

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

Semester: 2-10

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	2-10
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	\$735,460.27
UNIFEM	\$141,853.45
UNFPA	\$182,606.04
UNODC	\$164,864.36
Total	\$1,224,784.12

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$622,337.99
UNIFEM	\$126,251.95
UNFPA	\$182,606.04
UNODC	\$164,864.36
Total	\$1,096,060.34

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:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number			200				5	48
Reached Number			150				7	12
Targeted - Reached	0	0	50	0	0	0	-2	36
% difference	0	0	75.0	0	0	0	140.0	25.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number			15					
Reached Number			5					
Targeted - Reached	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

% difference

0

0

33.33

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

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 arriving at its final stage before adoption, 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 Expert has been recruited to support stakeholders in the elaboration of the Policy document. The Policy elaboration is financially and technically supported by UNFPA and UNIFEM 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.

A final contract has been signed with the Faculty of Law of Bissau for the validation of data in all reports and consolidation in one final publication. On the other hand for the first time the justice sector has available its National Policy and Strategic Development Plan for the next 5 years. Also the Guinean Parliament has approved 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. Also, several legal diplomas have been developed with the technical support of UNDP and are already approved, namely, the Legal Aid Decree, the Judicial Training Organic Law and Statutes. 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.

From a Criminal Justice Sector perspective, UNODC has a clear mandate on developing and increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Justice, Law Enforcement Institutions (Judiciary Police and National Bureau of INTERPOL), rehabilitating the Prison System as well delivering capacity to the courts in what concerns proper training of Human Resources, Magistrates, Prosecutors and other officials from the Ministry of Justice. As the country lives on a "structural emergency" due to the increase use of Guinea Bissau as a transshipment of heavy drugs and as a stage where criminal groups act with impunity, it is of foremost importance to deliver to all criminal justice actors a proper way to respond to such threats and to end the sense of impunity that exists in the country.

UNODC is an integrative part of the support programme to develop the sectors of security, defence and justice in Guinea Bissau; for this purpose implements a comprehensive programme together with national and international partners, in particular within the integrated spirit of UNIOGBIS.

In order to improve the judicial and security sector democratic governance it is of utmost importance to create the foundations for a proper functioning of the criminal justice system; to have all law enforcement institutions working in good cooperation and coordination and with a clear oversight from the Ministerial body(ies). The UNODC portfolio for Guinea Bissau cannot be considered stratified and in different blocks of delivery but it must be seen as a complementary to each and all projects for the country; different projects can contribute positively to achieve the desired good governance if considered as complementary to each other; actions taken and delivered within the framework of a specific UNODC project has implications in others and vice versa and that should be the spirit in which the UNODC portfolio should be considered taking into consideration the objectives of this MDG project.

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 had 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. Currently the country as a legal aid bill and a decree regulating how legal aid can be provided, thanks to the support of UNDP. A legal aid mechanism has been identified bringing together 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.

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. The results of the study along with the Beijing Plan of action and several sectoral studies are providing 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 has been held in each region to approve the validity of the data before holding a final national workshop in Bissau. The database is under way and an international expert for support to stakeholders in the writing of the Policy document has been recruited by UNIFEM. She is in Bissau for a duration of 3 months to work with the national technical team of 32 "gender policy focal points" from all line Ministries and CSOs to finalize the document and ensure wide participation from and appropriation by all sectors (governmental, non-governmental as well as the international community). The Policy document will in that vein aim at mainstreaming gender internally in all institutions/Ministries and hence in all national programmes (including the second PRSP for GB, currently being finalized) it is expected that the Policy can be presented for approval by the Council of Ministers by the end of the first quarter of 2011.

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. As reported in the previous MDG Fund reporting period, 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. Both the diagnosis and the strategic plan have been formally endorsed by the National Assembly and the plan was published. A development partners meeting took place in November 2010, lead by the parliament, to present the plan and seek further support for its implementation. As a follow up to the Strategic Plan, UNDP fielded a technical mission to support the Defense and Security Commission to formulate its annual work plan targeting conflict prevention and recovery. A workplan and jointly developed and presented in a CPR Conference in Spain by the President of the Commission, with the support of UNDP. Following this work plan the Assembly has already received a pledge of further financial support for CPR activities.

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 was made and in December 2010 equipment and assets were handed over to the Secretariat to support its better functioning, and complied easily its daily coordination and planning work.

