



**TRUST FUND TO SUPPORT INITIATIVES OF STATES
COUNTERING PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROJECT OVERVIEW	
1. Requesting Agency	UNDP Somalia UNODC
2. Project Title	Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia
3. Duration	2 years
4. Estimated Starting Date	December 2012
5. Location	Somalia: Mogadishu
6. Application to Window of Fund	Immediate
7. Focus Area	Judiciary, Policing
8. Overall Budget (needed to implement the entire project)	\$4,000,000
9. Request to Trust Fund	\$1,282,930
10. Bilateral/Multilateral contributions	\$400,000 (\$100,000:EC, \$100,000:SIDA, \$100,000: DFID, \$100,000:Denmark)

11. Brief Description

The Proposal is part of a joint programme between UNDP Somalia's Governance & Rule of Law Programme and UNODC's Counter Piracy Programme to deliver a piracy trials programme in Southern Central Somalia within 2 years. UNODC will lead on elements related to court and case management; the delivery of a central authority for mutual legal assistance & international judicial cooperation in Criminal matters. UNDP will address the remaining components including support to Benadir Central Court (including equipping and remaining rehabilitation); training of a *cadre* of Judicial staff to investigate, prosecute and try cases related to serious organized crimes including piracy & strengthening of the High Judicial Council to oversee the Judiciary. Both Agencies will collaborate in ensuring that key legislation including the Piracy and Transfer laws are approved in law within 12 months working with the Parliament, Ministry of Justice and Counter-Piracy Coordinator.

This proposal represents the first stage of this programme:

1. Enhanced capacities of the Judiciary:

UNDP's Governance and Rule of Law Programme has established programmes across the

Justice sector in Southern Central Somalia in particular through the Ministry of Justice, Judiciary and AG Office. To date, two Judicial training courses have been completed delivered by Mogadishu University in collaboration with the Judicial Services Council. In addition to that a substantial renovation has been completed at Benadir Court Compound including the roof, second floor offices as well as partially equipping the Court. Finally a curriculum on serious crimes as well as key judicial skills is to be delivered in the UAE in November finishing in February 2013 by the French National School for the Judiciary (this is supported by the Counter-piracy Trust Fund) with 10 participants from the Judiciary, Mogadishu University

UNDP and UNODC are requesting funds to boost the capacities of this Court (being the main seat in Mogadishu comprising the Appeal and Regional Court and currently the Supreme Court and Office of the Attorney General) to hear piracy cases and other cases related to serious forms of criminality including organized crime by means of:

- i. **Judiciary Training:** The French National School for the Judiciary has already developed a 4 week curriculum which will be delivered in November and January to 10 persons in the UAE comprising University of Mogadishu, Judges and Prosecutors (the latter of whom have already worked as judicial trainers). This bespoke course has been developed with their consultation and focuses on adjudicating organised crime as well as key judicial skills relating to this. This is being supported by the Counter-piracy Trust Fund and also comprises a further 20 persons from Somaliland and Puntland. Funds would support this course to be delivered in Mogadishu by those persons attending the UAE course. In addition to that other courses on Criminal Procedure, trial practice, transfer laws/arrangements and judicial ethics will be included. This will be delivered in Mogadishu to 20 Judges, 10 prosecutors and senior registrars who sit at Benadir Court by those personnel attending the UAE training programme. Those personnel who will be targeted for training in Mogadishu have already attended two UNDP sponsored courses in 2011 and 2012. This element would also include a mentoring and coaching by an expert Judge with previous experience in rendering piracy trials;
- ii. **Support to Benadir Court:** The Courts that will principally hear piracy cases will be the Assize sections of the Regional and Appeal Courts at Benadir comprising a panel of three Judges. UNDP has already completed phase 1 of rehabilitating this compound including the roof and second floor as well as partially furnishing offices and courtrooms. These funds would allow for completion of rehabilitation to the ground and first floor offices and court rooms as well as completion of furnishing including office furniture, IT equipment and security scanners. Funds would also support improving access controls into the Court;
- iii. **Case management systems:** There is currently no case management system in place in Southern Central Somalia. To allow speedy and efficient trials of those accused of serious crimes including piracy, UNODC will introduce a case management system into Benadir Court utilising systems which systems that have been tried and tested in a number of developing countries. Funds would allow for training of clerks and registrars including on archiving, filing and basic principles of procedure law. An expert would be retained by UNODC to develop the system, develop training

curriculum as well as key equipment including 2 motorbikes and 1 vehicle to enable clerks to render notifications and summons.

