

## Joint Programme

Country: **Eritrea**

UNDAF Outcome(s): **By 2011, Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities improved at national, regional and local levels to address shortfalls towards attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets and implementation of Millennium Declaration (MD)**

Joint Programme Outcome(s): **By 2011, operational, regulatory and human capacity of the civil service in all government offices and institutions strengthened.**

<p>Prog/project Title: Enhanced Capacity for the Promotion and Administration of Justice (Joint Programme)</p> <p>Programme/project Duration (Start/end dates): 25 August 2007-24 August 2009</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pooled</p> <p>Managing Agent: UNDP</p>	<p>Total estimated prog/project budget: 1,340,000</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Planned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government _____</li> <li>• Regular/Other Resources <u>1,300,000</u></li> <li>• NGO or private _____</li> <li>• UN UNFPA <u>40,000</u></li> <li>• UN Org... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> </ul> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p>
--	--

<b>UN Organizations</b>	<b>National Partners<sup>1</sup></b> (including key sub national partners.)
<p>Name of Representative: Mr. Macleod Nyringo</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency: United Nations Development program</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner: H.E. Madame Fawzia Hashim</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Institution: Ministry of Justice</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p>Name of Representative: Mr. Dirk Jena</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency United Nations Population Fund</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	

## 1. Executive Summary:

In the post independence period, Eritrea was faced with the challenge of rebuilding and developing its economic and physical infrastructure, and reconstituting its social fabric. The Government quickly recognized that an essential prerequisite for developing a modern, technologically advanced and competitive economy is the creation of a transparent, predictable and well functioning system of justice. Despite continuing efforts by the government, the Ministry of Justice still requires to be strengthened in order to be accessible to the majority of the Eritrean citizenry.

Enhancing the institutional capacity of the justice system to promote the rule of law is a key component of the Eritrean Government's development policy. To achieve this, and in line with the UNDAF (2007-2011) objectives, support will be provided to the Ministry of Justice to strengthen its institutional and human resources by enhancing Mekerka Training centre to develop various training programmes, and to provide training and awareness programmes to the judiciary and law enforcement bodies. The JP will also support effectiveness and efficiency in the Ministry of Justice by re-organizing administrative functions, enhancing staff capacities, and introducing new systems for monitoring and assessing performance and managing the court process. The project will take into consideration gender issue in all activities. Moreover, UNDP and UNFPA has the mandate to assist programme countries to achieve Sustainable Human Development. Capacity building (i.e the development of a transparent, predictable and well functioning system of justice) is a key component of achieving Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Human Development. Capacity building in the administration of the justice sector is one of the focal areas under the UNDAF and CPAP (2007-20011).

The Government and the UNCT in Eritrea have agreed to further increase joint programming among the UN partners (Agencies). Therefore, in areas where opportunities for joint programming have been identified and where there is clear added value, two or more UN Agencies develop joint programme documents, including joint work plans and one of several fund administration modalities. Accordingly, UNDP and UNFPA has prepared this joint program to assist MOJ by providing financial, technical assistance, expert advice as well as material support

The Ministry of Finance as the Government's Coordinating Authority assumes responsibility on behalf of the Government for the overall management of the project and is ultimately accountable to UNDP for the programming of resources under Government management within the framework of the National Execution (NEX) Modality. The Ministry of Justice is designated to manage the project's implementation. The UNDP rules and procedures for NEX modality will apply to the execution and implementation of this project. The MoJ will be responsible for achieving the results expected from the Project, and in particular for ensuring that the outputs are produced through effective use of UNDP funds

UNDP will be the Managing Agent (MA) and pooled funding modality will be used. UNDP as Managing Agent will be responsible for managing the common work plan, fund, arranging meetings for the SC and consolidating progress reports.

No major risk is envisaged at this stage. However, MoJ and UNDP will monitor the project environment regularly to arrest factors on time which might affect the implementation of the project as scheduled.

