

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

Semester: 2-11

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	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-06-01

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* UNDP* UNFPA* UNHCR* UN Women* 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
UN Women	\$584,220.00
UNFPA	\$226,305.00
UNODC	\$492,746.00
UNHCR	\$0.00
Total	\$3,854,817.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$1,790,557.00
UN Women	\$438,165.00
UNFPA	\$226,305.00
UNODC	\$362,474.00
UNHCR	\$0.00
Total	\$2,817,501.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$1,444,625.40
UN Women	\$183,857.48
UNFPA	\$203,217.37
UNODC	\$362,474.00
UNHCR	\$0.00
Total	\$2,194,174.25

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,549,355.93
UN Women	\$183,857.48
UNFPA	\$203,217.37
UNODC	\$362,474.00
UNHCR	\$0.00
Total	\$2,298,904.78

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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
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Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

- National Gender Policy now remains to be validated at a large national event that will take place on the 20th of February 2012.
- Legal Framework promoting Women's Human Rights: A technical UN task force is ensuring quality advice to the Parliament in terms of Human Rights compliance and sharing best practices from other countries; the second draft law text now remains to be presented in the other regions and Bissau.
- Strengthening Legislative Capacity of National Assembly: With the support of an international legislative expert and a national legal expert, a 2-month Training of Trainers for Legislative Experts was conducted with 10 trainees that were specifically selected for the purpose.
- The JP launched in July the recruitment process for a short term period of two international and one national consultant to develop a thorough assessment of specific training and development needs of law enforcement agencies and of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence on issues related, among others, to crime management, prosecution, gender-based violence, human rights and international law. This consultancy, done between August and October 2011, produced a comprehensive report on the training needs of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence, as well as the development of a national strategy for public security, management and violence, with particular focus on gender based violence.
- Four access to justice centers (AJC) in three pilot regions fully functioning providing legal aid, counseling and legal information to the most vulnerable. 12 lawyers recruited and trained for the 4 access to justice centers and 30 paralegals selected and trained under a grant agreement with Human Rights League to provide legal assistance in the AJC and in the communities. In three months of functioning the centers have assisted 600 cases (15% women) and provided legal awareness sessions on children rights, womens rights, illegal detentions, traditional justice and gender equality to over 3,000 citizens.
- Publication of the 2 year research on customary law on the 6 main ethnic groups in Guinea Bissau. The customary law and traditional justice research has been concluded including a framework of analysis between the customary norms and the state law to assess areas of interface and contact and areas of incompatibility.

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 main overall achievement is the effective evidence based policy making support with a capacity development lens that has resulted in the formulation and adoption of the National Justice Sector Policy and Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector, the National Assembly Strategic Development Plan, an Access to Justice Assessment in the Regions and the Traditional Justice and Customary Law Research already published. The law against Female Genital Mutilation was adopted by Parliament on the 6th of June 2011 and subsequently promulgated, and the draft law against Domestic Violence is about to be presented in the regions before going for approval at Parliament during their next session planned for the first semester of 2012.

The national consultative process on the National Gender Policy with all sectors in Government as well as Civil Society is finalized and now the Policy remains to be adopted, having been supported jointly by UN Women and UNFPA, who will continue supporting the elaboration of its Action Plan.

Also, the research on customary law of 6 main ethnic groups including the status of women under traditional and customary law is concluded including the comparative matrix on

how customary law and state law respond to several legal issues. Two final reports have been published and will be launched and broadly disseminated in early 2012. This is a good resource for legislative and policy revision in terms of the main legal codes and also to serve as the principal tool for training the judges of the lower instance courts who are supposed to apply customary law in the courts. It will also be used as a critical tool for the sensitization and training of traditional leaders on human rights, in particular women's and children's rights. 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 which will be a critical tool for the programmes assistance to the government regarding preparation of the new PRSP (DENARP II) and its Priority Action Plan. Following the Guinean Parliament's approval of its first strategic development plan, the MDG-F Programme has launched interventions to secure the implementation of some of their priorities, namely regarding strengthening the legislative capacity of the Parliament.

As mentioned in the previous mid-annual progress report, a new National Operational Plan to counter illicit trafficking, organized crime and corruption was approved by the Council of Ministers and officially presented on 24th of June. The new Plan covers the period 2011-2014, thus taking over the previous framework covering 2007-2010, with the objective to reinforce the Government involvement in these issues. The plan was accompanied by a Political Declaration outlining in clear and strong terms Guinea-Bissau's commitment to countering drugs, crime and corruption. The official presentation of the Political Declaration and the Operational Plan was coupled with the presentation of the UNODC Response to support the Government. The UNODC support document was developed following consultations with UNIOGBIS, UNODC HQ, UNODC Regional Office for West Africa (ROSEN), the Prime Minister Office and the Ministry of Justice Office in Guinea-Bissau under three main areas (i) Law Enforcement, (ii) Criminal Justice and (iii) Drug Demand Reduction including HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care. The UNODC portfolio for Guinea-Bissau cannot be considered stratified in different blocks of delivery but it must be seen as a complementary support to each and all projects in the country; thus contributing positively to the achievement of the desired good governance goals, which include also the Millennium Development Goals.

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

Under this outcome led by UNDP significant progresses have been made and all achievements went beyond the target established in MDG-F JP. Currently the country as a legal aid bill and a decree regulating, how legal aid can be provided. A legal aid mechanism has been identified bringing together the Ministry of Justice, the BAR Association and civil society organizations. With the support of MDG-Fund four access to justice centres (legal aid offices) were set up and are currently functioning in three regions of the country providing legal orientation to the most vulnerable. More than 600 persons have been assisted at the centres, through legal information, counselling and mediation and more than 3,000 people have been sensitized on access to justice, human rights and how to exercise their rights in the formal or informal justice system.

Progress in outputs

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.

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.

The context of the Policy document is based on the National Gender Analysis and all other relevant studies through the work done by the multisectoral writing committee (Government and CSO representatives) under supervision of the international Gender Policy Expert recruited by UN WOMEN.

