to exchange and benefit from experiences of other countries in the region regarding legal aid. The programme is now in the process of preparing a grant agreement to support the legal clinic for them to be able to strengthen the internal capacity and simultaneously launch a targeted project to expand their legal counselling and information activities. Simultaneously the programme has also recruited an expert to assess with the Ministry of Justice and the BAR association cooperation to set up a state legal aid office in the Ministry of Justice. This process is only now starting.

11. 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 – UNIFEM implemented. A workshop has been conducted in November 2009 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.

12. 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. Since a GBV study is almost finalised and will soon result in a national GBV strategy, as well as the fact that the national strategy for the elimination of Female Genital Mutilation will be validated in May 2010, it appears more strategic and appropriate to wait for those documents in order to focus the awareness raising campaign on harmonized national messages which will provide more useful information on Women's Human Rights to the population than mere information about the legal framework, which does not actually result in legal or protective services for women and might thus create frustration. A consultation meeting was recently organized with national resource persons from Civil Society who work on Women's Human Rights issues and journalists to analyse the most regularly violated Women's Human Rights – GBV, FGM, early and forced marriage and lack of access to education – who the violators are and who the duty bearers who can protect girls and women and through what means and with which messages to address them. The strategic approach is to elaborate and awareness raising campaign aimed at improving awareness of rights and the protection of rights by the people directly concerned since the legal framework in Guinea-Bissau still does not sufficiently protect women and girls while also not offering protection and support of victims. The campaign will begin shortly, focus on the abovementioned rights and be based on providing means and materials to CSOs working in the field added to radio spots and debates (both radio and live).

13. 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 experienced delays due to constraints related with the limited capacity of the office in terms of staff and human resources to follow up. So far several meetings with women NGOs took place with the objective of identifying the strategies and activities to launch this intervention. The action plan for this purpose have been drafted and two persons, one from the Ministry of Interior and one from RENLUV (NGO) attended the international conference in Portugal on traffic of human beings and new ways of assisting traffic victims. Also, UNFPA supported several training workshops for NGOs and women networks on the resolution 1325 and dissemination of the national plan of action that was adopted by the Government. Also, a National Steering Committee was established for following up implementation of the Plan of Action for Resolution 1325.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The joint programme uses an approach that targets policy development at macro level with capacity building interventions focusing on the legislative and judicial branch. Simultaneously it places emphasis on strengthening also civil society throughout all of its outputs for them to be able to better render services at community level. In itself this approach favors sustainability of the interventions. Implementation of the JP so far has tried to ensure that all policy development (National Gender Policy, National Justice Policy, Strategic Development Plan for Parliament, Traditional Justice Research, Priority Plan for SSR) is done in a highly participative way, with training workshops included for the working groups that are responsible for the policy development and also based on prior research and analysis of the situation that the new policies aim to address.

However, at this point of implementation of the JP it is still soon to assess impact of sustainability as measures for capacity building both of state and civil society partners are at an initial stage.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

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

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The joint programme is experiencing difficulties that come mostly from the delay in the recruitment of a full time Programme Coordinator that has the time to follow up adequately joint implementation, monitoring, advocacy and that is able to support each implementing agency in addressing their own internal management problems that have led to delays in terms of delivery capacity.

Currently the joint programme is not benefiting from synergies that could come from real joint implementation since partners are mostly implementing their components and then exchanging information and updates during the programme management committee meetings. For this reason the programme still does not have a communication and advocacy plan or a joint monitoring strategy. The joint UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM support to the National Gender Policy is an exception, since it facilitates not only implementation of this activity but encourages wider collaboration on gender programmes through regular discussion.

Other constraints derive from the fact that the programme was formulated in 2008 and one and half year after, some of the activities are no longer adequate and need to be properly revised and changed to meet other pressing priorities. The PMC has discussed this in their meetings and agreed to do this revision for the next annual workplan.

The limited existing absorption capacity – very weak private sector - also contributes to the delay in identifying suitable executing agents for the programme.

Finally some implementing agencies do not have direct access to financial system, and respective MDGF Funds, in Bissau (such as UNIFEM) and have experienced difficulties with management of the funds.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

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. Despite the fact that the programme was signed in May 2009 its implementation started only after elections in September 2009 as before it was not possible to focus on any launching of new activities as all attentions were on the electoral event. Unfortunately, this period was also marked by the assassination of a presidential candidate and a former Minister of Defence which only contributed to further delay the start of the programme.

