



JOINT
SDG
FUND

Joint Programme
Document:

*Support to the
Operationalization of
e-Justice in Dakar
Suburbs*



Joint Programme Document

Window on Digital Transformation: Early-state joint programmes

Cover-page.

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	Senegal
Region	Africa
Joint programme title:	Support to the Operationalization of e-justice in Dakar Suburbs
Duration:	12 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	June/2024 to June/2025
Short description:	The joint project supports the Ministry of Justice 's (MoJ) Digital Justice Master Plan (SDNJ). The MoJ aims at digitizing the judicial sector by dematerializing all its procedures and digitizing all information flows within each jurisdiction and local structures (Justice Houses "maisons de justice in french¹" and law boutiques "boutiques de droit²" in french) by 2027. The digitization of the justice sector addresses the challenges hindering access to justice for citizens, especially women and youth, and particularly those living in marginalized areas, by eliminating obstacles such as distance, costs, reducing the processing time of cases, and the lack of legal awareness among populations. To support the operationalization of the SDNJ, the new Courthouse in Pikine-Guédiawaye, a suburb of Dakar, has been chosen as the pilot site by the Ministry of Justice. In accordance with the Cooperation Framework 2024-2028, this joint project aims to achieve the following results: (i) Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available and deployed at the new Courthouse in Pikine-Guédiawaye and local structures (justice houses and law boutiques) located in the suburbs of Dakar, as well as (ii) the capacities of legal professionals, administration, and beneficiaries in the effective use of digital tools are strengthened. Its implementation will contribute to accelerating the targets of SDGs 5.1, 5.2, 9.c, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.10, through the digital transformation of judicial services. It will also have an impact on other transition pathways, particularly on education transformation, on decent and accessible jobs for universal social protection, and on pollution reduction.
Joint Programme team:	
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Joint Program RCO focal point	Papa Cheikh Sakho JIMBIRA, Communication and Advocacy Analyst RCO, papa.sakhojimbira@un.org
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¹ <https://justicedeproximity.sn/les-structures-de-proximite/>

² <https://femmesjuristes.org/>

Total budget:	\$ 595 000
Source of funds:	
UN Joint SDG Fund	\$ 250 000
PUNO 1 (UNDP) co-funding	\$ 235 000
PUNO 2 (UNOPS) co-funding	\$ 30 000
Technical Partner (UIT) co-funding	\$ 30 000
Technical Partner (UN WOMEN) co-funding	\$ 50 000
Government co-funding	\$ 0
International donor co-funding	\$ 0
Other sources co-funding	\$ 0
Legal context	The legal basis of the joint program is the legal annex of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2024-2028) signed. These are cooperation agreements or assistance agreements or other agreements that constitute the existing legal basis of the relationship between the Government of Senegal and each participating United Nations organization

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	UNSDCF 2024-2028 Effect 2: By 2028, social protection systems and basic social services ensure equitable, inclusive, and quality access to the most vulnerable people, especially those living in remote, peri-urban, rural, or border areas. Outcome 2.2: The most vulnerable people increasingly use innovative, digitized, inclusive, resilient, and quality basic social and social protection services. Effect 3: By 2028, inclusive and transparent public policies enable populations to be more resilient and to access natural resources and public services equitably. Outcome 3.1: The modernization and digitization of national and local institutions are strengthened.
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels. 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020. 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls worldwide. 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation, and other forms of exploitation.
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	Result 1: Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available and operational at the Courthouse in Pikine-Guédiawaye and local structures (justice houses and law boutiques) located in the suburbs of Dakar. Result 2: The capacities of legal professionals, administration, and beneficiaries in the effective use of digital tools are strengthened.
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	1,132,192 inhabitants, representing 6.27% of the Senegalese population, including 573,250 men and 558,942 women.
Anticipated financial leverage	\$0
Localization marker score	Marker score 2

The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP.	☒ Digital Transformation ☐ Food Systems ☒ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☒ Transforming Education ☒ Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
Main engine room actions that the JP supports.	☒ Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks ☒ Capacity building at scale ☐ Deal room (financing mix) ☐ Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

Contributions to Digital Transformation

Digital Offerings addressed by the JP.	☒ Government service systems transformation. ☒ Inclusive digital connectivity. ☐ Digital finance and payment systems. ☐ E-commerce, market access, and trade enablement. ☐ Digital for the planet.
The drivers for digital transformation that this JP enables.	☒ Digital public goods ☒ Digital inclusion in underserved areas. ☒ Digital capacity-building and digital skills. ☒ Digital human rights

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis

COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of digitalization in ensuring the continuous provision of public services. Digital technology advancements have a positive impact on work organization, employment in public administration, and interactions between public services and citizens, stimulating the economy, innovation, and connectivity.