- iv. **Mutual legal assistance:** Somalia has had substantial experience in rendering criminal decisions with international dimensions that requires exchange of judicial information with other countries for the purpose of mutual legal assistance. This relates to cases of terrorism, trafficking, corruption and piracy. The lack of any framework frustrates satisfactory conclusion of such cases. Currently the only mechanism used - developed by INTERPOL - is currently inefficient and does not facilitate MLA requests in particular those relating to serious crimes. Funds requested would allow UNODC to establish a central authority for MLA; training of Judges and Prosecutors on the same and creation of a legal framework on confiscation and asset recovery with consequent training.
 - v. **Support to the Judicial Services Council (hereafter "JSC"):** The JSC is the ruling body for the Judiciary and its role is to oversee the Judiciary and to enhance fair trials. In the first phase UNDP will retain an international Judiciary expert to better understand their role, identify best practices with Councils overseas and the nature of internationally accepted standards of an independent Judiciary. This preparatory work will pave the way in phase 2 for development of a code of conduct and appointment of a judicial inspector to enable oversight of the Judiciary conducting serious crimes including piracy trials. It is expected that UNDP can move quickly on this given this work has already been conducted in Somaliland and Puntland and also given capacities of senior members of the Judiciary are also higher in Mogadishu than elsewhere in Somalia.
- 2. Legal Framework to commence Piracy Trials is established:** Through the creation of a Law Reform Working Group, UNODC has succeeded in developing key pieces of legislation necessary for hearing piracy trials as well as transferring suspected pirates to Somalia for trial. This group which comprises legal experts from Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia has already succeeded in drafting a piracy law, prison law as well as transfer laws/arrangements. Piracy laws have now been approved in Somaliland and Puntland. Funds would allow for consultations and meetings to be convened with key stakeholders including the Ministries of Justice & Interior, Judiciary, Parliament as well as the Counter-piracy office in Mogadishu to review current drafts and lobby for their approval by Parliament in the next 12 months. This activity would be jointly implemented by UNDP and UNODC.

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Problem Analysis

Mogadishu enjoys the most developed Judiciary across Somalia. The majority of Judges particularly those in the Regional, Appeal and Supreme Courts have substantial experience and are in the main law graduates. These contrasts with the rest of the country where until recently less than 10% of the Judges and prosecutors have undergone formal legal education (source: UNDP Somalia Justice Assessment 2009). Despite that they have not undergone any regular training since the collapse of Somalia until UNDP commenced Judicial training at Mogadishu University in 2011. They still lack substantive knowledge on matters relating to adjudicating serious crimes as well as shortfalls in core legal skills and judicial ethics. Courts are substantially under-resourced lacking basic equipment and tools to carry out their jobs.

Similarly in the courts currently there is no case management or case tracking system in place. Files are misplaced; those on remand can typically remain in prison even after their case has been dropped or finalized and there is no supervision of cases by Presidents of the Court or High Judicial Council.

Aside from that legal frameworks are outdated with no substantive laws promulgated for over 20 years. Criminal laws date back to the 1970's whereas there are no specialized laws addressing issues relating to piracy, terrorism, organized crime as well as transfer of prisoners. Laws relating to Prisons are similarly outdated with Somalia using the 1972 law not in line with international standards.

As mentioned earlier UNDP has recommenced engagement with the Judiciary since 2011 including training of Judges, Prosecutors and key support staff; rehabilitation of the Benadir Court compound and provision of equipment. UNDP also supports legal aid services in Mogadishu through 3 local partners. If this project proposal is successful, it will build upon the work already started in South Central as well as programmes on-going in Puntland and Somaliland including the on-going "Piracy Trial programme" initiatives ongoing in those 2 regions.

CID capacities are also low in Mogadishu. Although UNDP has undertaken basic training for the Police and also supports stipend payments to the Police there has been no specialized training for CID. Phase 2 of this programme will support delivery of bespoke Civilian Police investigators/CID courses utilizing the curriculums developed and delivered in Puntland and Somaliland through the support of the Trust Fund.

The Courts in Mogadishu have started adjudicating a limited number of piracy cases including. With the improved security and increased territorial gains across Southern Somalia, it is expected that the Courts will be expected to address a higher number of cases. Similarly with the prison work expected to commence in South Central Somalia shortly through UNODC, it is expected that the Prison sector including Mogadishu Prison will have the requisite capacity to accommodate those convicted of piracy in foreseeable timeframe.

1.2 Synergies/Partnerships

UNDP is working closely with the CGPCS through our continued partnership with UNODC. To date UNDP has worked on construction of model prisons in Puntland and Somaliland, before the handover of the prisons project to UNODC in 2010; has collaborated with UNODC in drafting of piracy legislation and is currently collaborating with UNODC on piracy trials as well as on broader criminal justice reform in Somaliland.

Through the piracy trial programme, UNODC will take the lead in working to specifically enhance capacities on case management, mutual legal assistance and on law reform; UNDP through its development mandate is working on broader enhancement of the Prosecution office; Judiciary and legal defence issues to ensure fair trials in Somalia in Benadir Court which will try suspected pirates (and serious crimes). UNDP has also participated at working group meetings including the CGPCS working groups one and two and meetings on the Kampala process both directly or in ensuring UNODC are properly briefed and updated.