National capacity issues and constraints have emerged as a key concern in the CCA process, underpinning most development challenges across sectors, a problem compounded by the recent

border conflict and subsequent no-war-no-peace situation. The issues are even more serious at the regional and local levels of government. Scarcity of gender-disaggregated data in many sectors makes it difficult to formulate gender-sensitive policies and programmes. This project, therefore, will support the Government of Eritrea in strengthening the capacity of the justice sector that would have a direct positive impact on women, namely through improving their access to justice. Assistance will also be provided to gather disaggregated information relating to gender and women's access to justice, e.g. the number of women who accessed the courts etc, number of women judges etc

By the end of December of each year, UN agencies and their national partner (MoJ), will develop the next year AWP with specific annual results. Monitoring and evaluation will occur throughout the year and culminate at the joint annual review of the common work plan. Monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by the UNDAF M&E Task force.

## **2. Background/Context and Situation analysis**

### **Background**

Within the context of the Government of the State of Eritrea/UNDP Country Program Action Plan (CPAP) -2007-2011, this Project will Enhancing the institutional capacity of the justice system to promote the rule of law is a key component of the Eritrean Government's development policy. To achieve this, and in line with the UNDAF (2007-2011) objectives, support will be provided to build human and institutional capacity of the various arms of the justice system, including community courts, to further improve the delivery of fair and equal justice, render effective legal services, and implement approved laws. Accordingly, Mekerka Training Centre will be equipped with the necessary office equipments and experts and further strengthened to develop various training programmes, and to provide training and awareness programmes to the judiciary and law enforcement bodies. It will also conduct studies on harmonization of traditional and cultural factors taking applicable conventions such as CEDAW into consideration. The JP will also support efforts to promote effectiveness and efficiency in the Ministry of Justice by re-organizing administrative functions, enhancing staff capacities, and introducing new systems for monitoring and assessing performance and managing the court process. Moreover, this programme will support the Government's on-going efforts in the establishment of a well-functioning office to coordinate and follow-up on treaties, agreements and conventions signed by Eritrea.

To promote efficiency in the operations of the Ministry of Justice, support will be provided to develop Management Information Systems. The focus will be on the implementation of a pilot case management system and on the establishment of a local area network to link the Judiciary, Attorney General's Office, courts, and other offices of the Ministry of Justice located in Asmara to produce information needed to track cases and identify problems in case flow.

The JP will also provide support to enhance public awareness with regard to new and existing laws through the development of training courses and publicity materials. This will be augmented through the development of national civic education programmes through various channels and institutions, to be provided in local languages and in English. This joint programme will also be supported by UNFPA

## **Situation Analysis:**

Eritrea became formally independent following an internationally supervised referendum in April 1993. At liberation there were no Eritrean Government institutions capable of exercising economic, political, legal and administrative authority on behalf of the Eritrean people.

By early 1998, most of the transition issues, including the drafting and the ratification of the Constitution in May 1997, had been addressed, investor confidence was beginning to grow and private investment in a number of sectors was increasing and the economy was growing rapidly. However this initial promising growth was disrupted by the border conflict with Ethiopia that started in May 1998 and ended in 2000.

In the post independence period, Eritrea was faced with the challenge of rebuilding and developing its economic and physical infrastructure, and reconstituting its social fabric. The Government quickly recognized that an essential prerequisite for developing a modern, technologically advanced and competitive economy is the creation of a transparent, predictable and well functioning system of justice.

The Ministry of Justice was established in 1993 by Proclamation Number 1, which defined the Ministry's mandate as 'provision of the administrative structure and capacity for the proper administration of justice and to oversee the overall justice system'. Other institutions linked to the justice system in the country are the Police, Prison Service, General Attorney, and community courts.