The Senegal Digital Strategy 2025 aims to generalize the use of digital technology in all sectors by 2025, with an innovative and dynamic private sector. This strategy identifies three priority sectors, including Justice.

Access to justice in Senegal remains a major challenge, hindering trust and social cohesion necessary for the stability and development of the country. Citizens, especially youth and women, face obstacles related to distance and encounter long and complex legal procedures, resulting in delays in the processing of legal cases and administrative document requests, delaying the resolution of disputes and encourages corruption. Citizen trust in courts and tribunals has significantly declined, dropping from 50.42% to 24% between 2013 and 2021. Furthermore, the proportion of the population awaiting judgment increased by 4.79 points between 2019 and 2021, and there is noted overcrowding of penitentiary establishments due to delays in judicial procedures and legal assistance.

Moreover, most of the population has limited access to legal and judicial information, and information about rights and obligations is scarce. While there have been efforts to establish local structures called "Justice Houses" and "law boutiques " to bring justice closer to citizens. These structures allow us to reach out to citizens to implement justice by proximity. However, these structures are not widely known to citizens, and their case management systems lack digitization for document scanning and filing and an interface with the formal justice system. However, they are an excellent example of the role that CSOs can have complementing the government's action in sustaining a functional judicial system.

To address these issues, actions have been initiated to improve access to justice and strengthen the rule of law through a more efficient, accessible, and transparent judicial system. The Ministry of Justice has recently made significant efforts to modernize and digitize its judicial system. However, the deployment of e-justice remains limited across the entire territory. To build trust in digital systems, data protection systems, and legislation will be duly integrated.

Thus, with the support of UNDP, Senegal has a Digital Justice Master Plan (SDNJ) aiming to digitize the entire judicial sector by 2027. This plan includes the dematerialization of all procedures and the digitization of all information flows. To support the operationalization of the main orientations of the SDNJ, the new Courthouse in Pikine Guédiawaye has been chosen as the pilot site by the Ministry of Justice.

This joint project to support the operationalization of e-justice in the suburbs of Dakar (Pikine and Guédiawaye departments) is a crucial pillar in achieving the SDNJ.

Programme Strategy and theory of change

As part of Axis III (Governance, Institutions, Peace, and Security) of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), good governance is closely linked to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which aims to promote peace, justice, and effective institutions.

The objective pursued in the PSE to ensure good judicial governance is to improve the efficiency, quality, and access to justice, including by reducing the duration of pre-trial detention, improving the protection of minors' rights, tightening sanctions for violations of women's, children's, and minority rights, and strengthening access to local justice. This primarily involves strengthening the judicial apparatus and human rights protection. Additionally, the proportion of the population awaiting trial has increased from 40.8% in 2019 to 45.59% in 2021, representing a rise of 4.79 points. This increase is mainly due to the slow processing of cases and the lack of computerization in the judicial system.

To this end, the Ministry of Justice, through its Digital Justice Master Plan (SNDJ 2027), aims to leverage digital solutions to strengthen person-centered judicial institutions, with a focus on access to justice for vulnerable communities, women, and youth.

To support effective and person-centered judicial institutions, leaving no one behind, and creating a more inclusive and sustainable provision of justice services to citizens, the United Nations System in Senegal aims to support the implementation of the country's e-Justice roadmap for 2023-2027, with particular attention to providing services to youth and women.

This joint project proposal is in line with the commitments of the United Nations System through its new cooperation cycle for 2024-2028. It complements the e-justice component of the Digital Governance Support Project in Senegal (PAGNUM) implemented by UNDP Senegal, which will support the Ministry of Justice in its pilot phase of operationalizing the SNDJ through the development of applications and the establishment of a mini-data center for data storage and security at the new Courthouse in Pikine-Guédiawaye.

