**Joint Programme Monitoring Report: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building**

**Monitoring Report Template**

**Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status**

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

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| Date of Submission:Submitted by:Carlos Dinis Strategic Planning AdvisorResident Coordinator OfficeGuinea-BissauPhone: +245 3201362 Ext: 227Mobile: +245 6442946Email: Carlos.dinis@one.un.org |  | Country and Thematic WindowGuinea BissauConflict Prevention and Peace Building  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| MDTF Atlas Project No: 00071826 Title: Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau |  | Report Number: 7Reporting Period: July-December 2012**Programme Duration: May 2009/May 2013****Official starting date: June 2009 (d ate of signature)** |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| Participating UN OrganizationsUNDP UN WOMENUNFPAUNODC |  | **Implementing partners [[1]](#footnote-1)**Ministry of Justice Ministry of Women, family, social cohesion and fight against poverty Women´s and Children Institute Permanent Secretariat of the Security Sector Reform Ministry of Interior National Popular Assembly Faculty of Law of BissauGuinean Human Rights LeagueNational Committee Against Harmful PracticesWomen’s Political PlatformGuinea Bissau Network of NGO working on SGBV (RENLUV)  |
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The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

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| **MDG F Justice/SSR Joint Programme (JP) Budget Summary (USD $)** **1 st , 2nd and 3rd installment period: May 2009 – April 2011 – March 2012** |
| **UN Organizations** | **UNDP** | **UNFPA** | **UN WOMEN** | **UNODC** | **Total** |
| ***ID project number*** | ***00071826*** | ***GNBSG11A*** | ***00072695*** | ***GNB 10045*** |
| 1-**Total Approved JP Budget***(including indirect support cost 7%)***Programme cost** *(excluding indirect support cost)* | **2,551,546**2,384,622 | **226,305**211,500 | **584,220**546,000 | **492,746**460,510 | **3,854,817\***3,602,632 |
| 2-**Total Amount of Transferred to date** *(including indirect support cost 7%)* **1st (May 2009) - 2nd (April 2011) and 3rd installments** | **2,551,546** | **226,305** (1) | **584,220** | **492,746** | **3,854,817\*** |
| 3-**Total Budget Committed to date***(including indirect support cost 7%)***September- December 2009****January- December 2010****January- December 2011****January-December 2012** | 2,363,917.50103,277.08632,106.61711,675.81916,858.00 | 226,30540,550120,763 41,90323,089 | 435,860 49,55592,29886,380207,627 | 492,7460163,813288,70540,228 | **3,518,828.50/91,2*%***193,382.081,008,980.611,128,663.811,187,802 |
| 4-**Total Budget Disbursed to date***(including indirect support cost 7%)***September- December 2009****January- December 2010****January- December 2011****January-December 2012** | 2,316,565.21 39,694.97582,643.02814,002.24880,224.98 | 226,305 40,550120,763 41,90323,089 | 435,860 49,55592,29886,380207,627 | 492,7460163,813288,70540,228 | **3,471,476.21/88,6*%***129,799.97959,517.021,230,990.241,151,168.98  |

1. As mentioned in the project document signed in April 2009, UNDPA is involved in the first installment activities only.

\* As per mentioned in the project document p 32 `` minor discrepancies +/- 1 US dollar could arise, because decimals have been rounded, in order tom facilitate presentation``

 **1st instalment (1,481,202-$ - *38,50%)* received in May 2009 – 2 nd Installment (1,336,299 $ - *34,50%)* received in April 2011 and 3rd installment received in March 2012 ( 1.037,316 $ - *26,9%*).**

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

**BENEFICIARIES**

**Direct Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected** **Number of** **Women** | **Number of** **Women** **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 5 | 7 | 200 | 140 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Local Institutions | 8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Urban  | 8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Rural | 32 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Total** | 53 | NA | 200 | 140 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected** **Number of** **Women** | **Number of** **Women** **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Local Institutions | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Urban  | NA | NA | 10,000 | 6,000 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Rural | NA | NA | 5,000 | 2,300 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Total** | NA | NA | 15,000 | 8,300 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted, that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention”*

**b- Guinea- Bissau MDG F-J Joint Programme M&E framework-**

**c- Guinea-Bissau MDG F-J Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information -**

**SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress**

The second section of the report is intended to shed light on the major advances and difficulties of the Joint Programme. It also aims to collect information on two important objectives that all joint programmes are contributing towards (interagency work, delivering as One and Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda).

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 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 already presented in the regions (with SAB exception) in order to go for approval at Parliament. An Advocacy Project for its approval, implementation and compliance has been elaborated by the Specialized Committee for Women and Children Affairs which involves several entities and public targets and will be financed by different agencies, including UN Women. The project integrates capacity trainings of different stakeholders, lobbying activities, exchanges of experiences and best practices with other countries, spread awareness activities and a network mechanism implementation.

