

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau

Semester: 1-11

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	1-11
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	\$362,474.00	
UNHCR	\$130,272.00	
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		
Total	\$2,817,501.00	
Total Budget Committed To Date		
	UNDP	\$1,052,981.10
UN Women	\$185,203.59	
UNFPA	\$218,731.19	
UNODC	\$168,092.62	
UNHCR		
Total	\$1,625,008.50	
Total Budget Disbursed To Date		
	UNDP	\$994,669.46
UN Women	\$169,602.09	
UNFPA	\$218,731.19	
UNODC	\$168,092.62	
UNHCR		
Total	\$1,551,095.36	

Donors

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

Amount in thousands of U\$

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions	
Targeted Number	150		200						
Reached Number	90		170						
Targeted - Reached	60	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	60.0	0	85.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	11000		15000					
Reached Number	5000		6000					
Targeted - Reached	6000	0	9000	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	45.45	0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

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

Progress in outcomes

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. The law against Female Genital Mutilation was adopted by Parliament on the 6th of June 2011, 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 last quarter of 2011.

The process of the National Gender Policy is arriving at its final stage before adoption, the context being done, the Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles and objectives now being elaborated in a national consultative and participatory process and being supported jointly by UN Women and UNFPA.

The access to justice assessment was finalized and for the first time Guinea Bissau has extensive data, quantitative and qualitative, on the status and perceptions on justice, both from formal and informal service providers as from the rights holders, the most vulnerable groups identified all the obstacles and constraints accessing justice. Also, the research on the status of women under traditional and customary law is concluded including the comparative matrix on how customary law and state law respond to the several legal issues. This will be 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 judges of the lower instance courts that 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 and children rights. The final report is under revision and the next step will be the official publication and wide dissemination of the research results, planned to the last quarter of 2011. On the other hand for the first time the justice sector has available its National Policy and Strategic Development Plan for the next 5 years. Also the Guinean Parliament has approved its first strategic development plan with a clear emphasis on the oversight role of parliament in general but also on security sector reform and gender. As a follow up of this plan, support to strengthening the legislative capacity of parliament is now in the pipeline. Several legal diplomas have been developed with the technical support of UNDP and are already approved, namely, the Legal Aid Decree, the Judicial Training Organic Law and Statutes. These initiatives may lay the foundation to better frame overall governance of the sector as well as to provide the necessary orientation in terms of setting development of the sector into the right direction but also for development partners to better align their interventions with the policies laid by the government.

A new National Operational Plan to counter illicit trafficking, organized crime and corruption was approved by the Council of Ministers and officially presented on 24 of June. The new Plan covers the period 2011-2014, thus taking over the previous framework covering 2007-2010, with the objective to reinforce Government involvement. 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 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 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 and in different blocks of delivery but it must be seen as a complementary to each and all projects for the country; different projects can contribute positively to achieve the desired good governance 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 progress has been made and all preliminary work is now finalized to effectively open the four legal aid offices planned in three pilot regions. This achievement will have a major impact in a country that had no legal aid provisions, no legislation and much lesser any mechanism to provide legal orientation to the most vulnerable. Setting up sustainable and coordinated systems that combine institutional legal aid with other types of assistance to reinforce alternative dispute resolution systems was time consuming in particular in a country with no legal aid tradition, no budget allocated or legal framework for it and with a weak civil society. Currently the country as a legal aid bill and a decree regulating how legal aid can be provided, thanks to the support of UNDP. A legal aid mechanism has been identified bringing together the Ministry of Justice, the BAR Association and civil society organizations. All the necessary trained staffs are recruited and legal aid offices will be officially opened by the Government in the coming months. All the data gathered under the access to justice assessment is being used to set up a monitoring and evaluation framework to follow progress and impact of this outcome for the next year.

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 done 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 UNWOMEN.