It targets a population estimated at 1,132,192 inhabitants, including 573,250 men and 558,942 women, representing 6.27% of the Senegalese population. This estimate is based on the latest general population census in the departments of Pikine and Guédiawaye, peri-urban areas of the Dakar region.

Specifically, the expected outcomes of the project include operational digital judicial procedures at the Courthouse in Pikine-Guédiawaye and remotely accessible proximity structures, which could include seeking support from CSOs, and the setup of digital court in all procedural acts to be performed exclusively by electronic means and remotely through the internet as well as capacity building for professionals and users in the use of digital tools. This will enhance transparency, reduce processing times and the prison population, and foster trust and social cohesion.

For this purpose, additional equipment will be provided at the Court of Justice in Pikine Guédiawaye (computers, screens, printers, digital archiving devices) to enable legal and administrative professionals to effectively use the new e-justice system and facilitate the digital processing of citizens' requests and legal cases. Additionally, two justice houses and law boutiques in Pikine, located in the project intervention area, will be supported in digitizing the services offered and their interconnection with the Courthouse.

Efforts will also be made to train at least 50% of the staff of the Courthouse and 75% of the staff of proximity structures in the departments of Pikine and Guédiawaye in the use of digital tools developed for judicial services. Communication, advocacy, and awareness-raising actions will also be carried out to promote the project's ownership by various stakeholders and its scaling up at the national level.

The expertise and comparative advantages of the PUNOs will be mobilized and strategically utilized in implementing this joint project.

Under the supervision of the RCO and in consultation with the Ministry of Justice and the Senegalese Association of Women Lawyers (AJS in French), each agency will make the following contribution: ITU will facilitate the selection of the necessary fluid connectivity between the Courthouse and targeted law boutiques and the court house; UNDP supporting the digitization of Judicial Procedures and the optimisation of business processes, UNWOMEN will focus on the promotion (training and awareness-raising) of gender-sensitive digitized legal services, guaranteeing equal access and protection for women and vulnerable groups within the justice system; and finally UNOPS will provide staff to analyse issues related to the technical specifications of the equipment in order to be able to carry out quality procurement and the link with their project to build justice houses.

This joint project supports the operationalization of e-justice in the Dakar region by simplifying and digitizing judicial procedures, strengthening the capacities of actors, and facilitating access to justice for peri-urban populations. It directly contributes to SDGs 16, 9, and 5, and accelerates key SDG transitions related to policy/regulatory frameworks, digital transformation of public services, and capacity building for justice actors and users.

Although the e-justice project directly contributes to digital transformation, it will also have an impact on other transition pathways, particularly in education, decent and accessible jobs, universal social protection, and pollution reduction. For education, the project will significantly increase the late registration rate of births and access to administrative documents necessary for enrolling children in the education system. It will also create new digital-related jobs while enhancing universal social protection by better addressing needs. Likewise, the project will reduce paper consumption and thus pollution through document digitization.

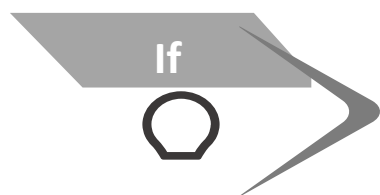
The joint project aligns with national priorities for digitization, particularly in the judicial sector:

- SN2025: Action 524 - Digitization of justice: development of a roadmap, implementation of the roadmap, development of critical applications, acquisition of infrastructure, training, and support.
- SNDJ 2027:
 - Prerequisite 3: Strengthening the capacities of internal actors;
 - Axis 1: Jurisdictional processing / OS 41: Providing citizens with remote access to judicial services; OS 42: Digitizing all judicial procedures
 - Axis 2: Governance of the judicial sector / OS 51: Judicial sector steering mechanism.

The implementation of the joint project will contribute to the implementation of the recommendations of several United Nations human rights mechanisms, including:

1. Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendation: Improve access to justice for all citizens, especially vulnerable groups. Program contribution: By simplifying and digitizing judicial procedures, the program strengthens access to justice for all, thus addressing this recommendation.
2. Conventional bodies, Human Rights Committee Recommendation: Strengthen transparency and efficiency in the judicial system. Program contribution: By digitizing procedures and strengthening the capacities of judicial actors, the program promotes transparency and efficiency in the judicial system, addressing this recommendation.
3. UN Charter bodies on Special Procedures Recommendation: Promote access to justice and the rule of law. Program contribution: By simplifying procedures and strengthening the capacities of legal professionals, the program contributes to promoting access to justice and strengthening the rule of law, in line with this recommendation.
4. Universal Human Rights Index Recommendation: Reduce processing times for citizen requests. Program contribution: By digitizing procedures, the program reduces processing times for citizen requests, thus addressing this recommendation.