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 support to elaborate its Action Plan. A road map for the National Gender Policy approval and the Action Plan´s elaboration as been adopted by the Women´s and Children Institute. The ToR for the National Action Plan´ elaboration already exists.

Also, the research on customary law of 6 main ethnic groups including 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. Two final reports have been published and will be launched and publically 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 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’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 has been a critical tool for the programmes assistance to the government regarding preparation of the new PRSP and its Priority Plan. Following the Guinean Parliament’s approval of its first strategic development plan MDGF has launched interventions to secure implementation of some of the priorities under the development plan, namely regarding strengthening the legislative capacity of parliament.

As mentioned in the previous semi-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 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, which includes also the Millennium Development Goals.

**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 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 and the 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 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 including all of the above was then presented by the National Women’s Machinery to Civil Society for their input and approval.

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 consequently also strongly built their capacity on gender mainstreaming, planning and implementing their mandate in government to support the other sectors on gender mainstreaming.

The National Gender Policy was validated at a large national event including Civil Society, Leaders, Government and the international community by the Minister of Women, Family, Social Cohesion and the Fight against Poverty on the 20th of February 2012.

It could not go into the Council of Ministers for adoption due to the preparation for the Presidential elections in March, and was on hold since the Coup d’État which occurred on 12th April. Its approval is now on hold due to the current political situation. The Ministry of Women, Family, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty got merged into the Ministry of Public Health and Social Solidarity.

Works in this issue is restarted and a road map for its approval already adopted by the Women´s and Children Institute. The road map also includes he Policy document and put in place the Action Plan elaboration for its implementation has already been accorded with the Women’s and Children Institute. The Plan is expected to be completely done by April 2013.

1. 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 to support the National Committee against harmful Practices to closely monitor implementation of this new and polemic law.

After the FGM Law approval by the National Assembly the Ministry of Justice took the initiative to implement a campaign for information and spread awareness of the population in order to disseminate the more possible the new law and promotes knowledge for its better application. The Ministry of Justice has demanded for financial support of UN and after concerting, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women, have agreed to cost-share the project.

UN Women has committed to support the launching event in Bissau. Since the activity was schedule for 15 and 16 April, the political episode occurred on 12th April forced the event suspension as the fund disbursement´s. Since then (the coup d’état occurred on 12th April) regrettably UN had to effectively suspend many activities planned (even started) in support of the Government pending the restoration of constitutional order. Last November the Ministry of Justice restarted with the implementation and is expected to be completed latest April 2013.

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. 8 consultancy regions workshops were conducted, in which participate 396 people of different institutions.

Although properly conducted the project took much more time than was planned; the consultants contracted were very involved and committed with the proposal and the issue, and the institutional capacity of the Specialized Committee for Women and Children of National Assembly was clearly enhanced, through the technical support from UN staff. Regional consultancy workshops took place in two phases: in November 2010 in four different regions (Biombo, Cachéu, Gabú e Bafatá) and further from March to April 2012 in four others different regions (Quinara, Oio, Bolama Bijagós and Tombali). During this period and in order to ensure the law compliance with international Human Rights standards as well as the sharing of experiences of other countries which had similar process, many technical meetings took place between staff from UN, the Specialized Committee and the consultants working on the draft. Further UN System’s has consolidated preliminary comments of the law that was shared with the partner.

The workshops were conducted with the legal facilitators, who were in charge for working on the draft law, women parliamentarians from the Specialized Committee and the secretariat. The first workshop, conducted in Biombo region, was participated by the Resident Coordination and many national authorities, like the National Assembly President, the Minister of Woman, Family, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty, Parliamentarians and other members of the Specialized Committee, the President of Women and Children Institute, Government representatives, traditional forces representatives, Civil Society Organizations, local communities leaders, general population and others.

After each presentation of the Law draft proposal, debates were conducted in order to clarify concepts, delivering comments and providing suggestions on the process and the after law approval. Globally all the participants agreed with the law proposal and the urgency of its approval and its impact on the decreasing of violence against women.Two remains workshops planned to be led in Bissau, which target parliamentarians, public sectors, media and civil society leaders, are scheduled to March 2013. A technical UN task force is ensured quality advice to the Parliament in terms of Human Rights compliance and the providing of best practices from other countries.

In parallel and in order to facilitate and increase the chances of the Law approval, an Advocacy Project was elaborated with technical UN Women backstopping with the CEMC- ANP (Specialized Commission on Women and Children of the Popular National Assembly) involving all major stakeholders, government and civil society.

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

1. Strengthening Legislative Capacity of National Assembly – UNDP

UNDP has been supporting the National Assembly as the main civil management body responsible for supervising government efficiency and consolidate democracy. The support in this area was focused on ANP the Permanent Commissions and targeted the ability to analyze, comment, and revise legislative proposals.