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 implemented by all sectors, i.e. that gender will be mainstreamed across all sectors. 4 sectoral workshops have been held across in May with all key Ministries (Women and the Fight against Poverty, Justice, Economy and Plan, Interior, Defense, Health, Education, National Resources, Agriculture and Fisheries) to go about a SWOT analysis to prepare a proposition on the institutional mechanisms that will implement the Policy and coordinate 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 up the Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles and Global and Specific Objectives of the Policy. The Policy text is now ready to be presented to Civil Society for their input before validating it at a large national event.

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.

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. Support to the Parliament's Specialized Commission on

Women and Children work on the elaboration of a law against Domestic Violence resulted in a CEDAW and CRC compliant draft law that will be presented shortly in the regions as well as Bissau to ensure relevance and appropriation on the population and stakeholders.

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

3. Formulation of an institutional capacity diagnosis and a strategic development plan for Parliament oversight of SSR and Gender - As reported in the previous MDG Fund reporting period, through the MDG Fund, UNDP supported the Parliament, as the main civil management body responsible for supervising government efficiency and consolidate democracy, to do an institutional capacity diagnosis and a strategic development plan focusing on oversight of SSR and Gender. The support consisted on an Assessment/Diagnosis Study (Needs Assessment) of the institutional, organizational and technical capacities of the National Popular Assembly and its Committees focusing on its ability to fulfil its constitutional and political mandate and in particular (i) to reinforce its oversight role on SSR, justice and gender equality issues; (ii) the elaboration of a national capacity development plan for parliament indicating vision, objectives, strategies and activities.

Also based on the diagnosis and Strategic Development Plan formally endorsed by the National Assembly in June 2010, UNDP is now launching a capacity development action targeting the strengthening of the Legislative Capacity of the National Assembly. 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 parliament in Guinea Bissau at terms of legal drafting is very low and the first emphasis should be on booting the capacity in terms of analytical skills. 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 that have a best classification in the training will then be recruited for 6 months by the Assembly to deliver formal and on job training to identified Permanent Commissions as well as members of 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 commissions above mentioned.

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.

In fact, the Legislative Expert Service will serve to complement this division that is currently understaffed and cannot perform legislative advisory services to all administration bodies of the Assembly as stated in the Standing Orders of Parliament. The project will have an overall duration of 8 months. The first 2 months that require the support of an international consultant expert on legislative drafting is dedicated to selection of candidates for the Training of Trainers, preparation of the Training Course, delivery of the training and final evaluation of all candidates. The remaining 6 months will be for the establishment and performance of the Legal Experts Service. The project will be evaluated in the end to assess its impact and 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, coordinate and monitor all the interventions on security sector reform 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 has recruited a national financial and administration assistant that will further contribute to the on job capacity development of the Secretariat members.

5. National Policy and Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector and National Justice Forum -

With the support of the UNDP, and international partners who have been supporting the justice sector, such as the European Union, Portugal, Brazil and all the United Nations

System; the National Justice Policy, followed by a strategic development plan was finally approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2011 as the key-document to guide actions to restructure the justice sector in Guinea-Bissau for the next five years.

Eager to contribute to making Guinea-Bissau more secure and to helping the country unfolding its economic potential, UNODC took part in 2011 to a Task Force composed of various national and UN entities which mission was to identify areas of action for the next four years to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime. The result is a three-pronged approach focusing on law enforcement, criminal justice and drug demand reduction including HIV/AIDS prevention and basics services.

6. Provide on the job training to Ministry of justice and judiciary personnel – activity to be implemented by UNDP. The rationale behind this intervention is to support in a systematic and structured manner in country training of magistrates and judiciary personnel. In 2010 UNDP started its institutional support to launch 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 functions was developed and approved with technical assistance from UNDP. Additionally UNDP supported the rehabilitation of the premises to house the training school temporarily, with five classrooms and administrative offices. The centre was officially opened in May 2011 in a large ceremony and since then has already organized a first training course for legal assistants to perform as legal aid assistants to the next four legal aid office (CAJ) in three regions. The planning for first training of magistrates, judges and prosecutors, is already underway to start in September 2011 under 18 month's duration.