4. National Policy and Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector and National Justice Forum - Under the same output a Policy Advisor was recruited to support long term policy making and strategic planning for the justice sector. Thus, with the support of the MDG Fund programme the Ministry 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 was publically presented and debated at a National Justice Forum that was held in October, with the presence of the President of the Republic. The forum was the last stage of a more-than-six-month participative process of preparation and debates to draw up the National Policy headed by the Ministry of Justice with the support of the UNDP, and with the regular and active participation of all representatives from the judiciary power and system, magistrates, public attorneys, lawyers, civil society, police, among others. The process has also counted on international partners who have been supporting the justice sector, such as the European Union, Portugal, Brazil and all the United Nations System. The Forum gathered more than 200 participants, representatives from the state (magistrates, public staff, police, army), civil society (lawyers association, religion leaders, non-governmental organizations), and the international community that met on the 5th and 6th October in Bissau to provide inputs and conclude the National Policy for the Justice Sector. During the two-day debates, the participants were divided in workgroups according to the thematic areas discussed in the PNSJ: infrastructure, legislation, training and access to justice and citizenship. All the country regions were represented in the groups. The results of the debates were incorporated into the policy final text. The National Justice Policy was finally approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2011 as the key-document to guide actions to restructure the justice sector in Guinea-Bissau for the next five years.

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. The legal diplomas developed with UNDP support 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) have all been approved by the Council of Ministers. Additionally UNDP has supported the rehabilitation of premises to house the training school temporarily, with five classrooms and administrative offices. In 2011 the first training of magistrates will be prepared and launched under CENFOJ.

6. Support the Permanent Secretariat (SCP) to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions – 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 was fielded more consistently since September 2010 with several radio programmes being aired nationally and on the community radios, press articles developed and a Civil Society Organization received

funding to support direct sensitization in 4 regions of the country, through seminars and theatre activities. The campaign will continue for the upcoming months targeting the population in general and the military in particular.

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. It is foreseen for 2011 the effective continuation of this activity, in particular the appointment and consequent training of officials of the respective Ministries in areas related to the objectives of this project but always having as a background the specific mandate of UNODC in the field of criminal justice and law enforcement.

As mentioned above under MDGF Outcome 1 progress, UNODC is currently implementing different projects in the areas of Administration of Justice, Law Enforcement and Rehabilitation of Penitentiary System. Precisely within the project on Rehabilitation of selected prisons in Bissau the Ministry of Justice recruited 78 penitentiary guards and a roster of 3 Directors (8,6% of women quota), who received in 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.

In addition, UNODC staff was paid out of the MDG Fund to do the necessary backstopping and to contribute to the project implementation/follow-up at Headquarters with donors and other counterparts. UNODC delivered, in November 2010, 30 motorbikes and 30 helmets to the Ministry of Justice. These motorbikes are meant to be allocated to several Criminal Courts of the Country and also to the General Public Prosecutor's Office and are to be used by the Court Clerks and other Justice Officials to render notifications and other judicial acts. So far, these judicial acts could not be rendered properly due to a lack of means of transportation for the Judicial Officials which means that many files would not proceed for lack of notification of the respective intervenients (suspects, witnesses and others). The delivery of these motorbikes will overcome this difficulty in the most effective way. The Minister of Justice received personally the motorbikes and thanked the UNODC and MDG for these efforts in improving the Criminal Justice system in the country. Again, this activity must be seen within the integrated spirit of complementarity of the UNODC Programme Portfolio for Guinea Bissau and respective synergies with other key partners such as UNDP and UNIOGBIS.

The foundations for a proper criminal justice system and capacity of criminal courts and other judicial institutions will have strong impact in the objectives proposed by this MDG project, particularly in what concerns an important gap that was object of an assessment done by UNODC that aimed the lack of means of rendering notifications and other judicial acts to external parties. This assessment made in conjunction with the Minister of Justice of Guinea Bissau concluded for the absolute need in addressing the above mentioned problem. The MDG funding and objectives, in particular 3.4 seemed to be the most appropriate for the intended purpose.

UNODC will continue during the year of 2011 to address in a more direct way the intended MDG objectives and is foreseeing to conduct the actions mentioned in 3.5 and 3.6 of the activity table.

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).

Moreover, a situational analysis of GBV in GB has been undertaken to complement a qualitative analysis of GBV and to feed into a future database management on GBV information.

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 final phase of the contract has been signed with the Faculty of Law 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.