For the implementation of this component a small project was formulated together with ANP to be implemented directly by the Assembly. This project consisted firstly on delivering a Training of Trainers Course in Legislative Process and Analysis and on the effective establishment of a Service of Legislative Trainers, comprised of the internal and external candidates (Legislative Experts) identified from the training course, with the overall function of providing legislative technical support to the ANP Specialized Permanent Commissions. As major result from the training, in an interactive participative process with trainees, a Legislative Manual and guiding procedures for coordination with the government and consultative process were developed and approved by ANP president.

The manual has been published and disseminated to all employees and members of the Assembly.

The experts have been examining the conformity of the draft bill to the Constitution and law making techniques, then submitting their comments. Besides, they have been preparing draft bill themselves in case further technical support was needed.

Certainly, the electoral campaign for the presidential elections during the first quarter of the year as well as the radical paralysis of the activities at the plenary sessions, as a consequence of the 12th April coup d’état, undermined seriously the agility of the works undertaken by the pool of Legislative Experts. For such reason, the programme according the PMC recommendations, decided to do not renovate its engagement with the Assembly until a full restoration of constitutional order could promote a secure environment for the respect of the Rule of Law.

Also the support to Justice and Security Parliamentary for the implementation of its work plan, to improve oversight of the security sector, was not possible to be carried out.

Capacity development programmes designed for parliamentarians and members of specialized committees on budgetary audit and parliamentary scrutiny, planned for 2012, were cancelled as a result of the inactivity of the Assembly in consequence of the events of April 12.

***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.

5. Provide on the job training to Ministry of justice and judiciary personnel Activity 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 and the centre was officially opened in May 2011. With MDG F support the CENFOJ was able to assist 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 14 month’s duration. The 14 *auditores judiciais* (seven prosecutors and seven judiciary magistrates) that were attending the first Magistrates Entry Level Course in Guinea-Bissau, delivered at the National Judicial Training Center (CENFOJ), completed their course in December and were appointed as “magistrados estagiários”. The second edition of the same in-take career course for the next 16 *auditores judiciais* to be trained in Guinea-Bissau was launched on 19 November, for a duration of 14 months as the previous one.

For the first time in Guinea-Bissau, 14 *stagiaire* private lawyers received a specialized in-take career course (9 weeks duration) that that gives them accreditation as professional lawyers by the Guinea-Bissau Bar Association.

In regard to specialized and refresher trainings, the first course on “Organized crime and money laundering” (3 weeks duration) organized by the National Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ) was delivered. Fourteen magistrates and prosecutors of the Public Prosecutors Office attended. Issues such as human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering, environmental crimes and the investigation of economic and financial crimes were presented for the first time to an audience who believe that this training will change their experience as professionals.

Furthermore, a refresher training course for 14 prosecutors (4 weeks duration) was also delivered at the National Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ) in Bissau. During the four weeks of training the magistrates had the opportunity to update their knowledge in specific areas, mainly related to criminal investigation and prosecution, through the analysis of updated national legislation currently adopted in Guinea–Bissau.

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 –

As a sequence of an assessment made in 2011, which resulted in a comprehensive report on the training needs of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense, as well as the development of the baselines to a national strategy for public security, management and violence, with particular focus on gender based violence; a second consultancy was launched by UNODC in the last quarter of 2012.

Resulting, in the training plans and respective programmatic matters, the establishment of the general and specific objectives as well the programmatic matters of the training modules and the regulations and as well as a draft of the guidelines for the implementation of a pedagogical commission to evaluate the trainings in the Ministries of Justice, Defence and Interior, were the main outcomes reached in close cooperation with technical experts of the above mentioned ministries.

With the training plans and respective programmatic areas developed, the host country authorities will have the necessary strategic guidelines to address, plan a national training policy and implement some training activities, addressing the training needs identified. That will enhance the capacity building efforts, ensuring the optimization of the different training opportunities, contributing for the human resources development inside those Ministries and simultaneously improving their institutional capacity.

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 – I

To address some training areas that are consider critical, public awareness campaigns in Bissau and in two regions of the national territory on Human Rights and National Strategy on public security, crime management and violence with special focus on Gender Based Violence were conducted in December 2012. In fact the more significant aspect to consider is the direct involvement of the civil society, enhancing the consolidation of community participation in the aspects of public security, in line with a more citizens centered policing approach, especially in what concerns low visibility crimes namely SGBV and violence against children.

This was a joint implementation between UNODC, UNDP, UNIOGBIS, UNWOMEN, UNV Programme, the Bissau Guinean Human Rights League and the National Commission for Protection of Disables.

These events were held in Bafata, Gabu and Bissau, respectively on December 4, 5, 18 and 19. The number of persons reached by the campaign is estimated at 4,206.

These seminars were attended by 68 elements of the public Order Police and Civil Society and each beneficiary passed the message to at least 10 more elements of the civil society, mainly students and police officers. Around 1050 t-shirts with a very self-explanatory logo on gender equality were distributed to the population of Bafata and Gabu, as well as more than 200 brochures in creole about women’s rights, illegal detention, gender equality and access to justice.

