



Australian Government
AusAID

Minute

File No	Enter File No (Currently being Created)	Date	23 August 2010
Subject	Peer review outcome for new Vanuatu Legal Program		
For	Romaine Kwesius	<i>RKwesius</i>	25/8/10
Through	Nick Cumpston	<i>NC</i>	25/8/10
cc	Linda Gellard		

Dear Romaine

The Project Design Document (PDD) for the Vanuatu Legal Sector Program, *Stretem Rod Blong Jastis*, has now completed the AusAID quality process. The Design Document was peer reviewed on 29 July 2010 with the proposed changes incorporated into the final draft on 11 August 2010. Attached to this minute is the updated QAE report.

It is recommended that you approve the Design as final to enable Post to proceed with the implementation.

Kind regards

Obed Tinakata

Program Officer, Port Vila

Approved Not Approved

Romaine Kwesius

A/g Minister-Counsellor, Suva

**Quality at Entry Report and Next Steps to Complete Design for
Stretem Rod Blong Jastis
Vanuatu Law and Justice Partnership Design**

A: AidWorks details *completed by Activity Manager*

Initiative Name: Stretem Rod Blong Jastis- Vanuatu Law and Justice Partnership
AidWorks ID: < insert AidWorks ID > **Total Amount:** 10.5 million (over 4 years)
Start Date: 2011 **End Date:** 2014

B: Appraisal Peer Review meeting details *completed by Activity Manager*

Initial ratings prepared by: Linda Gellard
Meeting date: 29 July 2010
Chair: Romaine Kwesius, Acting Minister Counsellor, Pacific

Peer reviewers providing formal comment & ratings:	John Dinsdale <i>Ratings:</i> Relevance - 5 Analysis & learning – 5 Effectiveness – 5 Efficiency- 5 M&E – 5 Sustainability – 5 Gender Equality - 5	Post (Linda Gellard and Obed Timakata) <i>Ratings:</i> Relevance - 6 Analysis & learning – 6 Effectiveness – 5 Efficiency- 6 M&E – 5 Sustainability – 5 Gender Equality - 5
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Independent Appraiser: Sara Webb, Design Specialist
Ratings:
Relevance - 6
Analysis & learning – 5-6
Effectiveness – 4
Efficiency- 4-5
M&E – 4
Sustainability – 4
Gender Equality – 5

B: Appraisal Peer Review meeting details *completed by Activity Manager***Other peer review participants:**Canberra:

Jeremy Guthrie- Director Melanesia
 Steve Kaleb- Vanuatu desk, Canberra
 Debbie Bowman- Director, Human Development Unit:
 Corinne Tarnawsky- Manager Pacific Law and Justice,
 Sonya Gray- AusAID AFP liaison officer
 Kirsten Bishop- Law and Justice Adviser
 Melissa Stutsel – Adviser, Asia Gender Policy & Co-ordinating Section
 Nic Notarpietro- Senior Operations Specialist/Operations Policy and Support- OPS)
 Ashleigh Saint, A/g Special Adviser International Legal Assistance Unit, International Crime – Policy & Engagement Branch, Attorney-General's Department
 James Ghaeni, Legal Officer, Pacific Section, International Legal Assistance Unit International Crime - Policy & Engagement Branch, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
 Andrew Warnes, A/g Director, Pacific Section, International Crime – Policy & Engagement Branch, Attorney-General's Department
 Tony Murney, Manager, Design and Analysis in the International Deployment Group of AFP
 Federal Agent Don Whinfield AFP
 Jason Creswell, Coordinator, Development and Design in AFP's IDG
 Laury McCulloch, Working in Partner Systems (WIPS) Section, Strategies, Approaches & Modalities Group
 Jennifer Lean- Manager, Cross Sectoral Analysis, PNG Program (currently in Canberra)