Additionally UNDP has launched under the MDG Fund an access to justice assessment and baseline survey in three pilot regions of the country, regions where the programme will be supporting legal aid – Bissau, Cacheu and Oio. It is a comprehensive regional assessment made up of qualitative and quantitative components. The survey(s) will focus on vulnerable groups, looking at both their capacity to access justice and on the capacities of service providers to deliver justice and will look at the whole justice process from the occurrence of a grievance to the provision of remedies. The findings and the process itself will be used support national partners in the design of national mechanisms for providing equal access to justice. Quantitative and qualitative data generated through the survey will provide a much needed baseline to allow for effective M&E of national and UN/ UNDP interventions in this area. . It is the first exercise of this type to be carried out in the country, and should identify the most vulnerable groups to access to justice, their perception of justice, their capacities and constraints to access mechanisms of legal support, judicial advice, among others. On the side of those who provide justice services, the study will allow the analysis of the capacity and the existing constraints for the implementation of those services in order to answer the needs of the most vulnerable groups. The data will be of key importance for a better guidance for governmental, judiciary system and development partner's interventions, which implement access to justice programmes. The assessment, are ongoing since October 2010 and will be finalized in March 2011.

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. This activity has been redirected to seek establishment of access to justice centres in three regions of the country. UNDP is preparing its memorandums of agreements to support the Minister of Justice and several CSOs, including legal aid clinic that was already functioning although in limited conditions in the Faculty of Law. The idea is to set up legal aid and access to justice offices and services in the three pilot regions. The CSOs and Ministry of Justice jurists will provide legal information and advice and occasional representation in court where the law does not require registered lawyers. In the other cases, UNDP will support the BAR association to ensure that they send a lawyer to represent more complex cases in court, with no fee to the clients. Spaces to house the Access to Justice Centres have been identified and are being prepared. Three CSOs have submitted proposals for launching legal aid schemes in the three regions and these are being analysed.

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, -The Specialized Commission on Women and Children from the Parliament (ANP) signed a Letter of Agreement with UNIFEM in August to obtain support to write a draft law on Domestic Violence. The first draft of the law has begun to be presented in regional consultations with decision makers from the Government and NGOs as well as traditional authorities to make the law as realistic as possible while ensuring compliance with international Human Rights standards. The major objective of this approach is to increase legal

awareness among the population about the rights and duties as regards gender based and domestic violence through a participatory approach. It has already been presented in the regions of Biombo, Gabu and Cacheu and will cover all regions until the end of the first quarter of 2011. A technical UN task force is ensuring quality advice to the Parliament in terms of Human Rights compliance and the providing of best practices from other countries.

-Materials and documents/briefing notes aimed at decision makers regarding national engagements towards CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as GBV, 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 remains to be officially adopted to start implementation, 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 organized in May 2010 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 after a common planning and agreement has been reached with 2 major CSO stakeholders working on harmful practices and Human Rights to lead the elaboration of materials and the implementation of the campaign.

-On the 25th of November 2010, the International Day on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Specialized Commission on Women and Children of the Parliament organized a Special Session in Parliament with all MPs who are currently in session anyhow, on Violence Against Women. The event included speakers such as the President of Parliament, the Minister of Women, the President of the Institute of Women and Children, the President of the Specialized Commission who's an MP herself, the President of the National Committee against Harmful Practices, the President of RENLUV (the main national NGO against Gender Based Violence) and the President of the National Commission on Human Rights. More than 130 people were present with the MPs, NGOs, representatives of the Security Sector and the Government, etc. A theatrical play was shown and several popular singers sensitized with songs on Women's Human Rights and against Violence against Women. The objective of the event was to sensitize the MPs for the adoption of laws promoting Women's Human Rights (against Female Genital Mutilation and Domestic Violence specifically) and the revision of the legal framework in accordance with CEDAW provisions.

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, as a joint activity with UNIOGBIS and UNIFEM. From June to December 2010, the activity has been implemented over two phases. The first one has been accomplished with a Training of Trainers for more than 40 women from NGOs to communicate and raise awareness on Gender equality, Access to Justice, Legal rights, prevention and fight against GBV as well as harmful practices and Female Genital Mutilation.

The second phase has been to build the capacity of 8 women's organisations in providing IT and office services and equipment. This has been especially aimed at rural NGOs so that women may approach these NGOs for advice and support.

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 incipient phase.

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

Still no particular measures have been identified to overcome the constraints regarding access and management of funds by two of the implementing agency, UNIFEM and UNODC which are not agencies resident in Guinea-Bissau. 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 and vision sharing. The Recruitment of the MDGF coordinator has been finalized end of last October 2010.

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 2011 annual work plan.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

The JP received the funds in May 2009 but its actual implementation started late, only in September 2009. The main reason for this delay were two folded -on one hand in the year of 2009 it was very difficult to work in SSR due to the killing of the Head of the Military, the President of the Republic, the elections that followed and the killings of two presidential candidates during the elections period - all of this happened between March and August 2009, causing unavoidable constraints and delays in general programmes moreover on SSR related programmes. On the other hand the MDG-J JP did not have a coordinator, actually up until last end of October 2010, as the Programme Manager of UNDP ROLs programme in place since May 2009 and accumulated also the function of PM and coordinator of MDG-F JP since September 2009 as per requested by the UN Resident Coordinator.