The sensitization that took place on December 19, in Bissau was held by five volunteers from the National Volunteers Committee (3 girls/2 boys), that had received training on December 18 seminars. They reached 458 women, 468 men, 767 young men (<25 years) and 833 young women (<25 years) in a total of 2,526 beneficiaries.

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 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 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 input from stakeholders in the region for the upcoming National Action Plan on GBV (to be elaborated when 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 2013.

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

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.

In July 2012, UN Women had supported technical and financially RENLUV in organizing the General Assembly in view of elaboration of propositions for NAP against SGBV and the institutional reinforcement. As expected, the presentation and discussion of annual report as well as the Action Plan review occurred. New challenges and strategies were identified in order to better contribute to the involvement of further public, namely children and adolescents of elementary and high schools.

The idea of *Non-Violence Clubs,* in schools, was truly advocated and was decided to be implemented, as a pilot experience, in some regions.

Three thematic groups were created in order to strengthen RENLUV interventions and, in September, each group has committed to present a specific Action Plan and projects proposals. Efforts to strengthen its institutional capacity through training sessions and fundraising were identified as the greatest challenges facing NGOs and projects must be designed to fit these gaps.

RENLUV-GB (National Network of NGOs working on GBV in Guinea Bissau) with CNPN partnership (National Committee Against Harmful Practices) have received funds in order to hold the 16 Days of Activism Campaign 2012, to perform raising awareness about gender-based violence as a human rights issues at local and national levels. Thematic forums took place at 11 different public and private schools (Escola de São Paulo, São Francisco de Assis, Atadamu, São José de Jerico, Bloco II de Cuntum Madina, Escola Adventista Bétel, Unidade Escolar 23 de Janeiro, São Paulo – Escola Católica) extended to three different regions (Tombali, Gabú and Oio) beyond Bissau, through the promotion of non-violence clubs in schools, involving directly 673 girls and 773 boys.

The official launch of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence occurred at the 25th November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, in the village of Ingoré, Cacheu Region, marked by communications and cultural presentations. Couplets with the motto of the campaign and calling for an end to violence against women identified the lobby of the event and were scattered across the room.

The campaign had contributed to enhance the community conscience about the GBV country, to reinforce relevant stakeholders strategies to fight against GBV and finally to improve women´s access to justice services. There was a large mobilization of the population to participate in the event. Among 2000 individuals took part of the central. Region and local authorities, leaders of associations, government representatives and media were also present in the act. Several cultural performances (theatrical sketches, declamations, traditional dances, singing of the national anthem, juggling) of different local groups and guests, involving children, adolescents, and young adults took place, interspersing their official communications. The ceremony was chaired by the President of the Transitional Serifo Namadjo.

UN Women also supported technical and financially the elaboration of The Human Rights Situation in Guinea-Bissau Report made by the Guinean League of Human Rights (2010-2012) in partnership with UNDP, UNIOGBIS and UNICEF. It was scheduled to be presented during the 16 Days Activism Campaign but due to the last political episode of October, it was postponed to February 2013. It is the second edition of this biennial report, done by a civil society organization, which gives us an overview of the human rights situation, the level of civil and social rights, political rights, women's rights and children's rights. The situation is illustrated with specific cases of rights violations and an analysis of possible causes that might explain. The same report, presented and disseminated in various forums, finally presents a series of recommendations to the State and the Government of Guinea Bissau, but also to national and international partners, in support of an effective respect for human rights.

***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 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 Centers (legal aid offices) were set up and are currently functioning in three regions of the country providing legal orientation to the most vulnerable. By the first quarter of 2013, Guinea-Bissau will benefit from a fifth access to justice center (CAJ) in the country, serving the eastern region of Bafata. Since the establishment of the Access to Justice Centers (CAJs) in September 2011, over 2,043 beneficiaries (21%women) have been assisted, through legal information, counseling and mediation. Strengthening public confidence in the justice system and promoting a culture of ethic and anti-corruption within the society is key for a successfully and deeply reform of the Judicial Sector in Guinea-Bissau. Through the functioning of the Access to Justice Centers (CAJs), UNDP is actively contributing not only to provide free legal aid services to the population but also to promote a culture of professionalism, ethic and transparency within public service providers and particularly with the judiciary and law enforcement agencies.

Even though, from the UNDP prospective, Access to Justice cannot be improved if there is no formal justice state present in the targeted regions and for formal justice to function there must be presence of the courts.

Access to Justice Centers, combined with “mobile” courts, is a pilot experience (planned to be launched in 2013) that, proven successful, will lead to address good governance, community stabilization and foster future sustainable development.

***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 2011 UNDP under the MDG F completed, published and launched the Access to Justice Assessment in Guinea Bissau and baseline survey in three pilot regions of the country.