Port Vila Post

Russell Nari- Director General, Vanuatu Ministry of Justice and Community Services
 Chief Selwyn Garu - CEO Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs
 John Claasen - New Zealand Aid Programme Manager (Economic & Governance)
 Nick Cumpston – Counsellor
 Linda Gellard – First Secretary
 Patrick Haines - Senior Program Officer (Police Project)
 Obed Timakata- Program Officer (Legal Sector Program)
 Toni Dougan- Procurement Manager, Operations and Policy Support Branch

Suva Post

Romaine Kwesius, Acting Minister Counsellor, Pacific
 Paulini Sesevu, Senior Program Manager Regional Law & Justice
 Melinia Nawadra, Program Manager Regional Law & Justice, Bilateral Law & Justice

Concept and Design Consultant

Deborah Rhodes, Design Consultant (Gisborne, Victoria)

C: Safeguards and Commitments *(new!) completed by Activity Manager*

Answer the following questions relevant to potential impacts of the activity.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Environment | Have the environmental marker questions been answered and adequately addressed by the design document in line with legal requirements under the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> ? | <i>N/a</i> |
| 2. Child Protection | Does the design meet the requirements of AusAID's Child Protection Policy? | <i>N/a</i> |

D: Initiative/Activity description *completed by Activity Manager (no more than 300 words per cell)*

- The Governments of Vanuatu and Australia have agreed that ongoing cooperation in the law and justice sector will contribute to the achievement of Vanuatu's development objectives. In the joint Partnership talks of June 2010, the governments of Australia and Vanuatu agreed to include law and justice as a new priority outcome within the Australia-Vanuatu Partnership for Development. This project, and the Police Project implemented by the Australian Federal Police, will support the Partnership objectives.
- The AusAID legal program over the last decade has assisted with the capacity development of key national law agencies and has enabled these organisations to provide quality legal services to the Government and the population. This next phase of assistance will be flexible, to respond to emerging priorities as the GoV develops its approach to provide greater sector coordination and leadership. This is the fourth phase of collaboration between the GoV and GoA in the law and justice sector. The third phase - the Vanuatu Legal Sector Strengthening Program (VLSSP) - will end in December 2010.
- This Program Design Document (PDD) covers a new phase of cooperation, entitled *Stremem Rod Blong Jastis*, for the period 2011-2014 to align with the GoV's planning period for the sector. The current phase of the Program was budgeted at \$10 million over 5 years and it is envisaged that the budget for the next phase will be \$10.5 million over 4 years. This PDD reflects a process of consultation with GoV and other Vanuatu and Australian stakeholders from March to June 2010. A Concept Paper (approved May 2010) provided a framework for the design.
- 3. Description**
- 4. Objectives Summary**
- GOAL:** A professional, competent and accountable law and judicial system that enables equal rights and access to justice for all
- PURPOSE:** To support justice agencies to promote justice and provide fair and equitable services to meet the needs of the community, uphold the rule of law and protection of human rights
- Objective Year 1:** Assist GoV to develop a comprehensive framework to support the implementation of GoV's sector strategy, including the identification and documentation of processes to prioritise, plan, cost and report against the strategy.
- Objective Years 2-4:** Support GoV to coordinate implementation, monitoring and donor contributions to the sector strategy, and support implementation in priority areas.
- The Program will include three elements over two stages. The first element will support GoV's emerging leadership in a sector coordination approach, including coordination of donor-funded inputs to the sector. The second element will contribute capacity development inputs to selected agencies in Phase 1 and potentially more partners in Phase 2, once planning related to the first element is completed by the end of 2011. The third element will provide information, research and monitoring findings to assist GoV in its policy development processes related to law and justice.
- The first stage will be a "bridging phase", as requested by GoV, whereby TA personnel for selected GoV agencies and funding for other priority capacity development activities will be provided. During this stage, the Program will support the GoV to develop clear implementation plans for the sector and for individual agencies as part of its new sectoral approach, and to prioritise within these plans, including the selection of activities which require donor contributions. In the second stage of the Program, once priorities have been determined, it is likely that the three elements would be still valid, but activities within them would change according to GoV priorities.
- This program of cooperation will facilitate a shift towards greater GoV leadership in Program governance and management processes, within a jointly agreed set of arrangements. It is proposed that a Managing Contractor will be responsible for all aspects of support to the GoV-GoA Partnership, including through facilitating recruitment and support for TA personnel, secretariat services to governance and management processes and coordination/monitoring of activities under each of the three elements: Sectoral coordination, including donor coordination; Capacity development; and Policy Development, Research and Monitoring.