External difficulties continue to relate mostly to political instability in the country in particular related to the security sector. The events of the 1st of April 2010 in which the Prime Minister was sequestered by a group of military and the Head of the Military was taken into arrest by the same group has again brought the spectrum of unrest into the country. The recent nomination of the new Head of the Military, one of the elements involved in the events of the 1st of April, has not contributed to appease the concerns of the international community regarding respect for the rule of law and constitutional order, so that support to security sector reform could continue.

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

The recruitment process of the Programme Manager is being concluded (the candidate has been selected and procedures to finalize the process are on-going) which will strengthen operational coordination of activities, and follow-up of the PMC decisions. The PMC has agreed on the type of activities that could be revised for the next annual workplan, activities that continue to be in line with the outputs, but that are replaced for other more important in line with national priorities. Still no measures has been identified to overcome the constraints regarding access and management of funds by one of the implementing agency, UNIFEM. On the external factors related with the instability linked with the military and the security sector the programme has opted to focus more on the justice components until the situation in the security sector is more stable and clarified.

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 true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

Operational coordination of the Joint Programme has been ensured by the Programme Management Committee, where the annual action plan is discussed and decided as well as progress on implementation of activities, constraints and recommendations to overcome problems. In addition to that, the leading agency (UNDP) has also supported coordination functions by means of dedicating programme staff to this function. The Recruitment of the MDGF manager will reinforce this coordination.

Coordination with other national MDGF projects must be reinforced through the Steering Committee (not fully operational after rearrangement of Government composition and structure). However, considering the nature of the (only) other existing project –on nutrition and security food - , coordination between these two projects will probably be limited to specific issues such as Advocacy, communication, and other to be discussed.

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 NA agencies for MDF-F JPs				

Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	1	Reports and minutes of gender policy analysis
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	NA	1	Field trip report

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?

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC _____ UNDP

Number of meetings with PMC chair

5

Is civil society 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 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?

Current situation

The government and state institutions have a fair involvement in programme interventions perceived as more important to them. For instance the Parliament had real ownership on the output regarding the diagnosis and development plan for improving their capacity; Ministry of Defense is quite engaged in SSR activities, from the planning and prioritization exercises made so far as well as on the preparations for the national campaign on SSR. The Justice Sector is also engaged in policy development as the National policy for the Sector is being developed by large working groups with representatives from all institutions.

Civil society is engaged in all the policy making exercises related with justice and security sector and very much engaged in all gender activities. So far there has been no involvement from private sector.

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

As mentioned before, this programme is still understaffed (as programme coordinator is still to be recruited, and participating agencies have limited HR in the field). In this context, it is difficult to develop an A&C strategy, and foremost to ensure its implementation.

In this context, a security sector reform sensitization campaign was developed, and is being implemented.

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

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

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 1

Media groups and journalist 4

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?

Focus groups discussions

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

Open forum meetings

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	0	# laws/regulatory measures promulgated and # 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 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Access to justice services for the poor improved with special focus on women	0	# 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 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

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

After 1 year of implementation (in reality 8 months as it started late) the joint programme is now achieving more significant results that in the future are expected to impact at a more macro policy level the development of the MDG both at national and local level. At national level some relevant policies are expected to contribute for a better understanding of status of women and practices that are discriminatory regarding this status. The traditional justice research is planned to be used as a major legislative and sensitization awareness product to support change in attitudes and behaviors; the national gender policy is expected also to contribute for this result and for the advancement of women and the national justice policy with strong emphasis on access to justice in particular for women will also support changes in terms of service delivery at local level. Also the National Justice Policy places strong emphasis on access to justice and legal aid in particular targeting women. The programme will focus for the upcoming period on actual service delivery in terms of access to justice and raising awareness at regional level. It will also strengthen its partnerships with civil society for this purpose.

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 2
No. Regional
No. Local

Laws

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Plans

National 2
Regional
Local

Forums/roundtables

National
Regional
Local

Working groups

National 3
Regional 2
Local 6

Dialog clubs

National

Regional
Local

Cooperation agreements

National
Regional
Local

Other, Specify

National
Regional 2
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)

Policies at national level are the National Gender Policy, the National Justice Sector Policy.

Plans are the Parliament Strategic Development Plan and the SSR Sensitization and Communication Plan

Several working groups have been formed for the Justice Policy, the gender analysis and for the traditional justice research. Also, regional commissions to monitor access to justice progress at local level will be created.