In addition to that UNDP and UNODC works closely with other UN Agencies such as UNICEF (Juvenile Justice Programme), UNHCR, UNPOS as well as IMO recognizing the particular specialist skills each brings to strengthening of rule of law in Somalia.

1.3 Partnership Arrangements/Modalities

UNDP's Access to Justice Project is managed through UNDP's Access to Justice Project under the direction of Mr Mohamed El-Ghannam, the Governance and Rule of Law Programme Manager and Simon Ridley, UNDP's Access to Justice Project Manager. The Access to Justice Project employs international and Somali experts in the full range of criminal justice disciplines. That expertise is reinforced by the fact that UNDP is the only UN Agency currently with full-time staff on the ground in both Somaliland and Puntland engaged in rule of law interventions. These staff consequently has an unparalleled expertise regarding the Somali context. The Access to Justice Project also draws on specialist support from the UNDP Country Office in Nairobi and Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery in Geneva.

UNDP is working closely with UNODC who commenced work in Somalia in 2010. UNDP also enjoys a close partnership with UNICEF and are jointly implementing a juvenile justice project. We are also collaborating with UNHCR in relation to legal assistance for IDP and refugee populations.

UNODC's Counter-Piracy programme is inserted within the UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and develops its programme portfolio directly in the field, in particular in Puntland State of Somalia (Garowe and Bosasso) and Somaliland (Hargeisa, Berbera and Mandera). It also includes activities in Seychelles, Mauritius, Kenya and Tanzania.

The Counter-Piracy programme employs a number of International and National Staff, as well as Prison Mentors in several locations above mentioned locations in Somalia, delivering technical assistance and mentoring to the custodial corps in both Puntland and Somaliland.

As the Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme can only work properly if the Somali prison system is in full compliance with international standards, the Counter-Piracy programme also include activities related to Criminal Justice such as Law Reform, Rehabilitation of

Infrastructures (Prisons, Ministries of Justice, Prison Training Academies) and legal and operational training to custodial corps and other public officers.

UNODC works in close cooperation and coordination with UNPOS, in particular with the respective focal point for Counter-Piracy and with UNOPS as our main implementing partner in what concerns the infrastructural work.

UNODC works also in cooperation with UNDP and other UN Agencies and NGO's in the field, by exchanging information and support reciprocally the work of each other.

2. STRATEGY

2.1 Overview of Project Strategy

The UNDP Somalia Governance and Rule of Law Programme (GROL) began in 2002 and is currently in phase IV of its inception having commenced the new Programme in 2012.

The GROL programme is comprised of six interlinked projects that work across the governance, justice and security chain and together are designed to meet the Programmes overarching objective of providing improved protection under the law for all Somalis. The projects which comprise the programme are

- Civilian Policing
- Community Security/Armed Violence Reduction
- Access to Justice
- Joint Programme on Local Governance
- Somali Institutional Development Project
- Constitution

In addition to the principle project the programme including 2 cross cutting objectives of human rights and gender to ensure programming is implemented according to principles of human rights and is focused to deliver results to marginalized and vulnerable Somalis.

With respect to the Piracy Trials Programme UNDP is currently working with UNODC to deliver fair trials in Puntland and Somaliland. UNODC currently lead on matters relating to imprisonment and transfers whilst UNDP works with the Police, AG Office and Judiciary to increase capacities to allow fair trials in these regions.

With the improvements in security including access in South Central Somalia, approval of the constitution, creation of the Federal Government and re-establishment of the Court system, it is now timely to commence programming which would increase the capacity of the criminal justice system to hear serious crimes including organised crimes and piracy according to international standards.

As we have demonstrated in Somaliland and Puntland, UNDP and UNODC will ensure that the piracy trials programme develops in a way that will strengthen the judicial system as a whole.

This strategy will focus on improving decision making across the criminal justice chain with a focus on serious crimes – including piracy. This strategy comprises seven components which will be delivered over a two year period from December 2012 to December 2014. The overall objective of this is that countries wishing to transfer piracy suspects to Somalia have confidence in the ability of the Somali justice system to deliver fair trials and prosecute suspects according to due process.

Training and capacity building

The training and capacity building component will support the police, courts, judiciary, prosecution and defence. This support will be both material and technical with a particular

focus on training to be delivered by Somali law faculties and international justice and police experts.

To ensure that the training gains purchase and has the desired impact, an accompaniment process will follow the programme where international justice and police experts will provide mentoring to those personnel assigned to these cases.