E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

Criteria	Assessment	Rating (1-6) *	Required Action (If needed)
5. Relevance	<p>The design is relevant to the specific context within the justice sector and provides an understanding of development issues as well as practical understanding of the particular programmatic management needs within the current environment. It provides a framework of strategic progression from one phase of support that essentially provided (modest) support to the formal public law offices to enable those offices to further develop their capacity.</p> <p>In the joint Partnership talks of June 2010, the governments of Australia and Vanuatu agreed to include law and justice as a new priority outcome in the Australia-Vanuatu Partnership for Development. This project, and the Police Project implemented by the Australian Federal Police, will support the Partnership objectives. Stretem Rod Blong Jastis also reflects the commitment by the Government of Australia described in the recently released Framework for Law and Justice Engagement with the Pacific (June 2010) and the elements prioritised within this Framework.</p> <p>Vanuatu finalised its first ever law and justice strategy in mid-2009, and is now seeking to build on this policy framework, which covers a 5 year period until the end of 2014. The preparation of Vanuatu's first Law and Justice Sector Strategy and Action Plan, together with the establishment of the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MoJCS) and the recent appointment of a new Director-General for the ministry, all point to an important opportunity for Australia to support increasing leadership in the sector.</p> <p>In discussions with DFAT and AusAID, the Vanuatu Minister of Justice has noted the GoV is seeking to establish a sector-wide approach to the sector and that any new phase of support from Australia should support sector coordination mechanisms, under the leadership of GoV. During the Partnership discussions, the Minister of Justice and Minister of Internal Affairs noted the need to improve governance capacity including planning, budgeting, financial management, human resource management, and monitoring and reporting across the sector. In 2010, there is clear evidence of emerging GoV leadership within a sectoral approach and a shift to coordinated planning.</p> <p>The PDD covers a new phase of cooperation, aligned with GoV's planning. This PDD reflects a process of consultation with GoV and other Vanuatu and Australian stakeholders from March to June 2010. There is also a sound rationale to build on the mature relationship that has developed between Vanuatu and Australia in the legal sector, based on ten years of assistance to the sector. This is strengthened further by the fact that no major assistance is being provided by other donors in the legal sector addressing the same areas of need. However it is clearly timely to re-shape the structure, focus and management of the assistance.</p>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen reference to policing and cooperation with AFP to reflect a whole of sector approach • Include some annex text in design to support relevance • Strengthen aid coordination reference • Include more emphasis on pacific partnership for development

E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting***6 Analysis and Learning**

The design is clearly based on a strong, clear and straightforward analysis of the sector context and the donor environment, addressing formal and kastom legal aspects as well as gender and other social aspects. In their feedback on the first draft, the GoV noted the document appears to have broadly captured the views and requests of Government for future support in the law and justice sector, and were "pleased to see an acknowledgement that donors need to support the implementation of the Law and Justice Sector Strategy as determined by the key Vanuatu stakeholders". GoV are conscious that there are many partners funding projects in the sector and that they all need to align with national programs to be effective. Governance arrangements therefore must reflect that there is more than one donor and GoV noted "it appears that this has been broadly captured" in the design document. The second draft of the PDD strengthened this point.

The design makes excellent use of resources on capacity building, reflecting an essential move forward in legal sector assistance. It will be important to ensure that a similarly focussed and thoughtful approach is sustained through implementation.

It is good to see an acknowledgement of the difficulties that have been experienced in the past as a result of a lack of clarity about the rules of engagement for using legal advisers outside the direct mandate of the project – it will be a substantial advance to achieve much firmer foundations on which to make appropriate and transparent decisions about the appropriate use of legal advisers.

