**Annual Review - Summary Sheet**

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| **PROGRAMME TITLE: Justice, Security & Governance (JSG) –** integrating elements of the **Security, Good Governance & Disaster Management (SGDM) and Sovereignty, Defence & International Obligations (SDIO) programmes** | | | | | |
| **Country/Region:** | Overseas Territories (OTs) | | | | |
| **HMG Partners**  **(LEAD in bold)** | **Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO),**  Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)**,**  Public Health England (PHE) | | | | |
| **Total Spend:** | **Total ODA:**  SGDM - £0.34m  SDIO - £3.46m  (*Of which £3.42m was spend on outputs contributing to restructured JSG programme)* | | | **Total Non-ODA:**  SGDM - £4.26m  SDIO - £9.83m  (*Of which £5.08m was spend on outputs contributing to restructured JSG programme)* | |
| **Start Date:** April 2016 | | **End Date:** March 2020 | | | |
| **Outputs (covered in this review)** | | | | | **Score** |
| 1. Child Safeguarding (RF SGGDM Outputs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4) | | | | | A |
| 2. Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (RF SGGDM Outputs: 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) | | | | | A |
| 3. Montserrat Patrol Vessel (RF SDIO Output 4.4) | | | | | A |
| 4. Health Security (RF SDIO Output 6.1) | | | | | B |
| **Overall output score** | | | | | **A** |
| **Outcome Assessment:** | | | | | |
| **Outcome Score: A** | | | **Risk: Low to medium** | | |

**Summary of Programme Performance (\*output/outcome scores)**

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| Year | **2015/16** | **2016/17** | | **2017/18\*** | |
| Programme Score | **n/a** | **(SGGDM)**  **A** | **(SDIO)**  **A** | **A** | **A** |
| Risk Rating | **n/a** | **Medium** | **Low** | **Medium** | |

**What support is the UK providing?**

The UK Government allocated £4.3m in FY 16/17 and £4.6m in FY 17/18 to its Security, Good Governance and Disaster Management Programme to undertake activities that “safeguard security, improve governance standards and support rule of law, sound institutions and an effective public service”. The programme encompasses three overlapping components covering law enforcement, criminal justice and child safeguarding. The programme works alongside FCO-funded projects on Public Sector Reform, Public Financial Management and Prisons and this relationship is captured in the programme document.

A further £2.50m in FY 16/17 and £13.2m in FY 17/18 was allocated to the Sovereignty, Defence and International Obligations (SDIO) project to undertake activities that promote sovereignty, defence and international obligations across UK Overseas Territories (OTs). The programme is split into two areas of focus; (i) International obligations: IMO Instruments Implementation (III) Code, international health conventions, (ii) Sovereignty and security: BIOT, Security Needs Assessment, Montserrat Patrol Vessel, Search & Rescue which links into the III Code, seabed mapping.

Both programmes adopted a hybrid delivery model, utilising HMG, INGO and the private sector to implement individual projects.

**Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review**

This is only the second review of the Programmes. Last year’s review was an early review against Milestone requirements and Output scores, and should only be interpreted as a judgement on progress made to that date, as opposed to the degree that Milestones had been achieved.

Both the SGGDM and the SDIO Programmes were ambitious both in scope and geographical remit. Progress was slow initially, but this FY has continued at a rapid pace, with all components engaged intensively in implementing activities across the region. Progress includes:

* Continuation of support to Child Safeguarding Boards, including creating a new one (Montserrat);
* Training and development of law enforcement officers, and facilitation of OTs-owned and led police engagement across the OTs;
* Acquisition of the Montserrat Patrol Vessel, which is now operational;
* Criminal justice reform, including drafting of relevant legislation (e.g. Police and Criminal Evidence Act equivalent, landmark legislation in Anguilla (*Criminal Justice Bill and Child Protection Act*), Montserrat (*Police Powers, Bail and Sex Offender orders*) and in Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) (including regulations to implement the *Child Protection Ordinance*).
* On-going health assessments and emergency health planning.

**Summary of recommendations for the next year**

The hurricanes devastated the region, de-railing the Programme as resources were diverted to prioritise the relief efforts. Whilst the hurricane response has been considered separately, the specific issue of security and justice preparedness needs to be considered so that processes and procedures are well prepared and rehearsed in anticipation of hurricane season.

**Programme documentation needs to be more streamlined, with tighter wording for Outputs and Outcomes (using SMART rules).** This can include merging Outputs where possible. The same applies to Outcomes. It would also be helpful to ensure the columns are all clearly labelled regarding dates and milestones. Currently the dates are not all aligned vertically, meaning it can be confusing for teams and evaluators to know which milestones relate to which years. Further, the Results Tracker didn’t appear to be commissioned for Q2 because of the hurricanes, which is understandable, but it only sets out targets for years either side of 2019, not for 2019 itself. It would therefore be beneficial if the Tracker was updated for 2019.

**Health Security is the outlier in the Programme**. **Its inclusion in the new JSG should be reviewed**. Health projects may need to be more focused, or re-positioned / re-communicated if they more readily relate to disaster management, and any continued inclusion should be framed using a logical narrative / theory of change approach. This will also help put boundaries around projects and understand how they align with strategic thinking, as the areas in which Health hopes to expand (e.g. obesity) do not easily align with either security or disaster management.

Significant investment has gone into the Marine Patrol Vessel although the speed in which it was procured meant that quality was perceived to have been sacrificed. Whilst this was acknowledged throughout the life-cycle of the Programme, **any lessons learned need to be absorbed for other Programmes**. On-going discussions relating to the MPV’s maintenance and upkeep need to be accelerated and agreed, as well as rectifying any logistical outstanding issues in order that the vessel operates at optimum level.

**A further workshop for core staff regarding law enforcement and criminal justice interventions** will help focus activities and ensure they are properly sequenced across the criminal justice chain. Special consideration should also be given to asking how Child Safeguarding can be appropriately balanced alongside other areas of prevalent criminality**.**