The Government has been assisted by both bilateral donors and the UN system in its efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system. UNDP sponsored a project entitled Capacity Development of the Ministry of Justice. The goal of the project was to develop a transparent, predictable and well functioning system of justice. The primary focus of UNDP assistance during this period has been on capacity building and institutional strengthening. Through this project new laws were drafted, community courts established and a foundation for the development of legal infrastructure required to achieve an efficient and proper administration of justice was set up. The evaluation of the project recommended that the legislative work, and the work on the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism, started during the project, should be continue. The evaluation mission proposes that the next UNDP support (Project) should focus on the following aspects:

- 1) Improving the state of legal knowledge in Eritrea; This proposed activity will serve two purposes: completing the work started during the first two phases and contribute to dissemination of legal knowledge and hence contribute to access to justice through implementation of the following activities:
  - a. Finish changes, translation and publish the codes;
  - b. Edit, translate and publish customary law study;
  - c. Publish 3 consolidation volumes and collect colonial era laws
  - d. Strengthen the capacity of Mekerka Training Center to provide the types of legal training required by the sector
  - e. Develop and publish civic education brochures and awareness materials based on new codes and existing international treaty obligations.
- 2) Development of a permanent training facility at the central level to be fully equipped both materially and substantively.

- 3) Continue to support C. Cts: consolidate the achievement of the C.Cts through further strengthening their capacity (e.g. additional training, etc.) and their contribution to justice (e.g. documenting and communicating the results of their work.
- 4) Automate the regional courts: Depending on the availability of resources and priorities set by MOJ, it should be easier to automate all remaining 6 courts. According to the IT team responsible for the implementation of the Pilot Case Flow Management System, it would take up to 24 months to automate all 6 courts, including the first month during which the system will enter into regular use.
- 5) Harmonization of Laws with Ratified Int'l Treaties: Enhance MOJ's capacity to assist with the national process for the implementation of the ratified international treaties especially in areas relating to legal and judicial reform, e.g. CEDAW.

In addition, despite continuing efforts by the government, the Ministry of Justice still requires to be strengthened in order to be accessible to the majority of the Eritrean citizenry. The major constraints in the justice sector have also been identified by the MOJ and are as follows:

- Units of the MoJ lacks the necessary qualified professionals and are not fully equipped with the essential office equipments
- The centre for training and organizational development that is expected to play a crucial role in the implementation of the strategic plan is not yet established.
- The resources at the legal service work unit do not measure up to the voluminous task facing it. Lack of legal experts at each Ministry bears heavily on the legal service work unit in volume and complexity.
- At present, the legal service department of MOJ is hardly equipped to provide the essential services expected by many organizations
- The civic education and community based dispute resolution programs that are to be fully launched soon need extra resources in terms of expertise, qualified staff, fund, and logistical support.
- Courts have to be built, spread out, and be equipped with all resources. One of the significant drawbacks that remains to be seriously tackled is the lack of synchronization between the administration of justice, prosecution, the police, the prisons, and the private law operators.
- Lack of capacity of the MoJ to follow-up on all international treaties and conventions signed by Eritrea

#### 4. Strategies

The mandate of the MOJ is : 'provision of the administrative structure and capacity for the proper administration of justice and to oversee the overall justice system'.

The Mission of the MOJ as stated in the Plan is to: 'administer justice and state legal affairs'. The values of the MOJ as stated in the Plan are: '

- Fulfillment of justice and fairness, integrity, openness, truthfulness, true care, honesty, impeccable service.
- To administer justice and state legal affairs, the Ministry of Justice has set the following priorities:
- Building Human Capital and developing institutional capacity;

- Developing a network of adequate court facilities which enhance the rule of law;
- Putting in place an appropriate court management system that enables provision of fair and equal justice;
- Delivering quality and timely legal services;
- Strengthening the Prosecution capacity
- Backing up the system with an effective and efficient administrative support system;
- Institutionalising community based dispute resolution culture and practise in the society;
- Cultivating a law abiding society through civic education;
- Developing the research capability and capacity to be a supporter of the legal system.

## **UNDP & UNFPA support**

UN Agencies has the mandate to assist programme countries to achieve Sustainable Human Development. Capacity building (i.e the development of a transparent, predictable and well functioning system of justice) is a key component of achieving Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Human Development. Capacity building in the administration of the justice sector is one of the focal areas under the UNDAF and CPAP (2007-20011).