In late 2011, UNDP in partnership with the European Union, 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 dissemination of the customary law and traditional justice research through an *ad hoc* seminar, to enhance understanding and knowledge of customary law under the traditional justice mechanism, was unfeasible in 2012 due to the obvious concern about the inadequate political scenario to discuss potential areas of interface between the traditional and formal justice sectors. UNDP and the European Union, both promoters of the research, are still considering the opportunity to realize the Seminar by the first quarter of 2013. Currently the reports of the Study are under embargo, a decision taken jointly by both the European Union and UNDP.

At the National Judicial Training Center (CENFOJ), also supported technically and financially by the UNDP Programme Rule of Law and Security (ROLS), a total of 23 beneficiaries, within selected National Human Rights activists, Legal Aid Technicians (civil servant on duty at the CAJs) and national prosecutors, were trained on Alternative Dispute Resolutions Mechanisms (ADR). Most of the cases attended by the Access to Justice Centers have been solved recurring to ADR Mechanisms, namely Mediation and Conciliation, thanks to the intervention of duly trained Legal Aid Technicians in liaison with HRL Activists and Local Authorities.

12. Establishment of four legal aid offices targeting legal counselling and representation for vulnerable groups, in particular women. Activity implemented by UNDP.

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 in 2011.. With UNDP technical and financial support, since January 2012 the Access to Justice Centers (CAJs) have assisted over 1,250 beneficiaries (over 720 only in the last Semester) out of which 25% are women (an increase of 10% women participation rate since 2011).

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. Several cases of corruption and mal administration of justice have been also dealt by the legal aid technicians (officials on duty at the CAJs) and considerable amounts of money illegally charged by authorities to the victims, have been returned to the rightful owners.

As a result of the joint effort between UNDP, the Access to Justice Centers and the National NGO Human Rights League (HRL) in 3 different regions (Cacheu, Oio and SAB), over 12,680 people (49% women), with a majority of participants targeted within traditional leaders, women and youth, were sensitized on children rights, women rights, illegal detentions, traditional justice and gender equality. Information sessions on access to justice mechanisms available were also delivered to local communities.

All due arrangements were finalized (rehabilitation of premises, procurement of equipment, recruitment of staff) for the opening of the fifth Access to Justice Center in Bafata by early the first quarter of 2013.

In regard to Justice Decentralization, Mobile courts’ legal framework was drafted and preliminary consultations are being held with Superior Council of Magistracy, Prosecutor General Office and Ministry of Justice to discuss and evaluate all technical implications involved in establishing such effective mechanism to reduce case-backlog in the regions.

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 – 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 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.

UN Women supported the Plataforma Politica das Mulheres (Women’s Political Platform), a network of women leaders and in politics from all party backgrounds, to advocate and lobby for increased women’s participation in preparation to and throughout the process of the Presidential elections in February and March 2012. In this context all Presidential Candidates signed a formal declaration towards gender equality and women’s human rights around International Women’s Day 2012.

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.

Eleven 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. 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.

After one month preparatory (coordination, recruitment and contracts signatures, procurements, activities planning...), the campaign was formally launched on the 5th of July 2012 by UN Women with the Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos and the National Committee against Harmful Practices through a 3 days training and pilot djumbais to the 55 regional coordinators and local activists in the Casa dos Direitos.

Although it was the time frame agreed at the moment of PCA signature, the activity was 2 months delayed due to the political situation constraints, its completion is scheduled for late February. It was officially launched on 5th July 2012.

After six months activity most of achieved indicators results’, such as the number of participants, the scope of the preparatory trainings as the number of programmes radios about women´s human rights, have been beyond the planned which confirms the consortium commitments with the objectives of the campaign and their capacity to implement efficiently the proposed activities.

Although some activities planned (*Djumbais*) did not take place in some regions (due to the political constrains and the rains which made impossible some travels and demarches), specially in the first three months campaign implementation´s:

* 20 out of a total of 30 *djumbais* planned were executed (to which have attended 5183 individuals, over twice the number of participants expected for the thirty *djumbais*). Seven djumbais in Bissau (2412 participants), two in Tombali (289 participants), four in Cacheu (538 participants), two in Quinara (322 participants) and five in Biombo (1622 participants).
* 20 trainings above the planned (beneficiaries, employees and local partners´s project like local facilitators, local authorities, religious and community leaders) in order to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders, on CEDAW related issues (GBV, family law, harmful practices, etc.) and gender technical approach and community animation;
* 1436 awareness sessions in five regions (346 in Bissau, 424 in Tombali, 242 in Cacheu, 321 in Quinara, 103 in Biombo) which benefited already 89 116 people (women, men, boys and girls, associations, religious groups, *mandjuandades*, police, and in the last two months with special focus on primary and secondary schools); The sessions in differents *tabancas and schools* in each region, are facilitated by 50 local animators (23 men and 27 women) and coordinated by 5 regionals coordinators and one national coordinator campaign;
* 91 radio programmes/ spots were diffused in three different radios (one national and six communitarians).