7. Support the Permanent Secretariat (SCP) to conduct public awareness activities focusing on SSR and gender in Bissau and 4 regions – implemented by UNDP. The campaign launched in June 2010 was fielded more consistently since September 2010 with several radio programmes being aired nationally and on the community radios, press articles developed and a Civil Society Organization received funding to support direct sensitization in 4 regions of the country, through seminars and theatre activities. The implementation of these actions is organized along with the permanent secretariat of the reform's steering committee and the SSR campaign national commission. The actions implemented by the Civil Society Movement enhanced the sensitization activities already being undertaken within the campaign. The first phase of the public information campaign on SSR was successfully implemented through the media and direct sensitizations and awareness seminars and activities in 4 regions. Four Regional Workshops targeting 200 participants from security forces were delivered together with three representations of Theatre plays reaching around 1,000 participants. Additionally during this first phase six press articles in the main journals were published and over 360 spots broadcasted on SSR on national and community radios as well as five national and community radio programmes broadcasted. During campaign events 500 brochures, 1200 tee-shirts, cartons materials were produced and disseminated.

Over 1,500 beneficiaries from security forces were targeted through training seminars, theatre plays and other sensitization strategies included printed materials that were distributed. This campaign was perceived as a major achievement by the government and UNDP is now in the process of launching a second phase dedicated to proximity approach campaign and cascade training with the heads of the security and defense institutions at regional levels.

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 these activities were launched by UNODC in May 2010, and effective continuation of this activity is currently in process, in particular the appointment and consequent training plan under capacity assessment's of officials of the respective Ministries in areas related to the objectives of this project but always having as a background the specific mandate of UNODC in the field of criminal justice and law enforcement. Since the beginning of the year, several consultations have allowed determining indicators and specificity of this particular assessment. UNODC with the transfer of the second instalment of the MDG JP in last April 2011, has launched the recruitment process for a short term period of two international consultants in collaboration with one national expert to prepare 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.

9. 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 response and support to victims, based on the commendations of the recently finalized study.

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.

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.

The study on Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau, its qualitative causes and consequences and perception of it, as well as its quantitative extension, is currently with designers for layout and publication. The report will be officially published, in the second half of 2011. It was technically and financially supported by UN Women and UNFPA and will provide the basis for the elaboration of a comprehensive and multi-sectoral action plan for the elimination of violence against women, involving stakeholders from the government and Civil Society.

Through the MDG-F 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.

10. Assessment on traditional justice, ADR mechanisms and formal justice regarding legal needs and services for the most vulnerable, in particular women – activity implemented by UNDP. UNDP and the Faculty of Law of Bissau and the National research Institute have 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 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. 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 see how customary practices that benefit women can be recognized by the state under the Civil Code in particular. Additionally UNDP has also finalized in April 2011 under the MDG Fund an access to justice assessment and baseline survey in three pilot regions of the country, regions where the programme will be supporting legal aid – Bissau, Cacheu and Oio. It is a comprehensive regional assessment made up of qualitative and quantitative components. The survey(s) focus on vulnerable groups, looking at both their capacity to access justice and on the capacities of service providers to deliver justice and will look at the whole justice process from the occurrence of a grievance to the provision of remedies. The findings and the process itself will be used support national partners in the design of national mechanisms for providing equal access to justice. Quantitative and qualitative data generated through the survey will provide a much needed baseline to allow for effective M&E of national and UN/ UNDP interventions in this area. It is the first exercise of this type to be carried out in the country, and should identify the most vulnerable groups to access to justice, their perception of justice, their capacities and constraints to access mechanisms of legal support, judicial advice, among others. On the side of those who provide justice services, the study provided an analysis of the capacity and the existing constraints for the implementation of those services in order to answer the needs of the most vulnerable groups. 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. Results were widely presented and discussed in a Seminar that took place in May 2011 with over 130 participants from legal, academic, traditional and civil society sectors. The report is now being translated to English and will be officially published, in the second half of 2011.