The project's theory of change is as follows.



Judicial procedures are simplified and dematerialized at the Pikine-Guédiawaye courthouse and the interconnection with citizens' houses and "law boutiques" is effective,

Justice actors are better trained and equipped and their workload reduced thanks to digitalization,

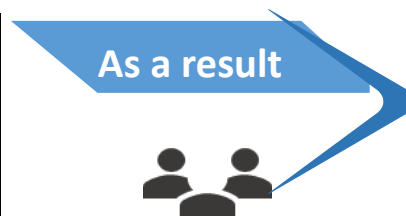
The most vulnerable actors, young people including girls, women, the elderly and internal migrants have fewer constraints to benefit from justice services protecting their rights,

Disputes are handled diligently and efficiently.



Peace and security are maintained throughout the territory,

The commitment of judicial actors and political support are secured,



justice will be more accessible to disadvantaged and vulnerable citizens in rural areas and peripheral areas of large cities,

transparency in the processing of procedures in the justice sector will be strengthened,

processing times for citizens' requests will be reduced,

citizens' confidence in justice will be reinforced,

the duration of preventive detentions and prison population will be reduced and,

social cohesion will be strengthened.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups ³	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1 & 2
Children	Output 1 & 2
Youth	Output 1 & 2
Persons with disabilities	Output 1 & 2
Older persons	Specify which Output
Indigenous peoples	Specify which Output
Refugees & asylum seekers	Specify which Output

³ The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5vycL%2FG%20-%2020221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89.

Internally displaced persons	Specify which Output
Other groups: (please specify which)	Specify which Output
Other groups: (please specify which)	Specify which Output
Other groups: (please specify which)	Specify which Output

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

UNDP's efforts towards digital transformation, have been gathered in the UNDP Digital Strategy (2022-2025). The expected outcomes of the joint project aimed at promoting and making e-justice effective in the suburbs of Dakar (departments of Pikine and Guédiawaye) are closely aligned with the directives of the digital justice master plan and the Ministry of Justice's decision to make the Courthouse in Pikine Guédiawaye the pilot phase.

This alignment with the national priorities of the justice sector ensures the inherent appropriation of the project's interventions and targets the fundamental needs of the judicial administration, thus contributing to sustainability.

Achieving the results of the pilot phase of digitizing judicial services at the Courthouse and local structures, for which the joint project plans to provide substantial support, will define a strategy for scaling up the model in other jurisdictions and local structures across the country.

The mini data center that will be operational at the Courthouse in Pikine Guédiawaye will allow the Ministry of Justice to ensure the interconnection of other jurisdictions where the system will be replicated on servers.

The achievements of the project will significantly influence reforms in the justice sector. The ultimate goal is for the national party, especially the Ministry of Justice, to significantly embrace the opportunities offered by digital technology in improving accessible and equitable judicial services.

Development partners grouped within the G15 and G50 will be involved in supporting the government's efforts to mobilize resources for financing the scaling up of the project.

The project will learn from UNDP's multiple examples and best practices available in the Digitalization and e-justice | United Nations Development Programme (undp.org) and will make good use of the E Justice-Toolkit 04.pdf (undp.org)

Steering and management arrangements

The United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), in accordance with its mandate, will assume the coordination of the project, ensuring that the envisaged results are achieved swiftly to advance the attainment of SDGs and provide credible policy options to the government to strengthen digital transformation. The RCO will ensure that the project complements ongoing initiatives but avoids duplication to optimize resources and create a pathway to address the challenges of digitizing the justice sector in partnership with the Ministry of Justice. As the lead executing agency, UNDP will be responsible for managing the seed funds and providing detailed reports on their management.