The campaign is being a great opportunity to inform and raise awareness of different audiences on gender-based violence and the situation of the phenomenon in the country, but also to share and build with people new possibilities of relationships between men and women, which fully respect the human rights of women.

Life stories, communities’ social and cultural practices serve themselves as knowledge instruments to deconstruct and reconstruct new possibilities, behaviours and attitudes concerning gender relations.

The approach has allowed a greater awareness of the rights and surveillance of the community in relation to cases of violation of women's human rights.

Globally the campaign is running well, the activities implemented in accordance with the project and the work plan, and the achieved results are above 90%. The implementation is being followed closely and with the UN Women guidance and additional activities are taking place, in order to consolidate the learning and maximize the expected outcome.

**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.

It is planned that joint programme management committee (PMC) will set up a consultation phase in the first quarter of 2013 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. In order to assure a coherent strategy for the sustainability of the programme it is really necessary, according to the current political transition situation to care the following priorities: **a) Enhancing State Institutions:** The UN already supports the central state with minimal service delivery, but more needs to be done to re-build the interest of the population in the affairs of the state. The main challenge covers the citizenship-sensitive approach across its programming with the aim of **turning spectators into active citizens.** This undertaking is the most challenging but also the most critical in freeing Guinea Bissau from the quagmire of instability in the next, the first step should be pronounced support to the local governance apparatus to establish an improved state and society relationship. At local governance levels, the political opening to reforming the state apparatus is more conducive. The strategy and assumption here is that once the population see the dividend of service delivery, they will engage more forcefully in the governance system. At the central level, although space is much narrower, opportunities for reform do exist in the justice system; **(b) Promote initiatives to change the dynamic of political-military relations:** Assist the country in breaking the current political-military dynamics that prevent real and meaningful progress towards building peace, stability and creating the conditions for development. Past experience and opinions of national partners have shown that the phenomenon of the rule of might cannot be approached successfully without two key aspects being in place: 1) The complete and unreserved commitment and political will of the political establishment to carry out the reforms identified as necessary on the basis of and adhering to international standards and norms of rule of law and good governance; 2) Reform cannot be limited to addressing the problems of the armed forces. To have any chance of success, a reform process has to tackle the armed forces as well as the civilian political establishment in parallel since it is important to bear in mind that the military and politicians actively seek mutual support. **C) Strengthen state capacity to effectively address impunity:** Civilian oversight over the state and its institutions has to be a key factor to ensure the rule of law. A three-pronged approach should be used: 1) A process of rejuvenating and modernizing the military and uniformed structures through a process of demobilization, a process employed successfully elsewhere and for which plans have been developed, including for the mechanisms to implement retirement and or reintegration of officers; coupled with 2) a parallel political reform process backed by 3) the reform of the public administration system. Ensure sustained support for the implementation of the government strategy defined and, on the other hand, the fight against impunity will ultimately be fostered by the overall efforts aimed at strengthening state institutions, in particular by successes in the Justice and Security Sector reforms. **The assumption is that in the long run, an effective approach to addressing impunity is not conceivable in the absence of the restructuring of the defense and security forces, a functioning justice system and an empowered population that is aware of, and demands, the implementation of its rights and freedoms**

**Are there difficulties in the implementation? What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option**

b.

[x]  UN agency Coordination

[ ]  Coordination with Government

[ ]  Coordination within the Government (s)

[ ]  Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

[ ]  Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability

[ ]  Joint Programme design

c.

[x]  External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)

[ ]  Other. Please specify:

1. **Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.**

Continuous 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 now on the way. 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. 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, taking into account the regular cycle of political and military instability. The annual working plan for the last whole year 2012 has been reviewed and agreed at the last PMC and NSC meeting in November 2012. The electoral campaign for the presidential elections during the first quarter of the year as well as the radical paralysis of the activities at the plenary sessions, as a consequence of the 12th April coup d’état, undermined seriously the agility of the works undertaken by the pool of Legislative Experts at National Popular Assembly. For such reason, the programme according the PMC recommendations, decided to do not renovate its engagement with the Assembly until a full restoration of constitutional order could promote a secure environment for the respect of the Rule of Law. Also the support to Justice and Security Parliamentary for the implementation of its work plan, to improve oversight of the security sector, was not possible to be carried out.

Capacity development programmes designed for parliamentarians and members of specialized committees on budgetary audit and parliamentary scrutiny, planned for 2012, were cancelled as a result of the inactivity of the Assembly in consequence of the events of April 12, and will be addressed in the next future under other programme arrangement when the constitutional order will be fully restablished.