11. Study and support establishment of one legal aid clinic with Faculty of Law targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women – to be implemented by UNDP. Due to its critical importance as a national priority, this activity has been expanded, resorting to other donor’s complementary funds, to seek establishment

of access to justice centres in three pilot regions of the country. UNDP has signed memorandums of agreements to support the Minister of Justice and NGOs, for the provision of legal aid. The MDG F determined the establishment of one legal aid clinic in Bissau 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. The CSOs and Ministry of Justice jurists will provide legal information and advice and occasional representation in court where the law does not require registered lawyers. In the other cases, UNDP will support the BAR association to ensure that they send a lawyer to represent more complex cases in court, with no fee to the clients. Ten jurists have been selected and trained for 2 months in legal aid, including gender-sensitivity and special attention to Women's Human Rights, and alternative dispute resolution and are now recruited to go to the regions to the legal aid offices. Additionally, a grant agreement, cost shared also between MDG F and BCPR funds, is being finalized 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 are being finalized, 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. Legal aid offices are finalizing rehabilitation works and will be officially launched by the government next month. The more specific material on women and children's rights will be partly funded by UN Women and also used in the upcoming Women's Human Rights awareness raising campaign, including similar partners.

12. 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 – UN WOMEN and UNFPA implemented. A workshop has been conducted in November 2009 partnership with the Division of Advancement of Women (DAW) from New York on women's human rights and the implementation of the CEDAW recommendations for GB from August 2009. The workshop was held for parliamentarians and decision-makers from the government and civil society (NGOs, media, religious leaders). This workshop was a forum for informing and developing the capacity of this target group regarding the domestication and implementation of the CEDAW and was organized a week before the session of the Parliament, since it was hoped that this would positively impact the adoption of pending bills on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) /Harmful Practices and GBV. On 6 of April 2011 the law on FGM was finally adopted, following workshop and advocacy strategy which have been implemented since end of 2009 to the Government and Parliament institution.

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 quarter of 2011 the CSOs repeated the trainings as planned, in 4 regions (Bijagos, Gabu, Oio and Bissau), sensitizing about 50 people per session.

13. 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. 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 regions of Biombo, Gabu and Cacheu and will cover all regions until the end of 2011. A technical UN task force is ensuring quality advice to the Parliament in terms of Human Rights compliance and the providing of best practices from other countries; the second draft law text now remains to be presented in the other regions and Bissau.

-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 and 2010) against women and will be also be used for awareness raising campaigns that are being planned for the first two quarters in 2010. A consultation meeting was organized in May 2010 with national resource persons from Civil Society who work on Women's Human Rights issues and journalists to analyse the most regularly violated Women's Human Rights – GBV, FGM, early and forced marriage and lack of access to education – who the violators are and who the duty bearers who can protect girls and women and through what means and with which messages to address them. The strategic approach is to elaborate and awareness raising campaign aimed at improving awareness of rights and the protection of rights by the people directly concerned since the legal framework in Guinea-Bissau still does not sufficiently protect women and girls while also not offering protection and support of victims. The campaign will begin after a common planning and agreement has been reached with 2 major CSO stakeholders working on harmful practices and Human Rights to lead the elaboration of materials and the implementation of the campaign. The budget for this campaign as well as the joint MoU over 2 years for the Guinean League of Human Rights and the Committee for the abandonment of harmful practices and UN Women are currently being finalized. It is hoped that the first activities and results of this campaign under the MoU will have a catalytic effect 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 and promoting information exchanges.