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 Joint Programme was formulated still in 2008 and its implementation started in mid late 2009. Naturally since its inception the dynamics of SSR developments in the country have changed considerably, in particular with the political events of 2009 and 2010, the establishment of a UN Integrated Office since January 2010 and even the more recent changes in strategic partnerships, with the suspension of support from European Union and the entering of ECOWAS and CPLP. Naturally, the joint programme also had to adapt and it has been doing so through its management mechanisms. Still, there is a need to more seriously update the objectives and indicators formulated in the programme document to have them more aligned with the country priorities. An example is some of the activities mentioned in Output 1 related with the revision of SSR legislation from a gender perspective that could not be pursued as these laws were all approved recently and the country cannot afford at this point wasting time with further revision.

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 recent recruitment of the MDGF coordinator 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 agencies for MDG-F JPs	NA	NA	action be taken and properly followed according to the UN rules	reports and minutes meeting

Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	NA	NA	documentation developed for the research	field trip assessment and reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	NA	NA	progress report available	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?

The CPR coordinator chair the management programme committee on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, as set in ther joint programme document since its recruitment end of October 2010.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

5 PMC MDGF JP meeting have been organized in 2009 and 4 in 2010.

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?

Policy/decision making
 Management: service provision

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
Coordination ensured by leading agency (UNDP) on provisional basis.

Current situation

The government and state institutions have a fair involvement in programme interventions perceived as more important to them. Today, the Parliament had real ownership on the output regarding the diagnosis and development plan for improving their capacity; Ministry of Defense is much better engaged in SSR activities, from the planning and prioritization exercises made so far as well as on the implementation of the national campaign on SSR. The Justice Sector is also fully 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 has been recruited end of October 2010, 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 in mid-2010, and is being currently 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

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

The current political context of Guinea-Bissau, with the constant political and military instability that has led to anticipated Presidential elections does not provide confidence in state institutions to be able to manage such a complex programme directly. Moreover, the joint programme (JP) intervenes in a very sensitive area that is at the core of the instability in Guinea Bissau – security sector reform and justice reform. It's level of complexity comes not only from the area subject in which it intervenes as also, from the fact that all its activities are to be approached with a conflict prevention and gender sensitive lens. Additionally, it encompasses interventions at national level but also at regional and community level, as is the case of the access to justice components and all the sensitization campaigns.

This programme is critical for conflict prevention and peace building activities, which deals with several different national institutions as Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women and Parliament. It is important to note that between the time the MDJ-F JP was actually formulated in late 2008; the reality of SSR context has shifted dynamics, which need to adjust the implementation accordingly. It is also important to note that the current UNDP ROLS Programme is linked closely to the MDG-F joint programme since the subject areas are the same and just showed different sources of funding. 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 programme is mainly to 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	NA
No. Local	NA

Laws

No. National	NA
No. Regional	NA
No. Local	NA

Plans

National	2
Regional	NA
Local	NA

Forums/roundtables

National	2
Regional	NA
Local	NA

Working groups

National	3
Regional	2
Local	6

Dialog clubs

National	NA
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Regional NA
Local NA

Cooperation agreements

National NA
Regional NA
Local NA

Other, Specify

National NA
Regional 2
Local NA

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

Youth under the age of 25 years

Total NA
 Total Urban NA
 No. Urban Women NA
 No. Urban Men NA
 Total Rural NA
 No. Rural Women NA
 No. Rural Men NA

IDPs/Refugees

Total No. NA
 Total Urban NA
 No. Urban Women NA
 No. Urban Men NA
 Total Rural NA
 No. Rural Women NA
 No. Rural Men NA

Other, Specify

Total No. NA
 Total Urban NA
 No. Urban Women NA
 No. Urban men NA
 Total Rural NA
 No. Rural Women NA
 No. Rural Men NA

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

Total

No. NA

Youth

No. NA
 % of ethnic groups NA

Women

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

Ethnic groups

No. NA

Other, Specify

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

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

Create dialogue

Religion Leaders

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

Community Leaders

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

Citizens

No. Women NA

No. Men NA

% ethnic groups NA

Judges

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

Policeman

No. NA

% ethnic groups NA

Civil servants

No. NA
% ethnic groups NA

Government representatives

No. NA
% ethnic groups NA

Youth organizations

No. NA
% ethnic groups NA

Community based organizations

No. NA
% ethnic groups NA

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) NA
Crime (Violent incidents) NA
Ethnic groups related NA
Other, specify NA