Within the context of CPAP , support will be provided to build capacity of the various arms of the justice system and that of selected institutions to enable them to implement the approved laws”. With this in mind and consistent with the priorities of the Ministry of Justice, the current project will provide support in the following areas:

- Improving the state of legal knowledge in Eritrea ;
- Development of a permanent training center
- Harmonization of Laws with Ratified Int'l Treaties
- To assist the MoJ restructuring process
- Assist the MOJ to develop, implement and co-ordinate a civic education programme
- Automate selected regional courts
- Strengthening research capacity of the MoJ

The evaluation on the previous project has recommended that while the Project has made notable contributions to the capacity within the justice sector, the capacity needs of the sector are growing as the post-liberation state building process continues. Further support will therefore be necessary to further strengthen the existing capacity and to provide support to MOJ in it efforts to meet the growing needs within the justice sector.

## **Project Partnerships**

The Government and the UNCT in Eritrea have agreed to further increase joint programming among the UN partners (Agencies). Therefore, in areas where opportunities for joint programming have been identified and where there is clear added value, two or more UN Agencies develop joint programme documents, including joint work plans and one of several fund administration modalities. Accordingly, UNDP and UNFPA has prepared this joint program to assist MOJ by providing financial, technical assistance, expert advice as well as material support

The support provided by UNDP and UNFPA will benefit the Eritrean community by providing a system of justice that is fair, understandable, transparent, and efficient.

Moreover, UNDP and UNFPA will assist the MoJ in mobilizing additional resources.

## **5. Results Framework – Narrative and Logical Framework**

National capacity issues and constraints have emerged as a key concern in the CCA process, underpinning most development challenges across sectors, a problem compounded by the recent border conflict and subsequent no-war-no-peace situation. The issues are even more serious at the regional and local levels of government. As noted in the first MDG Report for Eritrea (2005), earlier ambitious plans to decentralise have had to be scaled back due primarily to the shortage of skilled and experienced human resources. Enhancing capacity at the central government level has consequently had to take priority but even here capacity constraints remain severe. A long-term effort is therefore required to build capacity at the central, regional and local levels.

The CCA analysis further revealed that while basic institutions are in place, they “suffer from internal capacity constraints (plagued by a severe shortage of qualified/experienced staff) and often lack adequate procedures for day-to-day administration of regulations”.

Severe resource constraints, including human capacity gaps, have been identified among the major factors contributing to the very little economic growth registered in recent post-conflict years. The Interim PRSP for Eritrea considers this trend, which increased the population’s vulnerability, as having serious implications for poverty reduction.

The UN System and Government counterparts have therefore recognised that capacity development continues to be a key priority. The focus will be on building capacity of public service providers in all strategic sectors of focus, especially for meeting basic needs and sustaining progress towards the achievement of MDGs.

Table 1: Summary of logical framework



UNDAF Outcome, corresponding indicators, baselines, means of verification, resources, risks and assumptions: **By 2011, Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities improved at national, regional and local levels to address shortfalls towards attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets and implementation of Millennium Declaration (MD)**

Outcome of Joint Programme (if applicable), corresponding indicators, baselines, means of verification, resources, risks and assumptions: **By 2011, operational, regulatory and human capacity of the civil service in all government offices and institutions strengthened.**

Outputs  (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Key deliverables and Responsible  UN Agency	Reference to Agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
<p>The existing 'Training Centre' is equipped and further strengthened to provide trainings and awareness programmes to the judiciary, law enforcement bodies and conduct studies on harmonization of traditional and cultural factors putting applicable conventions such as CEDAW into consideration</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of male and female prosecutors, attorneys, judges, and other support staff trained</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of structured training programs</li> </ul>	<p>Curriculum and Training Program on various laws developed and approved</p> <p>( UNDP &amp; UNFPA)</p>	<p>By 2011, operational, regulatory and legislative capacity of the civil service organizations (selected government institutions) strengthened</p>	MoJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing training programs</li> <li>Recruiting experts and procurement of equipments</li> <li>Organizing and conducting of training programs to male and female in the Justice sector</li> </ul>	100	700	300	
	<p>Case management information system developed,</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>By 2011, operational, regulatory and legislative capacity of the civil service organizations (selected government institutions) strengthened</p>	MoJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing computer program</li> <li>Implementation of the Case flow management program and replicated to other regions</li> <li>Recruiting experts and procurement of equipments</li> </ul>	50	50	50	
	<p>Civic education programs developed and launched</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>By 2011, operational, regulatory and legislative capacity of the civil service organizations (selected government institutions) strengthened</p>	MoJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing civic education materials</li> <li>Recruiting experts and procurement of equipments</li> <li>Organizing and conducting civic education programs</li> </ul>	5	40	45	10
<b>Totals</b>					<b>155</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>395</b>	