On International Women's Day in March 2011 a national consultative and participatory process on the Gender Policy was launched in order to guarantee that this multisectoral Policy will indeed be owned and implemented by all sectors, i.e. that gender will be mainstreamed. Four sectoral workshops have been held in May with all key Ministries (Women, Family, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty, Justice, Economy and Plan, Interior, Defense, Health, Education, National Resources, Agriculture and Fisheries) to sensitize, train and go about a SWOT analysis to prepare a proposition on the institutional mechanisms that will implement the Policy in a coordinated fashion across all sectors.

Then this analysis was taken up and reflected upon in a 3-day retreat in Gabu from 27 to 29 of June 2011 with local authorities and the presence of 50 General Directors and Civil Servants from the same Ministries to finalize the institutional mechanisms proposition, as well as thinking about the Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles and Global and Specific Objectives of the Policy. The Policy text including all of the above was then presented by the National Women's Machinery to Civil Society for their input and approval. The Policy now remains to be validated at a large national event that will take place on the 20th of February.

UN Women and UNFPA co-funded this participatory process and worked in close collaboration with UNIOGBIS in the context of the Gender Theme Group, making this a truly Joint exercise.

A strategic partnership was established with SNV, the Dutch technical cooperation, to co-facilitate the consultative events and benefit from their longstanding experience on gender equality work on a more grassroots level in Guinea-Bissau. The continuous technical backstopping of the national women's machinery also strongly built their capacity on gender mainstreaming, planning and implementing their mandate.

2. Legal Framework promoting Women's Human Rights:

The JP's UN Women activities allowed for supporting targeted advocacy at MPs on Violence Against Women and Female Genital Mutilation at two Special Parliamentary sessions on the International Days for the Elimination against Violence against Women (25 November 2010) and for Zero Tolerance against FGM (06 February 2011) respectively. The law against Female Genital Mutilation was finally adopted by Parliament on the 6th of June 2011 and then promulgated in the Official Gazette in July. UN Women continues supporting the National Committee against harmful Practices to closely monitor the implementation of this new and polemic law.

The Specialized Commission on Women and Children from the Parliament (ANP) signed a Letter of Agreement with UN WOMEN in August 2010 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 region of Biombo and will cover all regions by the first quarter of 2012 to expectedly to be adopted in the next session of Parliament. A technical UN task force is ensuring quality advice to the Parliament in terms of Human Rights compliance and sharing best practices from other countries; the second draft law text now remains to be presented in the other regions and Bissau.

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

3. Strengthening Legislative Capacity of National Assembly - UNDP

The Parliament (designated in Guinea-Bissau as Popular National Assembly, in its Portuguese acronym ANP) is a major partner with responsibility in policy, legislative and budget oversight of SSR. UNDP is supporting the National Assembly as the main civil management body responsible for supervising government efficiency and consolidate democracy. The first steps of this support consisted on: i) an assessment/diagnosis study of the institutional, organizational and technical capacities of Parliament and their technical commissions for the Parliament to be able to fulfil its mandate and in particular to enforce its oversight role on SSR, justice and gender; ii) based on the assessment design, the establishment of a national capacity development plan for the Parliament, with clear vision, objectives, strategies and activities alongside a chronogram and estimated budgeting. The Parliament Strategic Development plan establishes as Goal number 2 – to improve the legislative process in Parliament to ensure better scrutiny and quality of legislation. This Plan also indicates that support in this area should be focused on the Permanent Commissions and target the ability to analyze, comment and revise legislative proposals. In fact the capacity of the Parliament in Guinea-Bissau in terms of legal drafting is very low and the first emphasis should be on boosting its capacity in terms of analytical skills. In order to support this, UNDP through the MDG-F JP launched in August 2011 a capacity development action based on the Strategic Plan already approved by the Parliament.

For the implementation of this component a small project was formulated together with ANP to be implemented directly by the Assembly. This project consists on (i) delivering a Training of Trainers Course in Legislative Process and Analysis, with the overall duration of 6 weeks. The training of trainers will be targeting internal as well as external pre

selected candidates with a compromise that the ones who have the best classification will then be recruited for 6 months by the Assembly to deliver formal and on job training to the Specialized Commissions of Security and Defense, Constitutional and Legal Commission and the Women and Children Commission as well as members of the Parliament, (ii) the second component of the project consists on the effective establishment of a Service of Legislative Trainers, comprised of the internal and external candidates identified from the training course, with the overall function of providing training and legislative technical support to the above mentioned Commissions.

This service will function under the direct supervision of the Assembly under the Technical Advisory Division that already exists as a legal advisory service mostly at the availability of the speaker of the Assembly.

The project has an overall duration of 8 months and during the first 2 months the activities have been concluded with success. With the support of an international legislative expert and a national legal expert, a 2-month Training of Trainers for Legislative Experts was conducted with 10 trainees that were specifically selected for the purpose. This activity entailed a transparent evaluation and selection of internal and external candidates to the Training of Trainers followed by the development of the training plan, rules and procedures including trainees evaluation criteria policy, chronogram and detailed schedules of classes, modules prepared and submitted to ANP and UNDP. The 140 hours training of trainers course was conducted and resulted in the selection of 4 best candidates. As major result from the training, a Legislative Manual and the guiding procedures for coordination with the government and consultative process were developed and approved by ANP President. Also, together with the National Trainer/Coordinator a follow-up mentoring strategy and the plan of action for the 2nd phase of the training and on job mentoring to the commissions were developed. The training, which was very much appreciated by the trainees, involved issues such as best practices in legislative drafting, legislative techniques, Standing Orders of Parliament and Rule of Procedures, gender mainstreaming in legislative development, amongst many other issues.

The remaining 6 months will be devoted to the establishment of the Legal Experts Service. The project will be evaluated at the end in order to assess its impact and the possibility of further extension until complete assumption of the service by the Parliament.

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

4. 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, coordinating and monitoring all the interventions on SSR in Guinea-Bissau, at technical level. The support to this body continues and some visible improvements can be noticed in terms of planning and management. UNDP launched the recruitment of a national financial and administration assistant to contribute to the on-job capacity development of the Secretariat members but the selected candidate did not accept the offer in the end; thus another recruitment process has been launched and will be finalized in February 2012.