Comments

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 1: New legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and other International Law and regional law frameworks regarding women rights promoted.	. # laws/ regulatory measures promulgated.	. Number and adequacy of pre-programme laws relating to organic and procedural law and internal gender policies of relevant ministries.	1- # 2 consultation workshops and 2 conferences held by June 2010, and # findings report distributed by June 2010.	-Legal framework and main policies of the Security sector with European Union technical assistance, were recently approved;	-Law approved and published.	-Analysis of legislation approved.	UNDP	<i>Risk:</i> political instability places impediments on the legislative process and revision of the laws only now approved. <i>Assumption:</i> relevant ministries are willing to adopt gender policies which protect the rights of women.
	-State Laws reflect international standards particularly relating to gender, equality, transparency and accountability.	-Few intl. Conventions ratified by the Government.	2- # annual open debates held by the National Assembly by June 2012.	-The National Justice Policy was finally approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2011 as the key-document to guide actions to restructure the justice sector in Guinea-Bissau for the next five years -First phase of the research on the status of women regarding customary law in 6 different ethnic groups concluded in October 2010 in collaboration with European Union.	-First draft of policy paper available. -Research study reports available.	-Records of working groups tasks, analysis of different drafts and list of participants. -Analysis of inquiries made; research methodology documentation; different drafts of research; interview with researchers, final reports.	UNDP	<i>Risk:</i> Decision-makers lack the required will/knowledge to incorporate international standards and regional law into legislation.

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 1: New legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and other International Law and regional law frameworks regarding women rights promoted.	-Level of public participation and open discussion on justice and security matters.	-National legal framework not compliant with international women's human rights standards, and lack of knowledge, application and reporting mechanisms of existing ratified International Conventions.	3- Minimum 1 law promulgated by mid-2011.	-Elaboration and lobbying of draft law against domestic violence in compliance with CEDAW and CRC, in process; - Support lobbying for the promulgation of law against female genital mutilation (FGM)	-Draft law text Event reports	-interviews and consultations with stakeholders following completion of event.	UNIFEM	<i>Assumption:</i> Sufficient number of civil society organizations willing and able to participate. <i>Risk:</i> -dialogue processes fail to influence decision-makers; - decision-makers lack capacity to implement. <i>Assumption:</i> sufficient number of women's organizations with capacity to participate.
	-# of women's organizations included in consultation. -Input from dialogue processes, particularly on gender issues, impacts finalized legislation.	-Low participation /awareness of civil society organizations particularly women's organizations.	-1 internal gender policy of a relevant ministry (Interior, Defence or Justice) finalized by mid-2011.	- National Gender Policy draft in process, covering and involving all sectorial Ministries and thus over time influencing their "internal gender policy".		-Policy document, reports and studies.		

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 2: 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.	4- 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 in mid-2010.	-Diagnosis report available.	- Interviews with Parliament administration, commissions and MPs; several minutes of consultations and drafts of reports.	UNDP	<i>Risk:</i> interference by executive/ military prevents parliament from exercising its oversight function.
	-Demonstrated increase in knowledge by parliamentarians trained and women's quota achieved.	-Results of pre-training testing and SNV/NDI study of training needs.	-# Assessment of oversight function conducted by February 2010.	-Strategic Development Plan for Parliament with a focus on SSR and Gender developed and approved by National Popular Assembly in October 2010.	-Strategic plan published.	-Note from consultative meetings for the development of the plan ; -interview with staff; -exchange correspondence with speaker of Parliament.		
			5- 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.	-One Workshop for MPs and Commissions of Defence and Women implemented on strategic planning, SSR and gender; -2011 work plan on Defence and Security Sector oversight elaborated in October 2010 with BCPR assistance mission in October 2010, and currently in review.	- Records of workshop, list of participants and presentations available; -Records of technical support mission with ANP available.	- Analysis of workshop documentation; - Work plan proposal available.	UNDP	<i>Assumption:</i> 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.