The joint programme uses an approach that targets policy development at macro level with capacity building interventions focusing on the legislative and judicial branch. Simultaneously it places emphasis on strengthening also civil society throughout all of its outputs for them to be able to better render services and involved at community level. In itself this approach favors sustainability of the interventions. Implementation of the JP so far has tried to ensure that all policy development (National Gender Policy, National Justice Policy, Strategic Development Plan for Parliament, 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 joint programme management committee (PMC) will set up a consultation phase in the next six months on how to better integrate sustainable strategy aspects to the programme that can be realistically maintained by national authorities.

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 liaisons contacts and meetings have been identified to overcome the constraints regarding access and management of funds by two of the implementing agency, UN WOMEN and UNODC which are not agencies resident in Guinea-Bissau, and a reporting mechanism on monthly basis is presently elaborated to be implemented in the coming weeks. Currently 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.

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. A communication and advocacy plan is under elaboration within joint communication activities held between both MDG-F programmes to increase awareness and support for the particular MDG-F support role in a chronic instability country like Guinea-Bissau. As it was mentioned earlier, the main constraint derive from the fact that the programme was formulated in 2008 and one and half year after, some of the activities are no longer adequate and have been properly revised and changed to meet other pressing priorities following the recent evaluation of the programme made in December 2011. The annual working plan from April 2011 to March 2012 according to the transfer of the second installment has been reviewed and agreed at the first PMC meeting of the current year.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

As it was explained in the previous regular reports the joint programme received the funds in May 2009 but its actual implementation started late, only in September 2009 due to political constraints which occurred at this time.

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 an impact on poverty and development which are the main challenges of peace stabilization and community security. 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 development.

The fundamental challenge for the country has been to build a legitimate, democratic and effective State that exerts real control over security forces and structures, reconciles definitively political and military elites and eradicates violence from the political spectrum. 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

For the internal constraints, as described in the section above, already some mechanisms are being put in place to monitor 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.

For 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 for the consolidation of peace and stability. In reality since May 2010 the country has lived a more 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 now has 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 in the longer term is expected to impact in the confidence of the population vis a vis the judiciary. It is important that the SSR effort continues; as the wider Security Sector Reform (SSR) programme, grounded in the concept of "human security" is a sine qua non condition for public administration reforms, peace consolidation, democratic governance and overall development in Guinea-Bissau.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

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

Yes true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

The MDG-F Secretariat asks the office of the Resident Coordinator complete this subsection, briefly commenting on the joint programme, providing its perspective from within the broader country context. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been already used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

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 MDF-F JPs	NA	NA	NA	
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2	Reports and minutes on the f National Gender Policy process Reports and joint presentation between UNDP and UN Women for the Access to Justice Assessment Study on Violence against Women supported jointly by UNFPA and UN Women	
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	1	Field trip report	

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

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

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false

Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

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

Policy/decision making
Management: procurement

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The CPR Advisor as MDG JP JSSR coordinator, chair the Management Programme Committee on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, as set in the joint programme document since its recruitment end of October 2010.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

5 PMC MDG JP JSSR have been organized in 2009, 4 in 2010 and 2 in 2011.

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

Guinea-Bissau JSSR - MDG JP represents an opportunity to trigger joint common strategy working plan and catalyze efforts for coherent integrated delivery and programme harmonized approach 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 more important to them. Today, the Parliament had real ownership on the output regarding the diagnosis and development plan for improving their capacity; Ministry of Defense is really much better engaged in SSR activities, from the planning and prioritization exercises made so far as well as on the implementation of the national campaign on SSR. The 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 continue 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. So far there has been no involvement from private sector.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes false
No true

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

Efforts of delivering a coherent and joint image of the projects funded by MDG F in Guinea-Bissau have already started and joints communication products realized and presented in June MDG workshop in Panama and Morocco by representatives and national partners. Dissemination of the work of MDG F projects through the local media, the UN communication products and through UN days related to MDGs is planned for the second half of the year.

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

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

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

Faith-based organizations
Social networks/coalitions
Local citizen groups
Private sector
Academic institutions 1
Media groups and journalist 4
Other

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



actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

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

Open forum meetings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

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

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

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.