1. **Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.**

The prevailing situation in Guinea-Bissau following the *coup d’état* of 12 April 2012 and the ensuing political crisis continue to constitute a serious threat of peace, stability and development in the country. Limited efforts in poverty reduction and capacity development of justice and rule of law institutions could constitute potential sources of social unrest.The recurrent political crisis and institutional instability with constant strikes disrupts developments efforts and creates the image of a non-performing country, leading to fatigue of development partners and the disengagement of the population. This is accelerated by the global financial crisis, which makes the influx of funding unpredictable. The existing divisions amongst international partners does not permit addressing the issues and approaching the national authorities jointly. This undermines the effectiveness of interventions by the partners.

The absence of structural reform would leave the current patterns of interference by the military and political establishments in the working of a weak judiciary system unchanged.

**Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous text boxes b and c. Try to be specific in your answer.**

For 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 nonresident 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 12 April 2012 coup d’état, on the eve of campaigning for the second round of the presidential elections, in which the former Prime Minister, Carlos Gomes Júnior, was the favorite, ended the longest government since 1998. The backdrop was a combination of strained relations between the military and political leadership, opposition the former Prime Minister, internal PAIGC factionalism and the presence of the Angolan military assistance mission (MISSANG), which was seen by the military and the largely non-parliamentary opposition as an attempt by the Government of the former Prime Minister to shift the balance of power in his favour. The coup and transitional arrangements, which included cancellation of the second round of the elections and exile of the PAIGC leader and interim president, deeply polarized the political actors and civil society, as well as the international community. The decision of the PAIGC and four other parties to sign the political transitional pact in January 2013 has ended for the moment months of internal polarization which has been an obstacle to developing a consensual road map to restoring constitutional order.

1. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

*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.*

* Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

[x] Yes [ ] No

The JP is closely linked to the UNDAF+ 2010-2012 Outcome 4: *“National institutions take on their responsibilities effectively and play their role in creating a sustainable security environment, thanks to the efficiency and effectiveness of a credible justice system that meets international norms of security in view of consolidating peace and democratic governance while promoting and protecting human rights”,* whichdenotes integration of security issues in UNDAF+ aligned with national development strategies-priorities (DENARP) and aims at contributing to stabilization , peace consolidation and security in the country through in depth reforms and transparent mechanisms of operating security and justice systems.

* If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

[x] Yes [ ] No

If not, please explain:

**What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?**

**Are different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves? Please reflect on these questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:**

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). During the last steering Committee in November 2012 with national partners, the updated plan of activities taking into account delays occurred, was reviewed and approved. As raised by the NSC, the MDG-F secretariat has amended the no-cost extension request to grant an additional four (4) months and fourteen (14) days (end date 14 may 2013) to enable the adequate closure of the joint programme and wrap up the final evaluation process.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Current Value** | **Means of Verification** | **Collection methods** |
| Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | N/A | N/A |  |  |
| Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 5 | Reports and minutes on the National Gender Policy process Reports and joint presentation between UNDP and UN Women for the Access to Justice AssessmentStudy on Violence against Women supported jointly by UNFPA and UN WomenAssessment on traditional justice and formal justice regarding legal needs and services for the most vulnerable in particular womenHuman Rights Report 2010-2012 by Guinean League on Human Rights, jointly supported by UN Women and UNDP |  |
| Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | NA | 1 | Field trip report |  |

1. Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

*This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.*

*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 ownership ad alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.*

**Ownership**: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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

[ ]  Not involved

[ ] Slightly involved

[ ] Fairly involved

[x] Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [ ]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC \_\_\_\_\_UNDP\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Number of meetings. 8

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

[ ]  Not involved

[ ] Slightly involved

[x] Fairly involved

[ ] Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[ ]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [x]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

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

[ ]  Not involved

[x] Slightly involved

[ ] Fairly involved

[ ] Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[ ]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [ ]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

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

[ ]  National Government [ ]  Local Government [x]  UN Agency [ ]  By itself [ ]  other, specify:

**Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation of ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes, please, provide some examples. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.**

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. 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.

Strengthening public confidence in the justice system and promoting a culture of ethic and anti-corruption within the society is key for a successfully and deeply reform the judicial sector in Guinea-Bissau. Through the establishment of Access to Justice Centers in the country, the programme is actively contributing not only to provide free legal aid services for the population but also to promote a culture of professionalism, ethic and social cohesion within the public service providers and particularly with the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. 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.

**c. Communication and Advocacy**

*Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?  Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy, if relevant, please attach (max. 250 words).*

[ ]  Yes [x] No

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

[ ]  Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

[ ]  Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to

 development policy and practice

[ ]  New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

[ ]  Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

[x]  Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

[ ]  Media outreach and advocacy

[ ]  Others (use box below)

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? Please explain.