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 3: Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.	-Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule.	-National Strategy for Professionalization and Restructuring of SSR; Praia action plan; prioritization exercise.	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.	-Training on planning and programme methodology delivered in regular basis, to the Technical Secretariat of SSR steering committee; -Priority plan for SSR implementation revised.	-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	<i>Risk:</i> factionalism, disagreement or insufficient capacity within any of the key implementing agencies obstructs progress (leading role on this intervention is now with UNIOGBIS – the UN integrated mission).
		-Judicial acts are not being rendered properly due to lack of means of transportation for the Judicial Officials and hampered the notification process to intervention.	7- By December 2010 training and capacity building needs of various ministries are identified and findings report disseminated to stakeholders.	-Meeting with the news appointed focal/contact points by the Ministry of Justice, Defence and Interior; - In support to the operational aspects of the national criminal justice institution, UNODC delivered, in November 2010, 30 motorbikes to the Ministry of Justice (18 in Bissau and 12 in the regions) allocated to several Criminal Courts of the Country and also to the General Public Prosecutor's Office, used by the Justice Officials to render notifications and judicial acts in due time	-Data report available in December 2010; -Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries; -Final evaluation report on training.	-Training Survey results; -Records of working groups, impact analysis after event/training.	UNODC	

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 3: Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.	-Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule.	-Assessment of pre-programme activities undertaken and adjustments to implementation schedule anticipated through interviews with stakeholders.	8- 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 management, prosecution, GBV issues, conflict resolution, human rights and international law.	-Activities planned for 2011.	-Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries.	-Monthly and quarterly reports.	UNODC	<i>Risk:</i> factionalism, disagreement or insufficient capacity within any of the key implementing agencies obstructs progress (leading role on this intervention is now with UNIOGBIS – the UN integrated mission).
		-National Strategy for Professionalization and Restructuring of SSR; Praia action plan; prioritization exercise.	9 (1)- By Dec 2011, capacity of the Ministry of Interior to develop and implement strategy strengthened through provision of equipment and international and national consultancies.	-Activities planned for 2011.	-Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministry.	-Monthly and quarterly reports.	UNODC	<i>Risk:</i> factionalism, disagreement or insufficient capacity within any of the key implementing agencies obstructs progress (leading role on this intervention is now with UNIOGBIS – the UN integrated mission).

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 3: Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.	- Demonstrated increase in knowledge of beneficiaries trained and gender quota achieved.	- Results of pre-training testing, UNIOGBIS gender officer information provided about weak capacity on women's right and gender.	9 (2) - 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.	- Recruitment and training of 78 penitentiary guards and a roster of 3 national directors (8,6% of women quota) trained in October 2010 under two and half months training session in different areas of basic penitentiary issues, including the areas foreseen within the activities of the MDGF.	- Number of prison guards trained.	- Data from recruitment to two and half months training session; - Monthly and quarterly reports.	UNODC	<i>Assumption:</i> there are sufficient women employed in the relevant sector to meet the 30% training participation requirement and management facilitates such participation.
	- Representation of women at senior and management levels in law enforcement, defence and judicial sectors increases by 15%.	- Pre-programme employment statistics relating to women in relevant sectors (UNDP census of armed forces 2008 and future EC census on law enforcement personnel).	10 - 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.	- Training on management and administration delivered to directors of Ministry of Justice in the first quarter of 2010; - Long term technical support in place for the development of National Justice Policy.	- Report on training evaluation available. - Working group methodology documentation and list of presences.	- Final report on training And training documentation. - Drafts of policy available.	UNDP	<i>Risk:</i> senior management within relevant sectors resists the empowerment of women. <i>Assumption:</i> there are a sufficient number of women with the required skills and willingness to take up managerial positions.
	- Broader public awareness regarding the national SSR strategy.	- GVT assessment, & UN interagency mission, led by the DPA of Oct.2008 assessment on lack of knowledge from the public on SSR Reform process, and media coverage	11 - 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.	- SSR National Campaign Plan of Action approved and launched in mid-2010 and several campaign initiatives on going, up to 2011-2012; - Direct Sensitization activities agreement signed with one local NGO, to be implemented in the first part of 2011.	- Report of the public ceremony of launching of SSR campaign (Intl Conf. for Sensitization of SSR); - Agreement and Sensitization project of NGO.	- Plan of Action available and information brochure disseminated; - Reports from regional seminars.	UNDP	<i>Assumption:</i> the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.

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)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
JP Output 3: Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.	-National Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) strategy finalized.	-Absence of accurate data.	12- Draft Strategy of GBV approved by 2011.	-All consultants and researchers for the SGBV analysis study trained; -A situational analysis of SGBV in Guinea-Bissau has been undertaken to complement a qualitative analysis of SGBV and to feed into a future database management on SGBV information. -Reinforcement of the national capacities in order to elaborate a comprehensive SGBV national strategy planned in 2011-2012.	Situation analysis report and field inquiry charts for data collection.	Field interviews; survey distributed in institutions, hospitals, police stations, community focus groups created.	UNFPA	<i>Risk:</i> political instability and frequent change among ministries key staff functions hampered efficiency. <i>Assumption:</i> key ministries are effective to provide response.
JP Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
JP Output 1: Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.	Increase in # of organizations providing legal services Legal aid institutionalized through law.	- 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 for barristers (Bar association) providing ad hoc free representation and mostly in Bissau only.	13- 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 in partnership with faculty of law of Bissau starts, early in 2009 and be completed in mid-2011.	- All documentation developed for the research;	-Reports on the status of women under customary law in 6 ethnic groups available;	UNDP	<i>Assumption:</i> there are a sufficient number of civil society and women's organizations willing and capable of providing legal aid services to strengthen. <i>Assumption:</i> the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.