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 2
Local NA

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

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

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 165
% Ethnic groups
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. NA

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

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, in process; - Support lobbying for the promulgation of law against female genital mutilation (FGM); -Law against FGM was approved by Parliament on 6 th of June.	-Draft law text Event reports Law approved	-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 existent, including context, vision, mission, guiding principles and objectives; elaborated in participatory manner; -National consultative process on the PNIEG ongoing, involving all key sectorial Ministries to ensure input and appropriation and thus over time influencing their "internal gender policy". Confirmed with Governmental partners, now to be presented to Civil Society before validation in large national forum.		-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.
			-# Assessment of oversight function conducted by February 2010.	-Strategic Development Plan for Parliament with a focus on SSR and Gender developed and approved by National Popular Assembly in October 2010.	-Strategic plan published.	-Note from consultative meetings for the development of the plan; -interview with staff; -exchange correspondence with speaker of Parliament.		
	-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 parliamentarian. (30% of women) have benefited from increased knowledge in the areas of security sector function, how to exercise effective parliamentary control over the security sector and gender-sensitive budgeting through 12 training sessions.	-One Workshop for MPs and Commissions of Defence and Women implemented on strategic planning, SSR and gender; -2011 work plan on Defence and Security Sector oversight elaborated in October 2010 with BCPR assistance mission in October 2010, and currently in review; -Strategy for strengthening Legislative capacity of specialized commissions on SSR and gender developed (Training of Trainers methods and follow up on job mentoring).	- Records of workshop, list of participants and presentations available; -Records of technical support mission with ANP available. -Concept note and TOR available	- 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.								
Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.	-Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule.	-National Strategy for Professionalization and Restructuring of SSR; Praia action plan; prioritization of exercise.	6- By June 2012 key stakeholders have strengthened capacity to implement the national SSR strategy through provision of technical consultants, operational support, equipment, training and publications.	-Training on planning and programme methodology delivered in regular basis, to the Technical Secretariat of SSR steering committee;	-Minutes and reports of working sessions available; Planning Workshop documentation	-Minutes and reports of working sessions available; -Planning Workshop documentation;	UNDP	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).
			-Judicial acts are not being rendered properly due to lack of means of transportation for the Judicial Officials and hampered the notification process to intervention.	7- By December 2010 training and capacity building needs of various ministries are identified and findings report disseminated to stakeholders.	-Meeting with the news appointed focal/contact points by the Ministry of Justice, Defence and Interior;	-Data report available in December 2010; -Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries; -Final evaluation report on training.	-Training Survey results; -Records of working groups, impact analysis after event/training.	UNODC