The approach to continual learning could be more explicitly reflected in the M&E approach, with an expanded description regarding the analysis and use of M&E data (both qualitative and quantitative) to inform both sector, and Partnership, management and planning decisions.

The design team put significant time and effort into consulting, GoV counterparts including the Minister of Justice and Community Services, the Director General of the Ministry, key GoV stakeholders from the GoV legal offices, advisers of the current legal sector project, and other stakeholders in the law and justice and development sectors, including the Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs, NZ Aid Program, the World Bank, the EU, the USP law Faculty and WoG (AFP, New South Wales Department of Justice and Attorney General's and Federal Courts).

This PDD includes analysis of the context, lessons learned, principles for cooperation, objectives, governance and management structures and other elements which reflect shared GoV and GoA understanding about collaborative work over the next four years. The document incorporates approaches which are consistent with contemporary thinking about aid effectiveness and capacity development as well as lessons learned nationally, regionally and globally about work in this sector including from Solomon's and PNG.

The PDD (page 21) and Annex are comprehensive in terms of outlining lessons learned during the current legal sector project, including key achievements and challenges, and the successes of implementing the recommendations from the 2008 Mid Term Review.

- 6
- Be clear that the design process during year 1 is not just a design for AusAID's program of support but supports development of a GoV sector wide plan, with all supporting elements, to which Australia will contribute
 - Include reference to public sector reform (suggested text in attached Minute)

E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

7. Effectiveness

The objectives of the PDD are clear, and are in line with GoV priorities. The relationships linking analysis, objectives, and the approach are clear and plausible. The design notes that leadership of GoV in the law and justice sector is crucial in the new stage of the Partnership, and GoV has committed to providing that leadership. GoV is therefore seeking assistance from the project in supporting a more coordinated approach to the sector.

The objectives for Year 1 in Elements 1 and 2 are clear and straightforward, focussed appropriately on the achievement of outputs – a reasonable approach given a one-year timeframe. The objectives for Years 2-4 are more general, and require the expanded details regarding the expected outcomes. It is not possible to comment on the 'measurability' of these objectives, nor the extent to which they might clearly describe 'what success will look like'. As such, the design does not really set out a complete, coherent theory of change, in large part due to the two-phase design structure.

Even beyond the uncertainty inherent in the two-phase design, there are some aspects of the design that remain unclear. The exact composition of inputs in year 1 and make-up of the management group particularly, with questions arising about who will negotiate these details during a transition phase and in advance of an incoming managing contractor – AusAID? The incumbent Team Leader? It is essential to clarify this to ensure timely commencement of support, and to avoid confusion during the transition period.

Of all the PDD outcomes, the key risk will be the change in technical advisers, from VLSSP to a new MC model. AusAID is seeking to mitigate this risk; financial approval has been granted to extend the VLSSP Team Leader's posting for an additional 3 months to enable handover between the VLSSP (due to complete at end 2010) and the new MC (which may not mobilise until February 2011).

The design deals somewhat lightly with the risks associated with the partnership, particularly in such a complex and sensitive sector as law and justice. The risk matrix is strikingly brief, as is the discussion of risk in sections 9 and 10.7.

The design would benefit from an expanded discussion of risk and risk management in the body of the document, and the risk matrix could also be strengthened through some initial expansion. In addition, the design could specify an intention for the Partnership management group to further detail a more complete risk management matrix during the first month or two of implementation in 2011.

The design could address the issues associated with the quality concerns, and quantity concerns, regarding ni-Vanuatu law graduates in more detail, particularly as this is a 'killer assumption' underpinning the gradual move away from the use of TA to support service provision. How might the partnership address this across AusAID's support to USP, for example? What role could scholarships program play here? And how will the risks associated with this question be managed?

- 5
- Address contractual issues for one year bridging phase then years 2-4 (see Minute) ie more details in year one, and expand of stop/go mechanism at end of year one.

E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

8. Efficiency

Overall the management arrangements are straightforward, appropriate and enable a clear division of responsibilities amongst the GoV, AusAID and the Managing Contractor. The decision to move to a managing contractor is supported, although the design document would benefit from a more explicit articulation of the rationale for the choice of management option, particularly with the low cost of the current.

