

Annual Project Report (APR)

The format of the APR is **fully flexible**. It must, however, cover the essential elements on results, namely progress towards outcome, outputs produced and relevant efforts on partnerships and soft assistance. Each office may add any other element, depending on the project and results.

For project: 00034917 - Court Integrity

Period covered: March 16, 2004 – December 31, 2004

PROJECT PERFORMANCE—CONTRIBUTION TO THE SRF GOALS

[The table below briefly analyzes the contribution of the project during the period of review towards the attainment of an outcome. The Project Manager will concentrate on the "Update on outputs" column, but as the technical expert may also have input or views for the column "Update on outcome". Any given project contributes to one outcome. If the project or programme is large with several components, it may contribute to more than one outcome. If so, also include these outcomes, or cross-refer outputs to the outcome.]

SRF Goal: 2	SRF Sub Goal: 2.7	Strategic Area of Support: Public Administration Reform and Anti-Corruption
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Outcomes	Update on outcome	Annual outputs	Update on outputs	Reasons if progress below target	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
Outcome Increased capacity of Justice Sector to improve the administration of justice, law and order incorporating international norms of human rights	Increased capacity of government to address issues of integrity and corruption through the production of National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Independent, national assessment of judges conducted -National Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the Court System in Mozambique developed. - National integrity meeting for court system stakeholders organised and Action Plan presented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A working group comprising of representatives from Supreme Court, Legal and Judicial training Centre, UNODC, UNDP, and Project Implementation Unit established. - Research instruments and methodology identified. The instruments were successfully translated into Portuguese. - In order to contextualize the instruments to the Mozambican setting, and with the contribution of some Judges, the questionnaire was completely 	Not Applicable	Successful partnership with UNODC Pretoria. This partnership to be continued in 2005 through similar project involving Office of the Attorney General.	The proposed National Integrity Meeting, scheduled for late 2004, was postponed until the first quarter of 2005, as Presidential and Parliamentary elections were held in December 2004. The postponement will ensure the participation in the Meeting, of members of the new government who will be in charge of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption National Action Plan

Outcomes	Update on outcome	Annual outputs	Update on outputs	Reasons if progress below target	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
			reformulated. - The research instruments have been successfully field-tested with 20 judges in Maputo City and Province. - The questionnaire was completed by 163 Judges (at central, province and district level), which represents 92% of the total number. This high level of responsiveness is indicative of the enthusiasm with which this survey was received. - a comprehensive report was produced and distributed to the concerned people and institutions.			

RESOURCES USED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

\$100.000 – No complementary funds used

PROJECT PERFORMANCE—IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

List the three main challenges (at most, if any) experienced during implementation and propose a way forward. Note any steps already taken to solve the problems.

1. One of the main challenges was to adapt the research instrument from an international document to a country specific document reflecting national peculiarities and needs.
2. Initial problems with ATLAS delayed the start of the whole process slightly.

RATING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

For outcomes:

Positive change (determined by evidence of movement from the baseline towards the end-

SRF target measured by an outcome indicator)

- Negative change** (reversal to a level below the baseline measured by an outcome indicator)
 Unchanged

For outputs: Applied to each output target

- No** (not achieved)
 Partial (only if two-thirds or more of a quantitative target is achieved)
 Yes (achieved)

SOFT ASSISTANCE NOT PROVIDED THROUGH PROJECTS OR PROGRAMMES

What are the key activities (if any) of soft assistance undertaken by the project?

The major product emerging from the project on completion is that of the production of an Anti-Corruption National Action Plan. The implementation of this Action Plan is dependent on the political will of the incoming government.

WAYS IN WHICH DGTTF-FUNDED ACTIVITIES WERE CATALYTIC OR INNOVATIVE

[Indicate how DGTTF funds helped the CO advance its agenda in Democratic Governance. How did DGTTF funds allow the CO to explore innovative approaches? Were other donors or the government inspired to provide additional funding as a result? Did the DGTTF funds allow UNDP to advance the dialogue or garner a leadership position? Please provide a brief narrative.]

- The project's innovation lay in its intention to respect judicial independence enabling the reform process to be driven and owned by the judiciary itself, while ensuring the primacy of judicial accountability
- The enthusiasm with which this project was received, both by judges, and by the broader justice sector, is reflected in the commitment now of the office of the Attorney General to engage in a similar project for this year.
- In addition the project represented a good example of effective collaboration between UN agencies at a regional level (UNODC Pretoria and UNDP Maputo).

LESSONS LEARNED

[The lessons learned from the APR should serve as input to the performance analysis of the ROAR as well as the annual review, which allows the partners to compile and exchange lessons learned from all projects and APRs.]

Describe briefly key lessons learned during the year:

1. What was abundantly clear from this project was the importance of national ownership. The sense of ownership
2. The importance of the contextualisation of research instruments was reinforced during this project. The questionnaire on which the study was based was transformed from a rather generic document into a relevant, country specific document.

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