5. Provide on the job training to Ministry of justice and judiciary personnel –UNDP. The rationale behind this intervention is to support in a systematic and structured manner in country training of magistrates and judiciary personnel. In 2010 UNDP started its institutional support to launch the CENFOJ – the school of judges and prosecutors in the country and the only national institution certified for organizing and developing in country training for all magistrates. The entire legal framework required for this school to effectively function was developed and approved with the UNDP technical assistance in the first semester of 2011 and the centre was officially opened in May 2011. In July 2011 the centre finalized the training course for legal assistants to perform as legal aid assistants in the legal aid offices (CAJ) in three regions. In August and September, with international technical assistance, the long term training curriculum for the first training of magistrates, judges and prosecutors was developed and finalized and with the MDG-F support the CENFOJ was able to support the Ministry of Justice with the recruitment of all national trainers, administration and scientific staff, equip the centre and launch the first professional training for judges and prosecutors with an 18 month's duration. The course has been ongoing since September with 5 hours daily classes on penal, civil law, human rights, ethics and judiciary practice targeting 15 trainees, candidates for future appointment as judges and prosecutors. This was a major achievement for Guinea-Bissau as for the first time judicial professionals will be professionalized, trained and then, based on their training performance, evaluated and selected to perform as tenure judges. In 2012 the CENFOJ will continue this course and organize training courses for lawyers, court clerks and other legal professionals.

8. 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 this activity are entrusted and were launched by UNODC. With the transfer of the second instalment of the MDG-F JP in last April 2011, UNODC launched in July the recruitment process for a short term period of two international and one national consultants to develop a thorough assessment of specific training and development needs of law enforcement agencies and of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence on issues related, among others, to crime management, prosecution, gender-based violence, human rights and international law. This consultancy, done between August and October 2011, produced a comprehensive report on the training needs of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defence, as well as the development of a national strategy for public security, management and violence, with particular focus on gender based violence. The public presentation of such report was done on the 12th of October 2011 for the Government, Diplomatic community and other international partners representatives.

9. 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 – Under this activity it is foreseen another consultancy for the development of the Terms of Reference and Training Plan for 2012 as mentioned in the report from October 2011. The consequent training of the public employees of the above mentioned Ministries is also a priority for 2012 under the activities to be carried by UNODC, as well as a public awareness to become effective in Bissau and four other regions on Human Rights and National Strategy on public security, crime management and violence with special focus on Gender Based Violence.

10. Strengthen the capacity of the Ministries, state institutions, Public services, CSOs on multi-sectoral approach to eliminate GBV based on the recommendations of the comprehensive study, the domestic violence law, FGM law, and National gender policy. This activity is under UNFPA and UNWOMEN implementation. Initially, the programme had planned the establishment of a centre for women GBV victims in light of the national engagement through the Ministry of Interior. However, after close consideration of the impact of this approach, it was decided to tackle GBV through a comprehensive multi-sectoral strategy to more effectively prevent and combat all forms of GBV as well as improve the response and support to victims, based on the recommendations of the recently finalized study “Um retrato da Violencia contra as mulheres na Guiné-Bissau”. Nevertheless, UNFPA has provided support by funding IT equipment for the Direction of Human Rights Services and Protection of Women and Children within the Ministry of Interior.

The mentioned study was presented and disseminated during the 16 days of activism in Bissau and 3 other regions jointly by the National Network of NGOs working on GBV, the Committee against harmful practices and the national women’s machinery, to stimulate discussion and obtain inputs from stakeholders for the upcoming National Action Plan on GBV (to be elaborated when the National Gender Policy is adopted).

A team of GBV experts composed of one regional expert and several national collaborators from CSOs working in the domain will be contracted to coordinate the participatory process of elaborating a national implementation plan for the elimination of GBV by the first quarter of 2012.

Further resources are attempted to be mobilized for the implementation of the future NAP on GBV with the same partners.

Through the MDG-F JP, UN Women was able to support the “General Assembly” of the RENLUV - the national network of NGOs working on GBV- held every 4 years, and which in May 2011 allowed for the restructuring of the organisation and voting of a new President, thus improving their institutional capacity.

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

11. 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. During the first semester of 2011 UNDP under the MDG-F completed, published and launched the Access to Justice Assessment in Guinea Bissau and the baseline survey in three pilot regions of the country. In the second semester, more concretely in November 2011, UNDP and the Faculty of Law of Bissau and the National research Institute finalized the 2 years extensive research on traditional justice in 6 ethnic groups, with a focus on women’s status under customary law. The customary law and traditional justice research have been concluded including a framework of analysis between the customary norms and the state law to assess areas of interface and contact and areas of incompatibility. 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. The next phase will be the publication and dissemination and to analyse how customary practices

that benefit women can be recognized by the State under the Civil Code in particular.

The study was developed in partnership with the Faculty of Law and the National Institute of Research and Studies (INEP), a well recognized research 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) conducted in more than 40 villages and prepared by the university targeting the six most main ethnic groups scattered in different regions in the country. The questionnaires were very comprehensive and include 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.

1. The study focuses both on the procedural aspects of conflict resolution mechanisms (what we call procedural law) and the substantive customs that regulate social relations in the villages (substantive law). With regard to matters that were subject of collection and codifying (in the sense of compilation but not legally codifying), they were the following:

- i) Customary norms relating to the mechanisms of conflict resolution regarding the exercise and the succession within the traditional structures of power and of political and administrative representation (corresponding to the Constitutional Litigation);
- ii) Customary norms relating to the mechanisms of conflict resolution (Private) (corresponding to the Civil Procedural Law) and to the determination and punishment of individual behaviour considered detrimental to social relations (corresponding to the Criminal Procedural Law).
- iii) Customary norms relating to family relations (Family Law)
- iv) Customary norms related to succession and inheritance
- v) Customs related to property and use of land
- vi) Qualification of crimes or behaviours considered detrimental of social relations (Penal Law)

2. Regarding the aspects of the legal status of women, aspects studied taken at the level of the mechanisms of conflict resolution, 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) 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 Project of study on traditional justice mechanisms was divided in four phases:

- i) Preparation of the questionnaires used in collecting data on customary practices related to traditional mechanisms for resolving conflicts within the selected ethnic groups;
- ii) Collection of data on customary practices related to traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution within the selected ethnic groups;

- iii) Compilation and processing of data obtained on customary practices legally relevant in the context of the selected ethnic groups;
- iv) Development of a codified list of customary “norms” applied contemporaneously in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau within the selected ethnic groups.
- v) Validation of the set of codified norms
- vi) Development of a framework of analysis between the customary norms and the state law to assess areas of interface and contact and areas of incompatibility,
- vii) Publication and dissemination of the conclusions and recommendations of the study within all sectors of society in GB.

