

Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.4.1	3 200 000
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2	300 000
<b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	
<b>Contingencies</b>	500 000
<b>Totals</b>	16 500 000

## 4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Justice Sector Coordinating Council (JSCC) is a coordinating mechanism between the Supreme Court (SC) – the main driver for change and is envisaged as the potential partner - responsible for the overall implementation of the Action subject to Government approval – and the other two key agencies in the justice sector: the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

Action Steering Committees: the main tasks of the project steering committee (PSC) are to ensure the strategic oversight of progress, provide strategic input into the development of the intervention, provide a dialogue platform which allows the alignment and coordination as well as evaluation strategy. The PSCs should also ensure that all decisions are in accordance with Philippines law and requirements. This action will have two steering committees, one for outcomes 1, and 2, which relate to justice, and one for the anti-corruption outcome (outcome 3). The Steering Committees (PSCs) will be composed of representatives of the government agencies involved, and the implementing partners, but could also include, on ad hoc bases, representatives from ongoing foreign funded projects, civil society, and private sector. The EU Delegation will have a full membership or even co-chair the PSCs. They shall be set up to oversee and validate the direction and policy of the project. The PSCs shall meet at least twice a year.

Two technical teams or Working Group (one for outcomes 1 and 2, and one for outcome 3): Composition: Representatives from the individual Contribution Agreements, and whenever appropriate organisations: CSOs and private sector. The main tasks of the working group include the implementation advice and ensure regular (monthly) coordination, synergizing and complementing and avoiding of redundancy.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

# 5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

## 5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring: The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

In some instances, data collection and reporting may include gender and conflict sensitive (mixed method) qualitative and quantitative surveys to measure changes in perceptions in relation to the EU's support. In other