## **6. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

The Ministry of Finance as the Government's Coordinating Authority assumes responsibility on behalf of the Government for the overall management of the project and is ultimately accountable to UNDP for the programming of resources under Government management within the framework of the National Execution (NEX) Modality.

The Ministry of Justice is designated to manage the project's implementation. The UNDP rules and procedures for NEX modality will apply to the execution and implementation of this project. The MoJ will be responsible for achieving the results expected from the Project, and in particular for ensuring that the outputs are produced through effective use of UNFPA and UNDP funds

The MoJ will appoint a senior person as National Project Coordinator (NPC) for this project. The NPC will be responsible for preparing and/or monitoring project implementation schedules as well as review technical and operational issues. UNDP also will assign a focal point that will be responsible for liaising with the NPC on matters relating to this Project.

A Steering Committee (SC) will be established from MoJ, UNFPA, and UNDP, that will be responsible for policy direction and major changes. Decisions of the Steering Committee are made through consensus. The Steering Committee should also exercise oversight and be responsible for making necessary arrangements for assurance function. The SC will meet twice a year.

The work plans in Annex A details the activities to be carried out and the responsible implementing institutions, timeframes and planned inputs from the MoJ, UNDP, and UNFPA. The basis for all resource transfers to an implementing partner should be detailed in the Work Plans, agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP and UNFPA.

Annual work plans will be updated and approved by the Steering Committee in writing. The JPD need not be signed every year. However, any substantive change in the joint programme scope will require revision of the JPD. The amendments will need to be signed by all parties.

The MA will prepare narrative and financial reports in accordance with its policies and procedures, and operational policy guidance. Reporting will focus on results and UNDG formats will be used to report.

## **7. Fund Management Arrangements**

UNDP will be the Managing Agent (MA) and pooled funding modality will be used. UNDP as Managing Agent will be responsible for managing the common work plan, fund, arranging meetings for the SC and consolidating progress reports.

Cash transfers will be based on mutually agreed work plans and disbursements on quarterly basis. Moreover, reimbursement and Direct payment modalities will be applied as appropriate. The provisions required under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as detailed in HACT implementation program will apply.

The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the participating UN agencies and the implementing partners. The MA will be responsible for auditing based on the assurance plan.

Procurement of goods and services for the project will be done using Government Procurement Procedures so long as these are consistent with UNDP procurement policies, which relate to competitiveness, transparency and multilateralism. Otherwise, UNDP procedures will be employed.

## **8. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results**

No major risk is envisaged at this stage. However, MoJ and UNDP will monitor the project environment regularly to address factors on time which might affect the implementation of the project as scheduled.

There are many lessons learned from past interventions. These are some of the major lessons learned.

i) A project design has to be a little more precise and realistic

ii) There were delays in implementing some of the activities can be attributed in part to the acute shortage of appropriate expertise that combines: advanced legal knowledge, adequate contextual understanding and appropriate legal skills

iii) The need to gather information and statistics relating to the gender concerns that are to be addressed as part of the project activities

iv) The need to maintain a stronger and regular dialogue between the leaderships of both MOJ and UNDP to facilitate the communication of key results and achievements in a timely manner and to provide timely support in emerging MOJ needs,.

The sustainability of training can be further enhanced through the establishment of a permanent training facility and through a study of the impact of previous training. The university legal education is under reorganization.

The case flow system that was developed with the support of the project is fully operational and has been tested. The improvement in the Tigrigna content and interface will facilitate its usage by judicial personnel and could be easily replicated in other regions. There is availability of qualified human resources as a result of training a number of young graduates on the system.