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

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b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p><u>JP Output 1:</u></p> <p>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># laws/regulatory measures promulgated ;</p> <p># internal gender policies finalized</p> <p>State Laws reflect international standards particularly relating to gender, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Level of public participation and open discussion on justice and security matters.</p> <p># of women's organizations included in consultation.</p> <p>▪ Input from dialogue</p>	<p>Baseline data: number and adequacy of pre-programme laws relating to organic and procedural law and internal gender policies of relevant ministries</p> <p>Few intl. Conventions ratified by the Government. Lack of knowledge, application and reporting mechanisms of existing ratified International Conventions.</p>	<p># 2 consultation workshops and 2 conferences held by June 2010 # Findings report distributed by June 2010</p> <p># 1 annual open debates held by the National Assembly by June 2010</p> <p>Minimum 1 law promulgated by June 2010</p> <p>1 internal gender policy of a relevant ministry (Interior, Defence or Justice) finalized</p>	<p>Legal framework and main policies of the Security sector were recently approved;</p> <p>National Policy for the Justice Sector under preparation in a consultative manner; National Gender Policy draft in process</p> <p>Research on the status of women regarding customary law in 6 different ethnic groups completed</p>	<p>Law approved and published</p> <p>First draft of policy paper available</p> <p>Research study reports available</p>	<p>Analysis of legislation approved</p> <p>Records of working groups tasks, analysis of different drafts and list of participants</p> <p>Analysis of inquiries made; research methodology documentation; different drafts of research; interview with researchers, final reports</p>	<p>All legal framework for SSR developed with European Union was already in place and approved</p> <p>UNDP UNIFEM</p>	<p>Risk: political instability places impediments on the legislative process and revision of the laws only now approved Assumption: relevant ministries are willing to adopt gender policies which protect the rights of women</p> <p>risk: Decision-makers lack the required will/knowledge to incorporate international standards and regional law into legislation</p>

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	processes, particularly on gender issues, impacts finalized legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GVT assessment, and UN interagency mission, led by the DPA of October 2008 assessment on lack of knowledge from the public on SSR Reform process; lack of media coverage. ▪ about 20 women organisations active and 6 women organisation/ resources persons available. 	by June 2010					<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> <p>Risk: dialogue processes fail to influence decision-makers</p> <p>Risk: decision-makers lack capacity to implement</p>
<u>JP Output 2:</u> Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened.	Parliament exercises its independent oversight function without interference	pre-programme interviews with key stakeholders regarding exercise of current oversight function and SNV/NDI study of training needs.	By June 2010 Parliamentary Commission on Security and Justice has developed a strategy and modalities on security sector oversight and responsibilities	Parliament institutional capacity diagnosis with an emphasis on SSR and gender developed;	Diagnosis report available	Interviews with Parliament administration, commissions and MPs; several minutes of consultations and drafts of reports	UNDP	<p>Risk: interference by executive/military prevents parliament from exercising its oversight function</p>
				Strategic Development Plan for	Strategic Plan	Notes from consultative	UNDP	<p>Assumption: there are</p>

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	Demonstrated increase in knowledge by parliamentarians trained and gender quota achieved	Results of pre-training testing and and SNV/NDI study of training needs.	# Assessment of oversight function conducted by February 2010 By June 2011, 50 parliamentarians (30% of 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.	Parliament with a focus on SSR and Gender developed and approved; One Workshop for MPs and Commissions of Defence and Women implemented on strategic planning, SSR and gender	published Records of workshop, list of participants and presentations available	meetings for the development of the plan ; interview with staff; exchange correspondence with speaker of Parliament Analysis of workshop documentation	UNDP	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.
<u>JP Output 3:</u> Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Modernization	Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule Representation of women at senior and management levels in law	National Strategy for Modernization and Restructuring of SSR; Praia action plan; prioritization exercise	By June 2012 key stakeholders have strengthened capacity to implement the national SSR strategy through provision of technical	Training on planning and programme methodology delivered to the Secretariat of SSR Comite de Pilotage Priority plan for SSR implementation	Minutes and reports of working sessions available; Planning Workshop documentation Priority plan for SSR available	Minutes and reports of working sessions available; Planning Workshop documentation Priority plan for SSR available	UNDP	Risk: factionalism, disagreement or insufficient capacity within any of the key implementing agencies obstructs progress (leading role on this