The project will avoid the use of parallel systems and will function as a technical committee under the strategic priority 3 on strengthening the Governance system of the UNSDCF (2024-2028). A steering committee will be established co-chaired by the Ministry of Justice and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Senegal. In addition to the two co-chairs, the steering committee will consist of: the Ministry in charge of digital economy, the Ministry of Women, the Association of Women Lawyers of Senegal (AJS), the National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data, UNDP, ITU, UN Women, UNOPS, and any other relevant entity. The steering committee will be responsible for the strategic guidance of the project implementation.

A technical committee composed of technicians from the four concerned agencies will be established and will meet quarterly to discuss the progress of implementation and address potential obstacles to successful

implementation. Site visits will be conducted during which the Ministry of Justice, AJS, and development partners will be invited. In addition to monitoring, another key element of this project is communication. During technical committee meetings and site visits, the UN communication team will be invited to interact with technical committee members, and beneficiaries will take photos/videos and share stories on UN websites and relevant publications.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

JP Outputs

Output 1. : Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available at the Pikine-Guédiawaye courthouse and local structures (court houses and law boutiques) located in the suburbs of Dakar			
Output indicator 1.1: Number of dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures deployed	Baseline: 0	Target: 5	Means of verification activity report, Statistics of the e-justice system
Output indicator 2.1: Number of local structures equipped for e-justice	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	Means of verification: activity report
Output 2: The capacities of legal professionals, administration and beneficiaries on the effective use of digital tools are strengthened			
Output indicator 2.1: Percentage of a) courthouse staff, b) agents of local structures trained in the use of digital justice applications and tools	Baseline: a) 0 b) 0	Target: a) 50% b) 75%	Means of verification: training attendance lists, certificates obtained
Output indicator 2.2: Level of user satisfaction	Baseline: 0	Target: 60%	Means of verification: satisfaction surveys and testimonials, interactive terminals installed
Output 3: Efficiency in program management, monitoring, reporting and communication is ensured			
Output indicator 1: availability of quarterly activity reports	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	Means of verification: activity report
Output indicator 2: Number of communication deliverables (press articles, television reports, video capsules, publications on social media)	Baseline: 0	Target: 3 press articles, 1 television report, 2 video capsules and 1 publication per month on social networks	Means of verification: activity reports

JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 2(The project aims to enhance the implementation of Senegal's digital master plan for justice (SDNJ) and the adoption and operationalization of e-justice in the country's justice system)	MOV: Project reports
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:0	Target:1	MOV: Project reports
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline:0	Target: 1,132,192 (558,942 women)	MOV: Beneficiary surveys, project monitoring reports
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:0	Target:3 (One tribunal as a pilot, boutique de droit, maison de justice)	MOV: Capacity building activity report
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by	Baseline:1	Target:1 (training module)	MOV: training activity report

central and local actors).			
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)			
Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

Joint Programme Workplan

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1: Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative	Senegal/Dakar region / Departments	July 2024	March 2025	UNDP UNOPS	16.3 16.5 16.6	2	2	4	385,000

procedures are available at the Pikine-Guédiawaye courthouse and local structures (court houses and law boutiques) located in the suburbs of Dakar	of Guédiawaye and Pikine				9.c				
Output 2: The capacities of legal professionals, administration and beneficiaries on the effective use of digital tools are strengthened	Senegal/Dakar region / Departments of Guédiawaye and Pikine	January 2025	July 2025	UNDP UNOPS	16.10 5.1 5.2	2	2	4	112,500
Output 3 : Efficiency in program management, monitoring, reporting and communication is ensured	Dakar region	July 2024	July 2025	UNDP UNOPS			1	4	97,500

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk level : (Probability x Impact, according to instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Uncertainties in political transition due to protests	Political	Changes in the political landscape of Senegal which could have an impact on the implementation of the project, for example elections, changes at the head of government, management, focal points, etc.	3	4	The United Nations System will support the program and provide advocacy, training and awareness raising to civil society and government to mitigate the risk associated with institutional change in 2024.	
Resistance to change in relation to the use of digital technology	Operational	Lack of adequate support systems, skills, transparency and accountability among external partners and stakeholders	3	4	Follow the due diligence process in recruiting implementing partners. Carry out capacity assessment and induction, with biannual refresher sessions as necessary and support for government staff and implementing partners.	