With the MDG-Fund support, this extensive and very comprehensive research has been published in two volumes and will be publically launched in early 2012. The expected practical outcome of this process and the follow up in 2012 after the dissemination of the publication will be to assess a follow-up on potential areas of interface between the traditional and the formal sectors.

12. Establishment of four legal aid offices targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women. Due to its critical importance as a national priority, this activity has been expanded, resorting to other donor's complementary funds, to seek the establishment of Access to Justice Centres in three pilot regions of the country. UNDP has signed memorandums of understanding to support the Minister of Justice and NGOs, for the provision of legal aid. The MDG-F JP foresees the establishment of one legal aid clinic in Bissau only but in light of the national will and engagement in making access to justice a reality in the country (one of the highest priorities in the National Justice Sector Policy) UNDP with BCPR funds was able to plan for the establishment of four legal aid/access to justice centres instead of one in the three pilot regions. With BCPR funds all the offices were rented, rehabilitated and equipped and with MDG-F a team of 9 jurists and administrative staff was trained and recruited to staff the legal aid offices. Also, a grant agreement, cost shared also between MDG F and BCPR funds, was signed to support the National Human Rights League to implement a project that includes provision of legal information, human rights and legal awareness sensitization, training of traditional authorities on human rights and legal counselling by 30 human rights activists that will also work within the scope of the legal aid offices. All sensitization materials were prepared, from posters, brochures, cartoons and interactive games in particular on women's human rights (including the newly adopted law against Female Genital Mutilation), children and pre trial detainees. This partnership for legal aid between government and CSOs was a major achievement in terms of best practice in access to justice. The CSOs and Ministry of Justice jurists provide legal information and advice and occasional representation in court where the law does not require registered lawyers. In the other cases, with the MDG-F support, UNDP provides financial support to the Lawyers association to ensure that they send a lawyer to represent more complex cases in court, with no fee to the clients. All this mechanism is supervised and coordinated by a National Coordinator, who is the head of the Office for Legal Information and Consultation (GICJU).

The Office for Legal Information and Consultation (GICJU) and the Access to Justice Centres (CAJ) of Bissau Velho were inaugurated on the 13 of September by the Prime Minister in the presence of the Minister of Justice and several national and international authorities, including civil society and the MDG-Fund Programme and UNDP representatives.

In the same day, the Access to Justice Centre from Bairro Militar was launched. The inauguration of CAJ Mansoa and CAJ Canchungo in the regions took place the following day, 14 of September, in the presence of the Minister of Justice as well as Regional Governors, Sector Administrators, Traditional and Religious leaders as well as several distinct guests from the regions and Bissau.

The creation of GICJU and the establishment of the CAJ were foreseen in the National Policy for the Justice Sector, the key document to guide the sector development for the next 5 years. The objective of these centers is to provide legal information and counselling to the most vulnerable groups as well as legal representation when necessary. In the CAJ the population is assisted by the Legal Technical Assistants and by activists of the Human Rights League (HRL). Each CAJ has available two legal assistants. Jurists

recruited by the government that were trained on access to justice and human rights in the National Judicial Training Centre. In Canchungo and Mansoa the population can still count with the assistance of 10 human rights activists in each region including Bissau that also has 10 activists for the two centres in Bissau. These activists or advisors as they are called in the project were also trained in access to justice, alternative dispute resolution and human rights. They are responsible for the community interventions and act as the intermediate between the communities and the CAJ. The idea is that should any rights violation occur within the communities they are registered by the activists that do the first assistance to the victim that can also include referring them to the CAJ. In the CAJ the victims are assisted by the Legal Assistants. The HRL intervention is also very important at the level of prevention and sensitization and training with traditional authorities. The Access to Justice Centres prioritize the most vulnerable groups, including women and children, detainees and inmates and all that live in poverty.

When a determined case requires judicial representation in a Regional Court, the Legal Assistants will contact the GICJU and the Coordinator will refer the case to the BAR Association, so that the BAR ensures legal representation. The lawyer indicated by the BAR will be paid for his services directly by the BAR, thanks to the financial contribution inscribed in UNDP support to the Ministry of Justice aiming at the lawyers' services. With the good institutional collaboration and coordination every part has a role to play in the provision of access to justice to the poor.

Since they opened in September 2011 the CAJ have assisted over 600 persons out of which 15% are women (close to hundred). Majority of cases for which people seek assistance are related to land disputes, family issues, labour law and in a minor percentage criminal issues such as maltreatment. On women and children's rights most of cases assisted related to family disputes, alimony pensions for children, forced marriages. Few cases of violence against women have been taken to the centres as there is still a strong resistance to report these situations. The centres also assist illegal detainees in the prisons and in the police stations and about six illegal detainees have been released by the authorities thanks to the centres intervention. Several cases of corruption and mal administration of justice have been also dealt by the legal technicians and considerable amounts of money illegally charged by authorities to the victims, have been returned to the rightful owners. Complementary to this, and thanks to the Human Rights League activists that are also part of the CAJ, over 3,000 people, mostly women, traditional leaders and youth, in the 3 different regions have been sensitized on rights, human rights and access to justice. In 2012 the programme would like to expand this activity to enhance the work of the centres and legal aid through decentralization of justice with mobile courts pilot approach.