The sustainability of the results relating to the research on customary law stem from future contribution to enhancement of the work of the community courts. However, more support is needed in order to ensure that the results of the research are made publicly available and future research can be carried out.

## **9. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

To track the progress and performance of the project and ensure their sustained contributions to the overall development goals monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the project. The project results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan will be the basis for monitoring and evaluation activities. The key aim of monitoring will be to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme management, coordination, and proper resource utilisation. Also, will help UNDP, UNFPA and the MoJ to assess and determine how the project can contribute more effectively to MoJ's development efforts and capacity building. Beyond the identification of outstanding

implementation issues, monitoring and evaluation will help to identify emerging development opportunities during the process of programme implementation.

The MoJ, UNFPA, and UNDP will be responsible for ensuring continuous monitoring of the progress of the project results and resources framework on six monthly basis. Monitoring will take place at various levels. Project steering committees will be important mechanisms for project monitoring and review, together with annual reviews. In addition, field visits; progress and financial reports will be used as the main instruments for continuous monitoring. The periodic reports will be shared among the key stakeholders for mutual understanding and enhanced partnership. Outstanding issues will be discussed and encountered and implementation problems resolved. The provision of periodic progress and financial reports is the prime responsibility of the MoJ. The MoJ will prepare progress reports twice a year. These periodic reports will highlight the progress, achievements and results of the projects including challenges encountered and state of resource utilisation vis-à-vis the annual planned targets.

An evaluation will be conducted towards the end of this project. The auditing will be done in compliance with Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer(HACT) and as per the agreed EX-Com Assurance Plan 2007-2008 and Provision will be included in the annual work plan budget to cover the reasonable cost of such an audit. UNDP will furnish to the IP the relevant monthly expenditures statements whenever UNDP makes procurement or direct payments on quarterly basis.

Disbursements of funds will be made by UNDP, Managing Agent, to the implementing partner on a quarterly basis upon submission of financial reports and quarterly plans. The recipient (MoJ) of the funds will be accountable for the funds advanced to it according to the agreed work plan.

The recipient will be expected to professionally maintain books of accounts, in accordance with NEX/NGO accounting and reporting guidelines. The recipient, whenever required, will ensure that the books of accounts are readily available for monitoring by the Managing Agent, UNDP.

Reporting on the use of funds by the implementing partner will be in accordance with the financial and technical reporting guidelines and work plan formats. Financial reporting to UNDP by the implementing partner on quarterly advances will be done through quarterly financial reports received at UNDP by the 15th day of the first month of the following quarter.



Table 2: Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes or outputs)	Indicators (with baselines with indicative timeframe))	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
<p>The existing 'Training Centre' is equipped and further strengthened to provide trainings and awareness programmes to the judiciary, law enforcement bodies and conduct studies on harmonization of traditional and cultural factors putting applicable conventions such as CEDAW into consideration</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of prosecutors, attorneys, judges, and other support staff trained</li> <li>• Number of radio/TV programmes on civic education aired</li> <li>• New organizational structure designed</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of structured training and civic education programs 2007-2009</li> <li>• Existing organizational structure</li> </ul>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Annual reports</p> <p>Number of graduates from the training centre</p> <p>Training program developed</p> <p>M &amp; Reports</p> <p>Aired radio/TV Programs</p> <p>New organization structure</p>	<p>Receiving semi annual and annual reports 2007-2009</p> <p>List of graduates</p>	<p>MoJ and UNDP</p>	<p>Assumptions: Training programs implemented as planned.</p> <p>Risks: Limited available skilled manpower in Laws</p>



<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>					
Annual Review		Annual review reports		UNDP and MoJ	
Review and discuss progress and annual reports		Minutes of the review meetings		MoJ, and UNDP	
Reviewing financial reports		Approved and signed Financial Reports		UNDP	
Steering Committee Meeting		Minutes of the steering committee		UNDP	
Monitoring visits		Note- to- the File		UNDP	
Evaluation		Evaluation Report		MoJ and UNDP	



## **10. Ex Ante Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues 0**

National capacity issues and constraints have emerged as a key concern in the CCA process, underpinning most development challenges across sectors, a problem compounded by the recent border conflict and subsequent no-war-no-peace situation. The issues are even more serious at the regional and local levels of government. Scarcity of gender-disaggregated data in many sectors makes it difficult to formulate gender-sensitive policies and programmes.