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<p>of the Security Sector</p>	<p>enforcement, defence and judicial sectors increases by 15%.</p> <p>Demonstrated increase in knowledge of beneficiaries trained and gender quota achieved..</p>		<p>consultants, operational support, equipment, training and publications.</p> <p>By December 2010 training and capacity building needs of various ministries are identified and findings report disseminated to stakeholders.</p> <p>By June 2012, staff from the Ministries of Justice Interior Defense and law enforcement officers ((aimed at reaching 30% of women quota) have increased their knowledge in the areas of administration reform, strategic planning, human resources management, crime</p>	<p>revised</p> <p>Appointment by the Ministry of Justice, Defence and Interior of focal points</p> <p>Meeting with the contact points nominated by the ministries</p>	<p>Data report available in December 2010</p> <p>Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries</p> <p>Final evaluation report on training</p>	<p>Training survey</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNODC</p>	<p>intervention is now with UNIOGBIS – the UN integrated mission)</p> <p>Assumption: there are a sufficient number of women with the required skills and willingness to take up managerial positions. Risk: senior management within relevant sectors resists the empowerment of women.</p> <p>Assumption: there are sufficient women employed in the relevant sector to meet the 30% training participation</p>
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			<p>management, prosecution, GBV issues, conflict resolution, human rights and international law.</p> <p>By June 2010, capacity of the Ministry of Interior to develop and implement strategy strengthened through provision of equipment and international and national consultancies</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Recruitment and training of 80 penitentiary officers (15% of women quota)</p>	<p>Number of prison guards</p>	<p>Data from recruitment and two and half months training session</p>	<p>requirement and management facilitates such participation.</p>
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			<p>By June 2012, 400 persons (aimed at reaching 30% of women quota) have increased their knowledge in the area of management and planning through 16 training sessions delivered.</p>	<p>Training on management and administration delivered to directors of Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Technical support in place for the development of National Justice Policy</p>	<p>Report on training evaluation available</p> <p>Working group methodology documentation and list of presences</p>	<p>Final report on training And training documentation</p> <p>Drafts of policy available</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumption: the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas</p>
	<p>Broader public awareness regarding the national SSR strategy;</p>		<p>By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons in Bissau and 4 regions have benefited from print material disseminated, 24 radio broadcasts, 10 newspaper publications, 12 mobile theatre performances and 12 information dissemination workshops</p>	<p>SSR National Campaign Plan of Action approved and launched</p>	<p>Report of the public ceremony of launching of SSR campaign (International Conference for the Sensitization of SSR)</p>	<p>Plan of Action available and information brochure disseminated</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

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	National SGBV strategy finalized.		Draft Strategy of GBV approved by December 2010	All consultants and researchers for the GBV analysis study trained	Situation analysis report available; inquiry charts for data collection available	Field interviews; survey distributed in institutions, hospitals, police stations; focus groups created	UNFPA	
Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
<u>JP Output 1:</u> Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.	Increase in # of organizations providing legal services institutionalized through law # of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012). # of women's legal issues	survey of number of organizations providing legal aid services pre-programme (June 2009-June 2012) to confirm lack of provision of legal services. Bar Association providing ad hoc free representation and mostly in Bissau only Currently no state legal aid provision and no legal aid law. UNDP study on traditional justice	By June 2012 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.	research on the status of women under customary law completed	All documentation developed for the research	Reports on the status of women under customary law in 6 ethnic groups available	UNDP	Assumption: there are a sufficient number of civil society and women's organizations willing and capable of providing legal aid services to strengthen. Assumption: the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas

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	<p>resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handling (June 2009-June 2012).</p> <p>Demonstrated increased knowledge on the part of beneficiaries trained and quota for women representation achieved (June 2012).</p>	<p>mechanism (to be undertaken); pre-programme inspection of court registers, interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff and clients.</p> <p>results of pre-training testing, current building awareness at SST level and Ministries departments.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>By June 2012, 200 persons</p>	<p>IT equipment ordered, capacity building of two members from the NGO RENLUV and Ministry of Interiors for servicing victims of human traffic and domestic violence in Portugal</p>	<p>Mission/training report</p> <p>Workshop Briefing for other NGOs on the training received in Portugal</p>	<p>Workshop with several African and European participants</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of public confidence in the formal justice system discourages people from seeking legal aid service. Assumption: the security situation remains sufficiently stable to allow persons to access legal aid services</p> <p>Assumption: sufficient court records are kept to facilitate inspection and customary leaders are willing to discuss case processing with programme team</p>
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			<p>(aimed at reaching 30% of 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>	<p>estimated 100 people</p>	<p>Workshop reports; shared briefing notes; meeting minutes</p>		<p>UNIFEM</p>	
			<p>By June 2012 4 legal aid offices have commenced operation staffed by a minimum of 2 full-time national legal officers.</p>	<p>1 legal aid clinic functioning in the Law Faculty; participation in legal aid regional workshop</p>	<p>Statutes of legal aid clinic available and records of participation in the legal aid regional meeting</p>	<p>Meetings with legal aid staff; registry of attendances to clients</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