13. 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 – under UN WOMEN and UNFPA implementation. A workshop was conducted in November 2009 in partnership with the Division of Advancement of Women (DAW) from New York on women's human rights and the implementation of the CEDAW recommendations for GB. This workshop for parliamentarians and decision-makers from the government and civil society (NGOs, media, religious leaders) 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 (FGM) /Harmful Practices and GBV. On 6 of June 2011 the law on FGM was finally adopted, following workshops and advocacy strategies which have been implemented since end of 2009 to the Government and Parliament.

Several other training sessions on Women's Human Rights, CEDAW and the Maputo Protocol and GBV were provided by UN Women and UNFPA to national NGOs and governmental stakeholders in a variety of settings and contexts, for example Congresses of the NGOs, judicial trainings, in the context of the elaboration on the National Gender Policy, etc. UNFPA in the last quarter of 2010 organized a Training of Trainers of Women's NGOs on Gender equality, Women's Human Rights and GBV. The training sessions were filmed and the materials published as booklets, so that the trained CSO representatives could use them to replicate the trainings. The IMC as well as UN Women and UNIOGBIS were closely involved in the process. During the last quarter of 2011 the CSOs repeated the trainings as planned, in 4 regions (Bijagos, Gabu, Oio and Bissau), sensitizing about 50 people per session.

14. 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 UN WOMEN.

-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 (2009, 2010 and 2011) against women. 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. Initially a verbal agreement had 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. After careful consideration of the context a public call for project proposals was shared by UN Women in September 2011 to NGOs in Guinea-Bissau. 11 proposals were received and reviewed by a panel composed of UN Women, UNDP, UNIOGBIS and UNICEF. To prevent overlapping with sensitization activities by UNICEF in 4 regions, the NGOs with the top 3 proposals were contacted to adapt their proposals by reducing them to the remaining 5 regions, by the 22nd of January 2012. An agreement has been found between UN Women and UNICEF to strongly collaborate on these initiatives to mutually enrich the projects, be more comprehensive and more sustainable (a common Work Plan will be finalized by end of January 2012). It is hoped that the first activities and results of this campaign under the MoUs will have further catalytic effects to mobilize resources from other international donors for a larger scope, institutional building of the NGOs and impact. The campaign will also build on the existing Legal Aid Clinics supported by UNDP in the three pilot regions.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The sustainability of the joint programme is mainly linked to national ownership and, working collectively, the programme is ensuring that all partners share common objectives and goals as well as implementing complementary actions and promoting information exchanges.

The joint programme continues using 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 and involved at community level. In itself this approach favors the 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, Access to Justice assessment and baseline survey in three pilot regions, 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.

It is planned that the joint programme management committee (PMC) will set up a consultation phase in the first quarter of 2012 in the light of the current experiences shared with the agencies and national stakeholders, on how to better integrate sustainable strategy aspects to the programme that can be realistically maintained by national authorities. The programme has also already identified potential donors to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs focusing on poverty and access to justice for all, and has developed a resource mobilization strategy.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Regular close liaison contacts and meetings have been conveying to overcome the constraints regarding access and management of funds by two of the implementing agency, UN WOMEN and UNODC which are not Resident Agencies in Guinea-Bissau, and a reporting mechanism on a monthly basis is now on the way. The joint programme has already started to identify common synergies that could come from real joint implementation since partners are mostly arrived to some stage where activities should be complementary with others i.e gender awareness and the launched of the clinic aid legal office in the four pilot regions. The joint UNFPA, UNDP and UN WOMEN support to the National Gender Policy was a good example, since it facilitates not only implementation of this activity but encourages wider collaboration on gender programmes through regular discussion and vision sharing. Close collaboration has also been raised with UNICEF which is also part of the 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 programme has already started some reflections to reinforce the effort of delivering a coherent and joint image of the projects funded by MDG-F in Guinea-Bissau. As it was mentioned earlier, the main constraint derive from the fact that the programme was formulated in 2008 and that some of the activities are no longer adequate and have been properly revised accordingly. In this regard, the annual working plan for the last whole year 2012 has been reviewed and agreed at the last PMC meeting in December 2011.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

External difficulties are often dependant of security and justice shortfalls, especially the risk of the inability of the state to maintain law and order, which generated negative forms of social-cohesion and aggravating insecurity and injustice over the long term. This also made a significant impact on poverty and development which are the main challenges of peace stabilization and community security development. The continuous problem of impunity and Guinea-Bissau's huge level of poverty and slow progress of the MDGs remains one of the risk factors, with drug trade, to undermine confidence and development. Security Sector Reform (SSR) is central to the post-chronic instability reconstruction agenda with reference to security service providers as the foundations for peace and sustainable development.

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

Regarding the internal constraints, as described in the section above, already some mechanisms are being put in place to strengthen the performance and delivery of the Non Resident Agencies which are the ones that have had more difficulties in adapting and implementing the project. Also, joint coordination and implementation of activities is already improved and will be further strengthened from now, as relevant agencies have activities that are at similar stages of implementation.

Concerning the external constraints, the overall strategy on SSR effort that is being undertaken by the national authorities and a myriad of international partners (including Angola, Brazil, Portugal, the UN, African Union (AU), CPLP, ECOWAS, and European Union) is expected to contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability. In reality since mid-2010 the country has lived a relative stable period which has allowed an enabling environment for some significant progress in terms of SSR. The judicial sector is hardly functioning in the country with a total absence of the state presence in the regions outside of Bissau and a very limited cadre of qualified and independent judges and prosecutors and often perceived as corrupt. Up to very recently, the total inexistence of prisons in the country contributed to the collapse of the criminal justice system. For the past year this situation has improved a little since the country has now two prisons functioning in two regions and thanks to programmes such as the MDG-F, justice is also being decentralized with an expansion on access to justice that is expected to impact in the confidence of the population vis à vis the judiciary in the longer term.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

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

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Operational coordination of the Joint Programme has been ensured by the Programme Management Committee, where the annual action plan and progress report are translated in Portuguese and discussed and decided as well as progress on implementation of activities, constraints and recommendations to overcome problems.