[ ]  Faith-based organizations   Number

[ ]  Social networks/coalitions   Number

[ ]  Local citizen groups               Number

[ ]  Private sector Number

[x]  Academic institutions Number 2

[x]  Media groups and journalist Number 6

[ ]  Others (use box below) Number

The extensive research on traditional justice and customary law has been implemented in partnership with the Law Faculty of Bissau. The Law Faculty has taken a lead role in all the research phases. Strong partnerships are being developed with radio and journalists for the implementation of the SSR campaign.

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?

[x]  Focus groups discussions

[ ]  Household surveys

[x]  Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newpapers, etc

[x]  Open forum meetings

[ ]  Capacity building/trainings

[ ]  Others

**Section III: Millennium Development Goals**

1. **Millennium Development Goals**

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and Targets. This matrix should be interpreted from left to right. As a first step you should reflect on the contributions that each of the JP outcomes is making to one or more MDGs. Once this linked is established, it needs to be further developed by connecting each joint programme outcome to one or more MDG targets. As a third step you should estimate the number of beneficiaries the JP is reaching in each of the specifics outcomes. Finally you should select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme’s M&E framework as a measure of the Millennium targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 7** | **Joint Programme Outcome 1** | **MDG Goal 3** | **# Beneficiaries reached**  | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| **Goal 1 and 3** | Judicial and security sector democratic governance improved and citizen´s rights better protected through legislative and normative reform |   Promote Gender Equality and empower women  | N/A | Eliminate gender inequality in access to assets and employment (suggested)Achieve a 30 percent share of seats for women in national parliaments; Reduce by half the lifetime prevalence of violence against women (suggested) | # laws/regulatory measures promulgated and # internal gender policies finalized# Laws drafted to be presented to the National Assembly reflect international standards particularly relating to gender, transparency and accountabilityDemonstrated increase in knowledge by parliamentarians trained and gender quota achieved |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 2** | **MDG Goal 3 and Target 1 a and 1b** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | MDG Indicator  | JP Indicator |
| Access to justice services for the poor improved with special focus on women | **Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day****Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people** Promote Gender Equality and empower women | N/A | 1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratioEliminate gender inequality in access to assets and employment (suggested)Reduce by half the lifetime prevalence of violence against women (suggested) | # of persons provided with legal services (disaggregated by service, beneficiary and gender) (June 2009-June 2012).# of women’s legal issues resolved through courts and customary mechanism and quality of case handlingNational SGBV strategy finalized |

**Additional Narrative comments**

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

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

**Section 4: General Thematic Indicators**

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

|  |
| --- |
| * 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.)**

 [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply. if so, please move forward to section 2  |
| [x]  Policies [x]  Laws [x]  Plans [ ]  Forums/roundtables [x]  Working groups [ ]  Dialog clubs [x]  Cooperation agreements[x]  Other, pls. specify:  | No. National 2 No. National 2 No. National 3No. National 2 No. National 3 No. National N/A No. National 2 No. National N/A  | No. Regional N/ANo. Regional N/ANo. Regional N/ANo. Regional 4No. Regional 2No. Regional 2No. Regional 2 |  No. Local N/A No. Local N/A  No. Local N/A  No. Local N/A  No. Local 21  No. Local 6  No. Local N/A  No. Local N/A  |
| * 1. **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 PlanSeveral 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. Consortium of Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos (LGDH) and the Comité Nacional de Abandono das Práticas Nefastas (CNPN), aimed to implement a comprehensive community Women’s Human Rights awareness raising campaign.  |
| * 1. **Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns:**

 [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply  |
|  [x]  Total No. Citizens  [ ]  Youth under the age of 25 years  [ ]  IDPs/refugees [ ]  other, pls. specify:  | Total No. 165( % of ethnic groups     )Total No.       Total No       Total No       Total No        | **Total Women Men**Urban 60 **28**  32      Urban                  Urban                  Urban                   | **Total Women Men**Rural 105 39 66      Rural                  Rural                  Rural                   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented targeted to:**

Total No. N/A Youth No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Women No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Ethnic groups No. N/A[ ]  other, pls. specify: No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     ) | **Comments** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas:**
 |  |
|  |  |
|  [x]  Violence prevention/conflict [x]  Conflict mediation  [x]  Conflict resolution [x]  Resolution and settlement of disputes [x]  Cooperation agreements [ ]  Create dialogue | Religion leaders No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Community leaders No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Citizens: women # N/A men No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Judges No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     ) Policeman No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     )Civil servants No. 8 ( % of ethnic groups     )Government representatives No. N/A ( % of ethnic groups     ) Civil society organizations No. 2 ( % of ethnic groups     )Community based organizations No N/A ( % of ethnic groups     ) |

1. **Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels:**

**Not available yet** | **Comments** |
|  |  |
|  [ ]  Social incidents (e.g. riots) No.        [ ]  Crime (Theft, etc) No.        [ ]  Ethnic groups related No.        [ ]  Other, pls. Specify No.        |  |

1. Please list all the partners actually working in the joint’s programme implementation, NGOs, Universities, etc [↑](#footnote-ref-1)