Repetitive institutional changes within the Ministry of Justice	Political	Risk of delay, inadequacy or significant disruption of operational services and/or systems that may be necessary to achieve objectives. These may include, for example, issues related to financial management and reporting, procurement, technology support, knowledge management or other forms of institutional support. It may also include inadequate support and testing of the business continuity plan.	3	4	The SNU will be able to advocate, raise awareness, and train the stakeholders concerned for their adherence to the process.	
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Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker Score

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	• Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?	Yes	SDG Targets	
	• Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?	Yes/No		
	• Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	The PUNO worked with the Ministry of Justice	Meeting Minutes
	• Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?	Yes	The PUNOs consulted the AJS on the law shops	E-mail exchanges. Submitted documents
Advocacy	• Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?	Yes	The pilot phase of Guédiawaye will be capitalized	A project capitalization report
	• Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?	Yes	workshop to share the SDNJ and the pilot phase	Press articles, video clips, radio and TV programs, digital publications on social networks

Actions	Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?	Yes	with the CSO AJS	Law Boutiques set up by the AJS will be supported
	Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.	Yes/No		
	Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.	Yes/No		
	Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.	Yes/No		
Accountability & Sustainability	Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?	Yes/No		

	Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?	Yes/No		
Criteria for Scoring Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. - Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. - Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. - Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.		Total 6 of Yes		

Gender Equality Marker

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Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1: Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available at the Pikine-Guédiawaye courthouse and local structures (courthouses and law shops) located in the suburbs of Dakar)	2	This output will contribute significantly to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. By ensuring that simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available at local structures in the suburbs of Dakar, the output aims to improve access to justice for women and girls. Often, women and girls face various barriers, such as lack of awareness, mobility constraints, and gender-based discrimination, which hinder their ability to access formal legal systems. UN Women's involvement as a technical partner in the Joint Programme ensures that these digitalized legal services will be gender-sensitive.
Output 2: The capacities of legal professionals, administration, and beneficiaries on the effective use of digital tools are strengthened	2	GEWE is an important objective of the initiative. Cultural norms, limited awareness of their rights, and low levels of education prevent women from accessing justice. Targeted training will increase women's and men's understanding of their rights and needs and equip them with digital tools to navigate the justice system efficiently. They will advocate for eliminating the root causes of inequalities between men and women in this sector. This will sensitize legal professionals and other stakeholders to the unique challenges faced by women, enabling them to provide gender-responsive services and promote gender equality in the justice sector.
Output 3: Efficiency in program management, monitoring,	1	Communication materials will promote equality and diversity using inclusive language. They will showcase women in diverse roles and highlight success stories. Women's rights organizations and gender experts will ensure gender-sensitivity and inclusivity.

reporting, and communication is ensured		
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Human Rights Marker

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1: Simplified and dematerialized judicial and administrative procedures are available at the Pikine-Guédiawaye courthouse and local structures (court houses and law shops) located in the suburbs of Dakar	2	The output will contribute to the realization of human rights. The following elements of the human rights marker are evident in the output: • Output is explicitly grounded in the enjoyment or fulfillment of human rights(or lack thereof) • The normative framework and/or the outcomes from the treaty bodies/UPR or special procedures are used to inform the output • Output targets patterns of discrimination, inequality, or marginalization • Participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholders including the beneficiary groups/rights incorporated into the output
Output 2: The capacities of legal professionals, administration and beneficiaries on the effective use of digital tools are strengthened	2	The consequences of achieving this output will impact the protection of human rights. The following elements of the human rights marker are evident in the output: • Output is explicitly grounded in the enjoyment or fulfillment of human rights(or lack thereof) • The normative framework and/or the outcomes from the treaty bodies/UPR or special procedures are used to inform the output • Output targets patterns of discrimination, inequality, or marginalization • Participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholder including the beneficiary groups/rights incorporated into the output

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

Budget per UNDSG Categories										
UNDSG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNDP		PUNO 2 UNOPS		PUNO 3		PUNO 4		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0	235000	0	30000					0	265000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	75000		75000		0		0		150,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	20000		0		0		0		20,000	
5.Travel	10000		0		0		0		10,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	53645		0		0		0		53,645	
Total Direct Costs	158645		75000		0		0		233,645	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	11105		5250		0		0		16355.15	
TOTAL Costs	169750	235000	80250	30000	0	0	0	0	250,000	265,000

Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.