Coordination with other national MDGF projects has been reinforced through the Steering Committee (the first joint MDG F Guinea-Bissau Steering Committee projects have been installed in April 2011, taking into account the new installation of the RC). However, considering the nature of the other existing project –on nutrition and security food - , coordination between these two projects is limited to specific issues such as joint advocacy and general communication.

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

Indicators	Base line	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		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2	<p>Reports and minutes on the National Gender Policy process</p> <p>Reports and joint presentation between UNDP and UN Women for the Access to Justice Assessment</p> <p>Study on Violence against Women supported jointly by UNFPA and UN Women</p> <p>Assessment on traditional justice and formal justice regarding legal needs and services for the most vulnerable in particular women</p>	
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	NA	2	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 false
Fully involved true

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

Policy/decision making
Management: budget

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNDP

Number of meetings with PMC chair

8

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 false
Slightly involved true
Fairly involved false
Fully involved false

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

Policy/decision making

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

Current situation

The Guinea-Bissau JSSR - MDG JP represents an opportunity to trigger joint common strategic working plan and catalyze efforts for coherent and integrated delivery as one for the benefit of the poor, with special attention to women.

The government and state institutions have a fair involvement in programme interventions perceived as being the more important to them. Today, the Parliament had real ownership on the output regarding the diagnosis and development plan for improving their capacity, the Ministry of Defense is indeed much better engaged in SSR activities, from the planning and prioritization exercises made so far to the implementation of the national campaign on SSR. The recent additional partners as Angola, African Union (AU) and ECOWAS which completed the usual presence of Brazil, Portugal, CPLP, UN and European Union (EU) have also contributed to spotlight the interest on SSR challenges. It is also important to underline that the MDG fund's presence continues to allow better harmonization and synchronization planning with others programmes as UNDP RoLS and future PBF involved especially in SSR support to strengthen the overall strategy of national justice, security and defense sector reform.

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. There has been no involvement from private sector so far.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true
No false

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

Efforts of delivering a coherent and joint image of the projects funded by the MDG-F in Guinea-Bissau have already started and joints communication products realized. Dissemination of the work implemented by the MDG- F projects through the local media, the UN communication products and the UN days related to MDGs is done on a regular basis. The actual Joint communication strategy is currently under revision to better assist in the integration of the joint programme results into a new strategic and programme design within national development priorities framework, after the JP completed its activities.

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 2
Media groups and journalist 6
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

In April 2011, the programme finished the Access to Justice Assessment in three Pilot Regions of Guinea Bissau: Bissau, Cacheu and Oio and for the first time the country has extensive data, both quantitative and qualitative on the state and perceptions of justice both from the demand side as from the service providers. This assessment will allow the establishment of clear baselines and indicators to monitor the progress of the access to justice intervention that is now being launched. Over 1,300 persons participated in the assessment either through formal surveys and inquiries or through focus group participative methods, including with disaggregated data by sex and age. 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.

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

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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

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

Policies

No. National	2
No. Regional	NA
No. Local	NA

Laws

No. National	2
No. Regional	NA
No. Local	NA

Plans

National	3
Regional	NA
Local	NA

Forums/roundtables

National	2
Regional	4
Local	NA

Working groups

National	3
Regional	2
Local	21

Dialog clubs

National	NA
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Regional 2
Local 6

Cooperation agreements

National 2
Regional 2
Local NA

Other, Specify

National NA
Regional NA
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.

Laws at national level the legal aid law and the Female Genital mutilation law

Plans are the Parliament Strategic Development Plan, the Justice Sector Strategic 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.

The Access to Justice Assessment and the Traditional Justice Research worked with over 20 groups at local level. Cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of Justice for the Legal Aid Mechanisms and two grants agreements were signed with two NGOs, MSC and HRL, for the implementation of regional activities.

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

Total No. Citizens

Total
% Ethnic groups 165
Total Urban 60
No. Urban Women 28
No. Urban Men 32
Total Rural 105

No. Rural Women 39
No. Rural Men 66

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

Violence

Conflict mediation

Conflict resolution

Resolution and settlement of disputes

Cooperation agreements

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. 8

% ethnic groups

Government representatives

No.

% ethnic groups

Youth organizations

No. 2

% 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

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 approved in 2010;	-Law approved and published.	-Analysis of legislation approved.	UNDP	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.
	-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 widely discussed and 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.	-Justice Policy published in Portuguese and English	-Records of working groups tasks, analysis of different drafts and list of participants.	UNDP	Risk: Decision-makers lack the required will/knowledge to incorporate international standards and regional law into legislation.
				-Research on customary law in 6 different ethnic groups, including on the status of women, was finalized and published in two volumes in November 2011, 1 including a comparative matrix on customary law versus state law, in collaboration with European Union. This will be the basis for a national conference in February 2012 on customary law and traditional justice and state recognition.	-Publications Available.	-Analysis of inquiries made; research methodology documentation; different drafts of research; interview with researchers, final reports.		

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.	-2nd draft of law against domestic violence available and compliant with CEDAW and CRC, to be consulted in regional consultations; -Law against FGM was approved by Parliament on 6 th of June and promulgated in the July Official Gazette after strong support to lobbying for its adoption. :	-Draft law text -Event reports -Policy text Official Gazette	-interviews and consultations with stakeholders following completion of event.	UN WOMEN	<i>Assumption:</i> Sufficient number of civil society organizations willing and able 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 document available, including context, vision, mission, guiding principles, objectives and institutional mechanisms; elaborated in participatory manner; -National consultative process on the PNIEG finalized, involving all key sectoral Ministries to ensure input and appropriation and thus over time influencing their "internal gender policy". Confirmed with Governmental partners and Civil Society, now remaining to be validated in large national forum before adoption by Council of Ministers.		-Policy document, reports and studies.		<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.