Importantly, the PDD outlines the need for development of agreed *principles for collaboration*. There will be joint decision making based on agreed criteria and an annual plan and AusAID has informed GoV that we would welcome their involvement in the TAP, recruitment of advisers etc.

The provision of legal technical advisers has been highly regarded by GoV; their presence has been estimated to have saved the GoV over AUD\$11 million. In Partnership discussions with AusAID's Director General, the Minister noted that advisory support must continue, and their input is crucial in implementing GoV priorities. Due to the nature of this program, the Technical Assistance component is significant. It comprises 51.5% (the total of salaries, allowances, airfares, management fee and operating costs, as a percentage of the whole budget).

The approach to TA is reasonable and will add critical elements of transparency and ownership by GoV. The selection process for advisers will be crucial and will need to be designed to assess capacity development and cultural adaptability (as noted on p33), and advisers will very likely need ongoing support and supervision to ensure that they respond to the capacity development agenda as envisaged in the design. The role of the Partnership Coordinator is critical here, and capacity to provide this support and supervision should be given weight in the selection of that person.

Management arrangements could be further detailed to reassure that they will sufficiently address the commitments in the GoA Framework with respect to coordination with AFP in policing assistance, although it is noted that there may be limits to how clear this design can be when the Police assistance design is yet to be completed. Perhaps the design could note this. The intention to use common, shared management and governance arrangements represents an essential building block to achieving more integrated Australian assistance to law and justice in Vanuatu.

GoV would like to see donors pooling resources in order that they can be accessed by agencies in the sector as determined by the Heads of Agency Group every year (all agencies in the sector would need to make submissions to have access to the funds and would have to report to the Agency Head Group on progress). While moving towards this approach and use of GoV systems is something AusAID would encourage and support, we are aware a number of steps would be required for this to take place. This could be further considered under the bridging phase.

- 5
- Expand on governance structure/ management group

E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

9. Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Monitoring and evaluation in the legal sector in Vanuatu is currently poor, and is a clear weakness in the current VLSSP program. For this reason, the next phase of this Program will focus on supporting GoV to build its own M&E framework, capacity and systems related to the Sector Strategy and Action Plan and contributing information to overall assessment against the GoA-GoV Partnership for Development.</p> <p>Given there are two distinct stages of cooperation in this Program, there are two different approaches to M&E- the first based on planned inputs during 2011 and their expected outcomes; and the second which will need to be based on the agreed set of activities, objectives and expected outcomes for the period 2012 to 2014.</p> <p>The design refers to a set of 'performance questions' to measure the performance of the Partnership. This is a sensible approach and is achievable.</p> <p>The performance questions covering the overall Program are based on the joint commitments made as part of the GoA-GoV Partnership for Development framework, and includes considerations of quality of legal services, links between organisations involved in formal and kastom systems, coordination of the law and justice sector, planning, budgeting, financial management, and human resource management, strengthening monitoring and reporting across the sector. These questions would be addressed by including them as agenda items on meetings of the Governance and Management Groups in the latter half of 2011, supported by information gleaned by the MC through interaction with stakeholders. Annex 7 is an initial M&E framework encompassing these elements. The PDD notes that assessing these outcomes will be challenging, but with a good baseline study during 2011 and good quality monitoring, it should be possible to develop an understanding of changes towards these outcomes in years leading up to 2014.</p> <p>The PDD has taken a realistic approach by recognising the GoV requirements to measure their performance against the Sector Strategy and Action Plan. Measures against this Plan should be very undemanding and designed to meet the requirements of GoV.</p> <p>The set of Monitoring Tools would be enhanced by including Vanuatu's own sector monitoring arrangements (recognising that these are under development) as essential mechanisms for monitoring sector-wide issues such as access to justice, quality of legal services, and community confidence in the sector, as well as Partnership objectives. Governance group discussions and Partnership evaluations are unlikely to be sufficient to examine such issues.</p> <p>The performance questions in the M&E approach would be improved with explicit use of gender disaggregated language.</p>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand details re operationalisation of M&E – who will do what when and what tools to use for Element 3 • Ensure that discussions in governance group and management group include answers to performance questions • Expand gender elements in M&E section • Ensure M&E tasks are included in TA position descriptions
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E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