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Resp.	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen's rights better protected through legislative and normative reform.								
<p>JP Output 3:</p> <p>Increased capacity of relevant ministries to implement the National Strategy for the Restructuring and Professionalization of the Security Sector.</p>	<p>-Progress in implementation of the JSSR strategy as per time schedule.</p>	<p>-Assessment of pre-programme activities undertaken and adjustments to implementation schedule anticipated through interviews with stakeholders.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>-Activities planned for the second half of 2011.</p>	<p>-Data collection provided by the focal points of the respective ministries.</p>	<p>-Monthly and quarterly reports.</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p><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).</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.	-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 strategy planned in the first quarter of 2012; - Study on Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau finalized (May 2011) and ready for publication; providing basis for national SGBV strategy (see expected target 15 below)	Situation analysis report and field inquiry charts for data collection.	Field interviews; survey distributed in institutions, hospitals, police stations, community focus groups created.	UNFPA UN WOMEN	<i>Risk:</i> political instability and frequent change among ministries key staff functions hampered efficiency. <i>Assumption:</i> key ministries are effective to provide response.
JP Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
JP Output 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 and validation workshops. The findings are made available in a report.	-Research on the status of women under customary law in partnership with faculty of law of Bissau finalized in June 2011 including a comparative matrix between treatment given to women's rights under customary law versus state law; -Consolidated data to be produced by second quarter of 2011.	All documentation developed for the research;	-Reports on the status of women under customary law in 6 ethnic groups available;	UNDP	<i>Assumption:</i> there are a sufficient number of civil society and women's organizations willing and capable of providing legal aid services to strengthen. <i>Assumption:</i> the security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Resp.	Risks & Assumptions
JP Outcome 2: Access to justice services for the poor improved, with special focus on women								
<p>JP Output 4:</p> <p>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>-# of women's legal issues resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handling (June 2009-June 2012).</p>	<p>-Currently no state legal aid provision and no legal aid law;</p> <p>- UNDP study on traditional justice mechanism (to be undertaken); pre-programme inspection of court registers, interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff & clients.</p>	<p>13-By June 2012 a comprehensive understanding of the legal needs of vulnerable groups obtained through a legislative review and 5 consultation and validation workshops. The findings are made available in a report.</p>	<p>-Access to Justice Assessment in three pilot regions finalized in April 2011 with quantitative data on the status of women's and children's rights both in formal and traditional justice consolidated;</p> <p>-Access to Justice assessment and baseline survey consolidated data to be produced by second quarter of 2011.</p>	<p>-Inquiries and surveys developed, collected and recorded from the field work. And final report published</p>	<p>-Preliminary reports;</p> <p>-Interviews with judges, customary leaders, legal aid centre staff & clients.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>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								
<p>JP Output 4:</p> <p>Enhanced access to justice services, particularly for vulnerable populations including women.</p>	<p>-Increase in legal awareness among beneficiary population (June 2009 - June 2012).</p>	<p>-Results of pre-programme legal awareness survey.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>-250 have increased their knowledge on women's human rights, SGBV and harmful practices and gender equality; through training sessions, involving governmental institutions and CSOs, and lobbying to national stakeholders.</p> <p>-Study on Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau finalized (May 2011) and ready for publication; providing basis for national SGBV strategy.</p> <p>-The national network of NGOs dealing with GBV reinforced/ restructured for improved implementation of activities.</p>	<p>-Workshop reports; shared briefing notes; meeting minutes; press articles and events, Studies.</p>	<p>-Records of working groups, impact analysis after event/training.</p>	<p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>Assumption: Security situation remains stable hence allowing travel and programme implementation in regional areas.</p>
	<p>-Scope (persons, stakeholders and regions) of awareness raising campaign covered.</p>	<p>-No comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on women's human rights in Guinea-Bissau so far.</p>	<p>17-By June 2012 at least 10,000 persons have benefited from print material disseminated, 6 radio broadcasts and 3 newspaper publications.</p>	<p>-NNGOs to implement comprehensive awareness raising campaign (Comité Nacional para o abandono das praticas nefastas and Liga Guineense das Direitos Humanos) are finalizing the strategy (2 years, all regions) and budget before signature of MoU with UN Women in the last quarter of 2011.</p>	<p>-Interviews with key stakeholders.</p> <p>- materials produced</p> <p>- radio shows</p>	<p>-Interviews (upon completion of activity).</p>	<p>UN WOMEN</p>	

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 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.
				-Final phase of the research on the status of women regarding customary law in 6 different ethnic groups concluded in July 2011 including comparative matrix on customary law versus state law, in collaboration with European Union.	-Research study report Available.	-Analysis of inquiries made; research methodology documentation; different drafts of research; interview with researchers, final reports.		

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.

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 <i>(Atlas Activity ID : 1 Revision de Legislation)</i>	X	X	X	UNDP	National Popular Assembly (ANP) Technical Secretariat of SSR Steering Committee (STCP-RSDS) CSOs	95,038 <i>(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)</i>	46,586	4,666	3,484.36	7,5%
1.1.2 - Technical assistance for policy and legislative analysis and drafting to ensure continued on job training <i>(Atlas Activity ID : 2 Debats Publiques)</i>	X	X	X	UNDP	ANP	95,038 +	55,681	527.70	8,024.92	14,4%
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	UNWOMEN	Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty. IMC	184,000	98,440	31,956.64	31,956.64	32,4%
Total						531,151	200,707	37,150.34	43,465.92	22%

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.