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			By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons have benefited from print material disseminated, 6 radio broadcasts and 3 newspaper publications.					
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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

JP output: 1.1 The review of new legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and womens'rights.											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
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	1.1.1 Consultative Assessment of the adequacy and existing legislation and policies on gender equality issues of relevant justice and security sector	x	X	X	UNDP	National Assembly (ANP) SCP CSOs	95,038 (activity 1 of output 1 was broken down into two activities – 1.1.1 and 1.1.2- and the total budget of 190,076 divided by them in the AWP)	35,000	0	0	0%

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	1.1.2. Support participative revision of policy and legislation processes related to JSSR from a gender perspective	x	X	X	UNDP	ANP	95,038	23,000	19,176.70	10,917.62	47%
	1.1.3. Elaboration and adoption of National Gender Equality Policy based on national Gender Analysis and CEDAW recommendations, and creating partnerships with all major stakeholders and Ministries	x	X	X	UNIFEM ²	ANP Women and Family Ministry	184,000	46,000	0	0	0%
	1.1.4. Support National Assembly to do public debates on progress on the SSR agenda	X	X	X	UNDP	ANP	157,075	42,000	28,572.82	15,342.79	36%
	Total						531,151	146,000	47,749.52	26,260.41	18%
JP output: 2 Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened	2.1 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	x	X	X	UNDP	ANP	188,575	55,500	69,174.46	69,029.48	120%

² Due to wrong allocation of charges from UNIFEM, there are no registered expenditures under the correct account code although activities are ongoing.

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	2.2 Assess specific training needs and provide training for parliamentarians and commissions on SSR oversight, legislative drafting and gender sensitive		x	x		UNDP	ANP	194,075	61,000	0	0	0%
Total								382,650	116,500	69,174.46	69,029.48	59%
JP output: 3 Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Modernization of the Security Sector												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress					
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Modernization of the Security Sector	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 Modernization of SS (NSRMSS)	x	x	X	UNDP	Permanent Secretariat and Comité de Pilotage of SSR (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	293,900	75,500	43,097.47	30,449.42	40%	
	3.2 Provide training to Ministry of justice on planning and management	x	x	X	UNDP	Ministry of Justice CENFOJ	297,525	56,000	37,764.21	33,764.21	60%	
	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)	295,383	71,000	498.02	498.02	0,7%	

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	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			UNODC	Ministry of Justice, Interior and Defence	59,500	59,500	59,000	59,000	99%
	3.5 Provide training to law enforcement agencies and Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence on issues related, among others, to administration reform, human resources, crime management, GBV studies, conflict resolution, human rights and international law.	x	x	X	UNODC	MoJ	218,010	60,750	61,000	61,000	104%
	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	X	UNODC	Moi	183,000	61,000	21,415.8	21,415.8	35%
	3.7 and 8 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			UNFPA	Ministry of Interior and Family and Women	48,000	48,000	23,267	23,267	48%
	Total						1,395.318	431,750	246,042.5	229,394.45	53%
JP output 4 Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable groups including women											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed

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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		150,430	71,000	2,437.73	2,199.37	3%
	4.2 Study and support establishment of legal aid in the regions and one legal aid clinic with Faculty of Law targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women	x	x	x	UNDP		422,753	100,940	26,384.93	16,714.9	16%
	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		246,050	61,500			0%
	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		115,950	29,000			0%
	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			UNFPA		163,500	163,500	41,559	41,559	25%
	Total						1,098.683	425,940	70,381.66	60,473.27	14%
Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)								264,100	72,100.02	72,100.02	27%
FINANTIAL DATA SUMMARY (Year 1)								amount planned year 1	Estimated amount committed	Estimated Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
TOTAL OUTPUT 1								146,000	47,749.52	26,260.41	18%
TOTAL OUTPUT2								116,500	69,174.46	69,029.48	59%

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TOTAL OUTPUT3	431,750	246,042.5	229,394.45	53%
TOTAL OUTPUT4	425,940	70,381.66	60,473.27	14%
TOTAL Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies	264,100	72,100.02	72,100.02	27%
Total (excluding indirect cost -7%)	1,384.290	505,448.16	457,257.63	33%