10. Sustainability	<p>The design is well-integrated with Vanuatu's emerging sector structures, strategy and organisational arrangements, with sound and explicit plans to support and encourage Vanuatu's leadership of the partnership and of the development of the sector. This will contribute substantially to achieving sustainability of change. The inclusion of resources to support sector leadership (through Element 1 of the partnership) is a practical approach, and it will be essential that this is implemented in a way that enables the development of this leadership rather than driving it from a donor or technical adviser perspective. The design of the partnership for Years 2-4 will be an important step in further developing the approach to achieving sustainable change in the sector, as noted above, so getting that design work right (and its implementation) will be a major determinant of success.</p> <p>As the design notes, the gradual phase out of TA inputs (particularly on a full-time basis doing in-line work) is a core element of the sustainability approach. The design includes little detail on how this phase-out will be achieved and what sort of exit strategies may be effective, and this has clearly been a challenge for assistance in previous phases as well. Again, how the first year of the partnership and the new personnel that are engaged grapple with this make-or-break issue, will largely determine success on this front.</p> <p>The PDD focuses on supporting the achievement of GoV priorities, as expressed in relatively recent and ambitious plans. This reflects a commitment to sustainability within the local context and efforts to support the GoV work through new ways of planning, budgeting, working and monitoring. A balanced approach to the provision of small numbers of specialised personnel recognizes some of the ongoing challenges of accessing high quality advice for GoV and the Vanuatu population, while acknowledging strong evidence of GoV leadership and ownership. The most important strategies for supporting sustainability are related to Vanuatu leadership and ownership of the law and justice sector, at all levels and both within and outside the Government.</p> <p>Other design features supporting sustainability as referred to through the PDD include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of regular opportunities for dialogue between GoV and other sector stakeholders • Provision of opportunities for male and female GoV officials to facilitate and participate in the full range of processes associated with sectoral policy, program development, implementation and monitoring <p>Taking a shared responsibility for the achievement of results, including through regular, joint monitoring and periodic reviews of progress against objectives, will increase likelihood of sustainable and relevant benefits.</p> <p>Importantly, the PDD also focuses on an increased understanding about the interface between formal (including police) elements and <i>kastom</i> leaders/chiefly systems in delivering services and maintaining harmonious communities to inform better practice and increased access.</p>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include more detail of a phase-out strategy/exit strategy • note TA issues: affordability, longer term issues of resources, recurrent cost financing, HR
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E: Quality Assessment and Rating *(no more than 300 words per cell)**completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