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.	5- By June 2011, 50 parliamentary (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 45 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; - 10 legal staff of parliament trained in legislative capacities and establishment of a Legislative Expert Pool in Parliament within the Commissions of Defence, Justice and Women concluded to strengthen Legislative capacity of specialized commissions on SSR and gender	- Records of workshop, list of participants and presentations available; -Records of technical support mission with ANP available. -Concept note and TOR available	- Analysis of workshop documentation; - Work plan proposal available. Training plans, legislative manual, minutes of selection and evaluation of candidates	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.								
<p>JP Output 3:</p> <p>Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.</p>	<p>-Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule.</p>	<p>-National Strategy for Professionalization and Restructuring of SSR; Praia action plan; prioritization of exercise.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Training on planning and programme methodology delivered in regular basis, to the Technical Secretariat of SSR steering committee;</p> <p>-Elaboration of new technical assistance framework with UNIOGBIS and UE currently in discussion;</p>	<p>-Minutes and reports of working sessions available; Planning Workshop documentation</p>	<p>-Minutes and reports of working sessions available; Planning Workshop documentation;</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: 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).</p>
				<p>-Judicial acts are not being rendered properly due to lack of means of transportation for the Judicial Officials and hampered the notification process to intervenient.</p>	<p>7- By December 2010 training and capacity building needs of various ministries are identified and findings report disseminated to stakeholders.</p>	<p>-Meeting with the news appointed focal/contact points by the Ministry of Justice, Defence and Interior;</p> <p>- UNODC has launched in July the recruitment process for a short term period of two international and one national consultant to develop a thorough assessment of specific training and development needs of law enforcement agencies and of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense on issues related, among others, to crime management, prosecution, gender-based violence, human rights and international law. This consultancy, done between August and October 2011 presented a comprehensive report on the training needs of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense, as well as the development of a national strategy for public security, management and violence, with particular focus on gender based violence. The public presentation of such report occurred on the 12th of October 2011 before the Government, Diplomatic community and other international partners.</p>		

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 the first half of 2012.	-Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries and consultancies.	-Monthly 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).
			9 (1)- By Dec 2011, capacity of the Ministry of Interior to develop and implement strategy strengthened through provision of equipment and international national consultancies.	-Activities planned for the first half of 2012.	-Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries and consultancies.	-Monthly 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.	-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 for capacity development on policy and planning delivered for formulation of National Justice Policy and Strategic Development Plan. -National Judicial Training Centre established, with national trainers in place and first long term pliprofessional course for 15 new judges and prosecutors launched	-Report on training evaluation available. -Working group methodology documentation and list of presences. -Training curriculum available, calendar of classes and summary of lessons available	-Final report on training And training documentation. -Drafts of policy available. -CENFOJ activity and financial reports	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 1 st phase of the campaign completed; -Partnership between UNDP, government and local NGO for SSR campaign agreed and completed; 4 Regional Workshops targeting 200 participants from defense/security institutions; - 3 representations of Theatre plays reaching around 1,000 participants; 6 press articles in the main journals; 360 spots broadcasted on SSR on national and community radios; 5 national radio programmes broadcasted - 500 Brochures, 1,200 t-shirts, cartoons material produced and disseminated.	-Report of the public ceremony of launching of SSR campaign (Int Conf. Sensitization of SSR); -Plan of Action available and information brochure disseminated; -Reports from regional seminars. -Media clips from press and radio broadcasts available	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 SGBV approved by 2011.	- Activities to provide technical assistance on promoting comprehensive SGBV national strategy under UNFPA support since the beginning of the programme will continue with UN WOMEN assistance as UNFPA is not part of the year 2 and year 3 programme activities; -Elaboration of a comprehensive SGBV national action plan (NAP) planned to begin in the first quarter of 2012 (after adoption of the PNEG); - Study on Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau published and disseminated in regional workshops during the 16 days of activism against VAW campaign to obtain input from local and national stakeholders into the NAP on SGBV (see expected target 15 below)	Situation analysis report and field inquiry charts for data collection. Study on VAW in Guinea-Bissau	Field interviews; survey distributed in institutions, hospitals, police stations, community focus groups created.	UNFPA UN WOMEN	Risk: political instability and frequent change among ministries key staff functions hampered efficiency. Assumption: 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 4: 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 workshops. The findings are made available in a report.	-Research on customary law in 6 different ethnic groups, including on the status of women, was finalized and published in two volumes in November 2011, including a comparative matrix on customary law versus state law,	-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.

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								
<p>JP Output 4: Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.</p>	<p>-# of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012)</p>	<p>-Currently no state legal aid provision and no legal aid law; - 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 in three pilot regions finalized and published in April 2011 with quantitative and qualitative data on the status of women's and children's rights both in formal and traditional justice consolidated;</p>	<p>- Inquiries and surveys developed, collected and recorded from the field work. And final report published</p>	<p>- Preliminary reports; -Interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff & clients. -focus groups minutes of meetings</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of public confidence in the formal justice system discourages people from seeking legal aid service. Assumption: -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>

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 4: 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.	-250 have increased their knowledge on women's human rights-, SGBV and harmful practices and gender equality through training sessions, involving governmental institutions, Parliament and CSOs, and lobbying to national stakeholders. -Study on Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau published and disseminated; providing basis for national SGBV strategy. -The national network of NGOs dealing with GBV reinforced/ restructured for improved implementation of activities.	-Workshop reports; shared briefing notes; meeting minutes; press articles and events, Studies.	-Records of working groups, impact analysis after event/training.	UN WOMEN	<i>Assumption:</i> Security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.
	-Scope (persons, 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.	- Call for project proposals for NGOs to implement a comprehensive campaign on women's human rights successful and received 10 proposals. After review by a multiagency panel the 3 NGOs with the best proposals were contacted to propose adapted proposals by the 22 nd of January.	-Interviews with key stakeholders. - materials produced - radio shows	-Interviews (upon completion of activity).	UN WOMEN	

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information Budget Year 2011: Balance 2010 + 2nd Installment April 2011 (1/5)

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	Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed	Total Amount Disbursed	% 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 (Atlas Activity ID : 1 Revision de Legislation)	X	X	X	UNDP	National Popular Assembly (ANP) Technical Secretariat of SSR Steering Committee (STCP-RSDS) 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)	Budget revised to 21,586	17.066.45	20.550.81	95,2%
1.1.2 - Technical assistance for policy and legislative analysis and drafting to ensure continued on job training (Atlas Activity ID : 2 Debats Publiques)	X	X	X	UNDP	ANP	95,038 + 157,075	55,681	17.474.90	30.787.77	55,2%
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	UN_WOMEN	Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty. IMC. ANP, Committee against Harmful Practices	184,000	98,440	63,656.97	63,656.97	64,6%
-Support to adoption and promulgation of a legal framework in compliance with CEDAW										
Total						531,151	175,707	98,198.32	114,995.55	65,4%