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)	Resp.	Risks & Assumptions
JP Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
JP Output 1: Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.	<p>-# of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012)</p> <p>-# of women's legal issues resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handling (June 2009-June 2012).</p>	<p>-Currently no state legal aid provision and no legal aid law;</p> <p>- UNDP study on traditional justice mechanism (to be undertaken); pre-programme inspection of court registers, interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff & clients.</p>	<p>13-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.</p>	<p>- Access to Justice assessment and baseline survey consolidated data to be produced by second quarter of 2011.</p>	<p>- Inquiries and surveys developed, collected and recorded from the field work.</p>	<p>- Preliminary reports;</p> <p>- Interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff & clients.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p><i>Risk:</i> Lack of public confidence in the formal justice system discourages people from seeking legal aid service.</p> <p><i>Assumption:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -security situation remains sufficiently stable to allow persons to access legal aid services; -sufficient court records are kept to facilitate supervision and customary leaders are willing to discuss case processing with programme team.
	<p>-Demonstrated increased knowledge on the part of beneficiaries trained and quota for women representation achieved (June 2012).</p>	<p>-Results of pre-training testing, current building awareness at senior staff level and Ministries departments;</p> <p>-Low access of communities' women to local justice and lack of knowledge.</p>	<p>14-By June 2012, 5 women's and civil society organizations are strengthened in Bissau and regions areas in their capacity to provide legal counselling and conflict resolution, through financial and equipment support and the delivery of 5 training sessions covering all staff members.</p>	<p>-Training of Trainers for more than 40 women from NGOs to communicate and raise awareness on Gender equality, access to Justice, legal rights, prevention and fight against SGBV as well as harmful practices and Female Genital Mutilation(FGM);</p> <p>-Capacity building of 8 women's organizations in providing IT and office services and equipment, especially aimed at rural NGOs so that women may approach these NGOs for advice and support.</p>	<p>-Minutes and reports of working sessions available.</p>	<p>- Working action plan and Workshop with participants</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p><i>Assumption:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient women employed in the relevant sector to meet the 30% training participation requirement and management facilitates such participation.

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)	Resp.	Risks & Assumptions
JP Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
JP Output 1: Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.	-Increase in legal awareness among beneficiary population (June 2009-June 2012).	-Results of pre-programme legal awareness survey.	15-By June 2012, 200 persons (aimed at reaching 30% of women quota) have increased their knowledge in the areas of SGBV, women's human rights including the CEDAW, family law, land, criminal matters, conflict resolution, mediation, negotiation and human rights through training sessions associated to awareness-raising, lobbying and media events.	-150 have increased their knowledge on women's human rights and gender equality law; through sensitization and training sessions, involving governmental institutions and CSOs, and lobbying to national stakeholders.	-Workshop reports; shared briefing notes; meeting minutes; press articles and events.	-Records of working groups, impact analysis after event/training.	UNIFEM	<i>Assumption:</i> Security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.
	-Increase in poor people (and % of women) provided with legal assistance in the regions where the legal aid clinics will be established.	-So far no legal assistance for the poorest is de facto offered in Guinea-Bissau, since the state does not deliver this service.	16-By mid-2011, 4 legal aid offices (CAJ) have commenced operation staffed by a minimum of 2 full-time national legal officers.	- Legal aid decree approved by Council of Ministers in October 2010; - Spaces and agreements for setting up legal aid offices identified. Agreement with Ministry of Justice launched.	- Decree available; - CSOs proposals for legal aid support available.	- Technical Evaluations of proposals available.	UNDP	
	-Scope (persons, stakeholders and regions) of awareness-raising campaign covered.	-No comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on women's human rights in Guinea-Bissau so far.	17-By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons have benefited from print material disseminated, 6 radio broadcasts and 3 newspaper publications.	-Partners to play role and coordinate a national community campaign approached, in order to organize/plan and implement thematic campaign in 2011 and 2012.	-Interviews with key stakeholders.	-Interviews (upon completion of activity).		UNIFEM