This project, therefore, will support the Government of Eritrea in strengthening the capacity of the justice sector that would have a direct positive impact on women, namely through improving their access to justice. Assistance will also be provided to gather disaggregated information relating to gender and women's access to justice, e.g. the number of women who accessed the courts etc, number of women judges etc. In addition the implementation of the Case Flow System will facilitate future activities aiming at enhancing women's access to justice and strengthened research capacity will assist with future identification of future gender justice policies and programs. In addition, priority will be given in all the project activities. The overall justification of the whole preparation of the issue should be done to handle the that

## 11. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Whereas the Government of the State of Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as “the Government” has entered into the following:

With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s and UNFPA’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) which was signed by UNDP and the Government on 14 July 1994, [if UNFPA has not entered into an exchange of letters/memorandum of understanding with the Government] which applies, mutatis mutandis, to the United Nations Population Fund, and for which this common Country Programme Action Plan together with Annual work plans (which shall form part of this joint programme, and incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together the JPD as referred to in the SBAA.<sup>2</sup>

[If applicable, see also under a):] With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) a [select: Exchange of letters / Memorandum of understanding] dated \_\_\_\_\_ to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on \_\_\_\_\_ be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA, etc. as applicable for other agencies participating.

---

<sup>2</sup> In the case of UNDP, based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board and in the case of UNFPA decision 2005/11 of 28 January 2005 approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative.











JP Output: The existing 'Training Centre' is equipped and further strengthened to provide training and awareness programmes to the judiciary, law enforcement bodies and conduct studies on harmonization of traditional and cultural factors applicable to conventions such as CEDAW.

Activity Results/Annual Activity Results/Annual targets  List all the activity results to be achieved during the year towards stated JP output	Activity Results indicators	TIME FRAME				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
Activity Result 1:  Training programs developed and implementation initiated	Train identified 170 male and 30 women on various laws  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of ToR Selection of consultant</li> <li>Identification of trainees</li> <li>Registration</li> <li>Provision of Training</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b>  Number of female and male prosecutors, attorneys, judges, and other support staff trained	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoJ	04000	71400-Contractual Services Individuals	250,000.00
								UNFPA	71400-Contractual Services Individuals	40,000.00
Organization structure of the MoJ reviewed and new structure proposed	Initiating the restructuring process in the MoJ  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of ToRs</li> <li>Selection of consultants</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b>  Approval of the New Organizational Structure	*				UNDP	MoJ	04000	71400-Contractual Services Individuals	10,000

<p>Civic education programs developed and launched</p>	<p>Preparation of Civic Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of ToR</li> <li>• Recruit expert to prepare various civic education materials</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of Civil Educations materials</li> <li>• Number of radio/TV programmes on civic education aired</li> </ul>		*	*	*	*	<p>Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>04000-</p>	<p>71400- Contractual Services-Indiv.</p>	<p>10,000</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---	---	----------------------------	---------------	---	---------------

	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing civic education materials</li> <li>• Dissemination of civic education materials</li> </ul>		*	*			Ministry of Justice	04000-UNDP	74200- Audio visual and printing production costs	50,000
	<p>Organize programs on civic education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation and entering contract with the Ministry of information</li> <li>• Organize civic education program with various government and public institutions</li> </ul>			*	*	*	Ministry of Justice	04000-UNDP	72100 Contractual Services-	20,000
Case management information system developed,	<p>Procure the necessary IT equipments for the establishment of local area network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare specifications</li> <li>• Select supplier</li> <li>• Receiving Equipments</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>Number of case backlogs and time of case processing in the formal courts</p>			*	*	*	Ministry of Justice	04000-UNDP	72800- Information Technology Equipment	100,000

	Procure stationery and communication services	*	*	*	*	*	Ministry of Justice	04000-UNDP	74500-Miscellaneous Expenses	25,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>505,000.00</b>