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 \$)				
	Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed	Total Amount Disbursed	% Delivery rate of budget
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	65,563.50	0	0	0%
2.2 - Provide specific training for parliamentarians and commissions on SSR oversight and parliamentary control.	x	x	x	UNDP	ANP	194,075	60,236.50	3,545.24	545.24	0,9%
Total 2.1 + 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID : 3 Diagnostique et formation ANP)						382,650	126,340 (125,800 +2010 balance of 540)	3,545.24	545.24	0,5%

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	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Implementation Progress (USD \$)			
	Y1	Y2	Y3				Amount planned for year 2	Total amount Committed	Total Amount Disbursed	% Delivery rate of budget
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	105,444 (95,036 + 2010 balance of 10,408)	9,897.25	9,720.61	9.2%
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)	9,645.75	2,095.63	1.5%
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)	87,492.28	83,646.33	58%
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	2010 balance of 29,073.64	550.00	550.00	1.9%
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	103,266	2,678.26	2,678.26	2.5%
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	65,270	0	0	0%
3.7 and 3.8 - 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	2010 balance of 41,000	33,426.19	33,426.19	81.5%
Total						1,395,318	623,129.64 582,129.64 *	143,689.73 110,263.54 *	132,117.02 98,690.83 *	17% *

*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)	12,170.83	44,103.10	55%
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)	65,933.42	94,071.69	58%
4.3 - Provide training to CSOs, media, legal authorities, customary and religious leaders on Women's Human Rights and CEDAW related issues (GBV, family)	X	X	X	UNWOMEN	Ministry of Justice, CSOs, Ministry of Women, Family, Social cohesion and fight against poverty	246,050	131,610	0	0	0%
4.4 - Support a community legal awareness campaign covering beneficiaries in Bissau and 4 regions focusing on citizens' and Women's Human Rights and access to legal aid services through information material (pamphlets, posters, FAOs, T-Shirts), and media (print and radio)	X	X	X	UNWOMEN	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)	11,393.50	11,393.50	18%
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	0	0	0	0%
Total						1,098,683	438,317.55	89,497.75	149,568.29	34%

Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies) (Atlas Activity ID : 9 Suivi Evaluation)	X	X	X	UNDP		96,220	201,600	123,718.63	126,639.59	63%
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FINANCIAL DATA SUMMARY (Year 1)	Estimated Amount				Estimated % (USD \$) (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%)	
	Planned for year 2 (USD \$) (excluding indirect support cost, according annual joint working plan)	Planned for year 2 (USD \$) (including indirect support cost 7%)	Budget for year 2011 (Balance 2010 + 2 nd installment April 2011) (USD \$) (including indirect support cost 7%)	Committed Jan - Jun 2011 (USD \$) (including indirect support cost 7%)		Disbursed Jan - Jun 2011 (USD \$) (including indirect support cost 7%)
TOTAL OUTPUT 1	187,575	200,705.25	200,707	37,150.34	43,465.92	21,6%
TOTAL OUTPUT 2	118,075	126,340.25	126,340	3,545.24	545.24	0,5%
TOTAL OUTPUT 3	498,747.50	533,659.82	582,129.64*	110,263.54	98,690.83	17%
TOTAL OUTPUT 4	396,370	424,115.90	438,317.55*	89,497.75	149,568.29	34%
TOTAL Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme Coordinator & Equipment supplies)	48,110	51,477.70	201,600	123,718.63	126,639.59	63%
Total	1,248,877.50	1,336,299	1,549,094.19	364,175.50	418,909.87	27%
			(Bal year 2010 212,795 \$ + Tr 2 :1,336,299\$)			

*without UNFPA