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information Budget Year 2011: Balance 2010 + 2nd Installment April 2011 (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	Estimated Implementation Progress (USD \$)			% Delivery rate of budget	
	Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed		Total Amount Disbursed
2.1 - Support Parliamentary Commission on Security and Justice with implementation of its work plan for improved security sector oversight .	x	x	x	UNDP	ANP	188,575	65,563	55,373.61	55,373.61	84,4%
2.2 - Provide specific training for parliamentarians and commissions on SSR oversight and parliamentary control.	x	x	x	UNDP	ANP	194,075	Budget revised to 25,777	0	0	0
Total 2.1 + 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID : 3 Diagnostique et formation ANP)						382,650	91.340	55,373.61	55,373.61	60,6%

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information Budget Year 2011: Balance 2010 + 2nd Installment April 2011 (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 \$)				% Delivery rate of budget
	Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed	Total Amount Disbursed	
3.1 - Provide technical support to the government through the Secretary of the Committee de Pilotagem (SCP) and MoJ, MoD, Mol, for the implementation of the National Strategy for Restructuring and Modernization of SS (NSRMSS). (Atlas Activity ID : 4 Appui technique JSSR)	x	x	x	UNDP	STCP-RSDS (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	293,900	Budget revised to 35,444	10,053.04	10,053.04	28.3%
3.2 - Provide training to Ministry of justice on planning and management. (Atlas Activity ID : 5 Formation PJ)	x	x	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice CENFOJ	297,525	135,930 (135,348.50 +2010 balance of 581.5)	50,766.25	50,766.25	37.3%
3.3 - Support SCP to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions. (Atlas Activity ID : 6 Opinion Publique SSR (Campaign))	x	x	x	UNDP	STCP-RSDS (Ministry of Defense, Justice and Interior)	295,383	143,146 (133,178 +2010 balance of 9,968)	100,279	102,595.84	71.6%
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 /staff rep.	x	x	x	UNODC	Ministry of Justice, Interior and Defence	59,500	148,206	148,206.39	148,206.39	100%
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	0	0	0	100%
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	49,403.64	49,403.25	49,403.25	100%
3.7 and 3.8 - 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 (not part of year 2)	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	48,000	8,903.77	8,903.77	8,903.77	100%
Total						1,395,318	521,033.41 512,129.64 *	367,611.70 358,707.93 *	369,928.54 361,024.77 *	70.4% *

*without UNFPA

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

Budget Year 2011: Balance 2010 + 2nd Installment April 2011 (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 \$)		% Delivery rate of budget	
	Y1	Y2	Y3				Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed		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 (Atlas Activity ID : 7 Justice Traditionnelle)	x	x	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice, Faculty of law	150,430	79,640 (79,299 + 2010 balance of 341)	76,059.66	127.809.66	160,4%
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 (Atlas Activity ID : 8 Clinic appui legal)	x	x	x	UNDP	Ministry of Justice Faculty of law Bar associations, CSOs, NGOs	422,753	160,806 (150,160 +2010 balance of 10,646)	84.586.43	128.882.82	80,1%
4.3 - Provide training and support to CSOs, media, legal authorities, customary and religious leaders on Women's Human Rights and CEDAW related issues with a particular focus on SGBV and FGM - finalize and publish the study on Violence against Women and	x	x	x	UN_WOMEN	Ministry of Justice, CSOs, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	246,050	131,610	10.152	10.152	7,7%
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	UN_WOMEN	ANP Specialized Commission on Women and children, IMC, National committee on Ban MGF	115,950	66,261.55 (62,060 +2010 balance of 4,201.55)	12.572	12.572	18.9%
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 (not part of year 2)	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	163,500	33,000	33,000	33,000	100%
Total						935,183	471,317.55 438,317.55 *	216,370.09 183,370.09 *	312,416.48 279,416.48 *	63,7%
Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies) (Atlas Activity ID : 9 Suivi Evaluation)	x	x	x	UNDP		96,220	Budget revised to 244,600 (+87,000 to be utilized in 2012)	281.784.44	287.152.44	117,3%

*without UNFPA

Guinea-Bissau MDG f-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information Budget Year 2011: Balance 2010 + 2nd Installment April 2011 (5/5)

FINANCIAL DATA SUMMARY (Year 1)	Estimated Amount					Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (USD \$) <i>(in regard to the total amount transferred to date Tr 1:1,481,201\$ + Tr 2:1,336,299\$; 2,817,501\$ including indirect support cost 7%)</i>
	Planned for year 2 (excluding indirect support cost, according annual joint working plan)	Planned for year 2 (USD \$)	Planned for year 2 (including indirect support cost 7%)	Budget for year 2011 (Balance 2010 + 2 nd Installment April 2011) (USD \$)	Committed Jan - Dec 2011 (USD \$)	
TOTAL OUTPUT 1	187,575	200,705.25	175,707	98,198.32	114,995.55	65,4%
TOTAL OUTPUT 2	118,075	126,340.25	91,340	55,373.61	55,373.61	60,6%
TOTAL OUTPUT 3	498,747.50	533,659.82	512,129.64 *	358,707.93 *	361,024.77 *	70,4% *
TOTAL OUTPUT 4	396,370	424,115.90	438,317.55 *	183,370.09 *	279,416.48 *	63,7% *
TOTAL Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)	48,110	51,477.70	244,600 (+87,000 to be utilized in 2012)	281,784.44	287,152.44	117,3%
Total	1,248,877.50	1,336,299	1,549,094.19 <i>(Bal year 2010 212,795 \$ + Tr 2 :1,336,299\$)</i>	977,434.39 *	1,097,962.85 *	70,87% *

*without UNFPA