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|---------------------|--|---|--|
| 11. Gender Equality | <p>The PDD acknowledges that the rights of women, young people and people with disabilities are critical aspects of any country's legislative and legal systems. GoV stakeholders requested Program support in these areas as they proceed to implement the respective aspects of Vanuatu's commitments under three human rights Conventions (CEDAW, CRC and CRPD). The MoJCS has carriage for these commitments nationally in terms of policy development and coordination of efforts to comply. MoJCS also is responsible for GOV's response on the Convention Against Torture. The design considers gender throughout the document and links to other AusAID programs such as the Vanuatu Women's Centre and the Vanuatu Police Force Capacity Building Project.</p> <p>This design represents excellent practice in addressing gender throughout the document including in analysis, context, management arrangements etc. Gender is not relegated to a short section at the end of the design document, as is so often the case. The design document not only addresses Vanuatu's and AusAID' sector-specific gender commitments, but also systematically aligns the design with Vanuatu's National Plan of Action for Women (specifically violence against women, human rights of women and women in power and decision making). The design highlights the issues associated with the Family Protection Act and the necessity to link with other donor programs to support the implementation of the Act, especially Australian and New Zealand support to the VPF, as well as links with donor support to Vanuatu Women's Centre.</p> <p>Given the intention that gender awareness will be incorporated into all capacity building activities (ref Anne 3 p22), it will be essential that all personnel – especially technical advisers and the Coordinator (especially the Coordinator) – demonstrate active and practical knowledge of, and commitment to, gender equity and gender awareness. Further, the MC will need to monitor this, support this, and report on this throughout implementation.</p> | 5 | <p>P15, Section 4.2.5 – add reference to PIF leaders' commitment to "eradicate sexual and gender-based violence and to ensure all individuals have equal protection of the law and equal access to justice" as a Pacific regional activity (see http://www.forumsec.org.fj/pa-ges.cfm/newsroom/press-statements/2009/final-communique-of-40th-pacific-islands-forum-cairns.html).</p> <p>P23, Section 6.2.3 – could add further information about who will conduct the research, and who will decide the research priorities. In particular, will there be a role for secondary participants in Element 3.</p> <p>P25, Section 7, 6th dot point – add CEDAW as a particular international convention</p> <p>P31, Section 7.4, last para – could note that the inclusion of women and men will be a consideration of the capacity development component</p> <p>P31, Section 7.4 – could add a cross reference to the fact that gender equality will be a consideration in research and monitoring</p> <p>P36-38, Section 10.1 – as raised in the QAE reports, the document could more clearly specify that monitoring and evaluation would include collection of sex-disaggregated data. For example, for the performance question relating to "Is there evidence of increased access and improved quality of legal services?" – I would suggest specifying that this will be further broken down to consider access for men and women, and access in urban and rural areas</p> <p>P42, section 10.5.1 – I am not sure what is meant by "gender impacts on perceptions of capacity" or "the influence of gender roles and relations" on perceptions of capacity.</p> |
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• Definitions of the Rating Scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

- 6 Very high quality, needs ongoing management & monitoring only
 5 Good quality, needs minor work to improve in some areas
 4 Adequate quality, needs some work to improve

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

- 3 Less than adequate quality, needs to be improved in core areas
 2 Poor quality, needs major work to improve
 1 Very poor quality, needs major overhaul

E: Next Steps *completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the Appraisal Peer Review meeting*

Provide information on all steps required to finalise the design based on <i>Required Actions</i> in "C" above, and additional actions identified in the peer review meeting	Who is responsible	Date to be done
1 Draft consolidated QAE based on peer review and subsequent written comments	Linda Gellard	29 July
2 Disseminate this QAE with Peer review Minutes to participants for comment	Linda Gellard	2 August
3 Participants forward any comments to post	All	COB 4 August

F: Other comments or issues *completed by Activity Manager after agreement at the APR meeting*

- Be clearer about the roles of TA overall – specific guidance re approaches, tasks, roles and inputs. Also include capacity building to KPIs for all positions (note transfer of skills/knowledge)
- Need to strengthen description of role of Partnership Coordinator - especially re design, re supporting advisers on gender and capacity development and on culture/context and kastom law (in text and PDD)
- Be explicit that GoV wants to take leadership role and donors should take a facilitation and supporting role during the design process
- Need to be clearer about what the program of support will do re kastom law – "be serious about need for supporting both sides but accept it will be challenging" - put in some steps to "encourage people to be engaged"
- Strengthen risk section especially re transition to different way of working
- Check consistency of position names (eg coordinator/learn leader etc) eg see annex 11, page 60.

F: Approval *completed by ADG or Minister-Counsellor who chaired the peer review meeting*

On the basis of the final agreed Quality Rating assessment (C) and Next Steps (D) above

QAE REPORT IS APPROVED, and authorization given to proceed to

- FINALISE** the design incorporating actions above, and proceed to implementation
 or **REDESIGN** and resubmit for appraisal peer review

NOT APPROVED for the following reason(s)



Romaine Kwesius, Acting
 Minister Counsellor, Pacific signed

26 August 2010

< date >

When complete:

- Copy and paste the approved ratings, narrative assessment and required actions (if any) (Table D) into AidWorks
- The original signed report must be placed on a registered file