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 Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.										
JP Output 1: New legislation and regulatory measures in support of justice and security sector reform in line with CEDAW and other international law and regional law frameworks regarding women rights promoted.										
Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL/LOCAL	Estimated Implementation Progress (USD \$)				
	Y1	Y2	Y3			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
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 Popular Assembly (ANP) Technical Secretariat of SSR Steering Committee (STCP-RSDS) CSOs	95,038	35,000	35,000	35,000	100%
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	23,000	23,000	100%
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	Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty. IMC	184,000	46,000	102,399	102,399	222%
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	38,373.31	27,153.54	64%
Total						531,151	146,000	198,772.31	187,552.54	128%

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

1st installment period: Sept 2009 – Dec 2010 (2/5)

JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.											
JP Output 2: Parliamentary oversight of justice and security sector reform strengthened.											
Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY 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	
	Y1	Y2	Y3								
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	124%	
2.2 Assess specific training needs and provide training for parliamentarians and commissions on SSR oversight, legislative drafting and gender sensitive	x	x	x	UNDP	ANP	194,075	61,000	10,917.72	11,065	18%	
Total						382,650	116,500	80,092.18	80,094.48	68%	

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

1st installment period: Sept 2009-Dec 2010 (3/5)

JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.											
JP Output 3: Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the national strategy for the restructuring and professionalization of the security sector.											
Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL/LOCAL	Estimated Implementation Progress (USD \$)					Estimated Delivery rate % of budget
	Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed		
3.1 Provide technical support to the government through the Secretary of the Committee de Pilotagem (SCP) and Mol, MoD, Mol, for the implementation of the National Strategy for Restructuring and Modernization of SS (NSRMSS)	X	X	X	UNDP	STCP-RSDS (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	293,900	75,500	47,366.5	47,366.5	47,366.5	62%
3.2 Provide training to Ministry of justice on planning and management	X	X	X	UNDP	Ministry of Justice CENFOJ	297,525	56,000	44,164.13	44,164.13	44,164.13	78%
3.3 Support SCP to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions.	X	X	X	UNDP	STCP-RSDS (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	295,383	71,000	23,762.82	21,812.68	21,812.68	30%
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	59,500	59,500	82,448.56	82,448.56	82,448.56	138%
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	Ministry of Justice	218,010	60,750	61,000	61,000	61,000	100,4%
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	Ministry of Justice	183,000	61,000	21,415.8	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	X		UNFPA	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	48,000	48,000	25,000	35,173	35,173	73%
Total						1,395,318	431,750	305,157.81	313,380.67	313,380.67	72%

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information **1st installment period: Sept 2009 – Dec 2010 (4/5)**

Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women.											
Output 4: Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.											
Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Implementation Progress (USD \$)				Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
	Y1	Y2	Y3				Estimated amount planned for year 1	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed		
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	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice, Faculty of law	150,430	71,000	86,861.84	35,167.84		49%
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	Ministry of Justice Faculty of law Bar associations, CSOs, NGOs	422,753	100,940	150,172.7	106,323.43		105%
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	Ministry of Justice, CSOs, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	246,050	61,500	0	0		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	ANP Specialized Commission on Women and children, IMC, National committee on Ban MGF	115,950	29,000	39,454.45	23,852.95		82%
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		UNFPA	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	163,500	163,500	157,606.04	147,433.04		90%
Total											
Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)	x	x	x	UNDP		1,098,683	425,940	434,095.03	312,777.26		73%
						264,110	264,110	206,666.79	202,255.39		76%

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information 1st installment period: Sept 2009 – Dec 2010 (5/5)

FINANCIAL DATA SUMMARY (Year 1)	Estimated Amount Planned for year 1 (USD \$) (excluding indirect support cost, according annual joint working plan)	Estimated Amount Planned for year 1 (USD \$) (including indirect support cost)	Estimated Amount Committed (USD \$) (including indirect support cost)	Estimated Amount Disbursed (USD \$) (including indirect support cost)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (USD \$) (in regard to the total amount transferred to date 1,481,201\$ including indirect support cost)
TOTAL OUTPUT 1	146,000	156,220	198,772.31	187,552.54	120%
TOTAL OUTPUT 2	116,500	124,655	80,092.18	80,094.48	64,25%
TOTAL OUTPUT 3	431,750	461,972.50	305,157.81	313,380.67	67,83%
TOTAL OUTPUT 4	425,940	455,755.80	434,095.03	312,777.26	68,62%
TOTAL Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)	264,110	282,597.70	206,666.79	202,255.39	71,57%
Total	1,384,300	1,481,201	1,224,784.12	1,096,060.34	73,99 %