The limited resources available for these cases also requires infrastructural investment to ensure the Benadir Court Compound which will be adjudicating piracy cases have the necessary equipment to record proceedings, store and maintain written records, and be in possession of current versions of the relevant laws. In addition to that funds are requested to ensure this main court compound is rehabilitated including improvements to access control and security to properly hear piracy trials in future. ***This submission will support commencement of this activity. Additional support will be requested to equip the Court with VTC equipment in phase 2.***

Judicial and court reform

The Judicial Services Council (hereafter “JSC”) is responsible for the appointment, dismissal and disciplining of Judges and ensuring decision-making is consistent with the law and international standards. Support under this component is designed to equip the Councils with the knowledge and resources to fulfil their role effectively. Functional councils are essential to guarantee the delivery of fair trials.

Development of case management systems will also be key in improving management and oversight. UNODC has a well-established system in place that has been utilised in developing contexts. Currently there is no case management in operation. ***This submission will support commencement of this activity with additional funds to be requested for phase 2 to strengthen both the JSC & court and case management systems***

Legislative reform

The laws in Somalia are out-dated and inconsistently applied. There is an urgent need to reform specific laws relating to serious criminal offenses, including the Criminal Procedure Code, Penal Code as well as related laws including the law on the Organization of the Judiciary; laws relating to mutual legal assistance and offences relating to juveniles (a Juvenile Justice Law is in place in Somaliland but not in the rest of Somalia). In addition most laws in Somalia are written in Arabic, Italian and English while the language of the courts is Somali. Hence suspects or legal practitioners do not easily understand these laws. The strategy will reform priority laws and produce the primary legislation in the language used in the courts.

In addition to that the legal framework to commence piracy trials is not in place. The Piracy & transfer Laws have been developed through the support of UNODC and with the participation of legal experts from South Central Somalia. The same applies to the draft Prison law. Funds under phase 1 will allow for activities to commence with key stakeholders to ensure these laws are passed in year 1. With respect to the laws relating to mutual legal assistance, funds will allow for development of legal frameworks & creation of regulations

A previous approved project has meant work on amending the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes has commenced. Currently the work is focused in Somaliland and Puntland however UNDP will ensure the participation of Somali authorities from South Central in this process. This project will allow for work to commence on approval of other associated legislation including the Piracy and Transfer laws as well the Draft Prisons law. Further legislative reform support will be requested for phase 2.

Legal defence

Under Somali law a person accused of a serious crime is entitled to a lawyer at all stages of the proceedings. Presently the authorities are not able to provide this constitutional guarantee. UNDP has been supporting bar associations and university law faculties to provide legal aid to those who cannot otherwise afford legal defence. UNDP partners are now present in Mogadishu and provided legal advice and representation including those accused of piracy. This strategy seeks to guarantee legal defence at all stages of the proceedings through our current partners. Paralegals will be assigned to work in prisons to provide advice and assistance to lawyers in preparation of the cases.

This will be supported by multi-lateral and bi-lateral funding in phase 1

Prosecution

UNDP has well developed programmes supporting the Attorney General's Offices in Puntland and Somaliland. Support is planned to commence to this office in 2013. Prosecutors have already attended 2 UNDP courses in 2011 and 2012 and involved in the training programme to be delivered in the UAE at the end of November. Further support will be requested in phase 2.

Through UNDP's civilian police project specialised training will be delivered to police to properly investigate, document and present evidence in court. In addition, the police's capacity to enforce court decisions will be addressed in this strategy.

A previous approved submission is providing support to increasing the capacity of the AG Office to prosecute organised crime including piracy. More substantial support will be requested for phase 2 including supporting strengthened CID capacities as well as specific support to the AG Office

Protection of judiciary personnel

In South Central Somalia key members of the Police, Judiciary and Attorney General's Office are at risk of assassination. In 2007 and 2008 17 Judicial staff was assassinated. Thankfully there have been no targeted assassinations in the last 3 years however there is a concern that without adequate protection Judicial staff will be at risk. The sustainability of this strategy will rest upon the ability of the Police, Judiciary and Attorney General's Office to conduct and fulfil their duties without fear. This strategy will investigate these incidents and develop options for their protection. The current submission will provide improvements to infrastructure at the Benadir Court Compound which should improve access control and reduce risk for Judicial personnel: ***This submission will support commencement of this activity. Further activities including development of an assessment and plan for protection of Judicial personnel will be supported through multi-lateral and bi-lateral support to UNDP's Governance & Rule of Law Programme***

Monitoring

In order to provide those countries intending to transfer piracy suspects to Somalia with the assurances that suspects will receive a fair trial an independent monitoring mechanism needs to be established. The strategy envisages both an internal and external monitoring component. The internal component will be done through the Higher Judicial Council as outlined above. External monitoring will be delivered through an independent monitoring committee in conjunction with UNODC. This monitoring will be supported by the international mentoring support outlined above.

2.2 Major Project Outcomes and Outputs

Project Outcome One: Increased effective and efficient prosecution and adjudication of individuals suspected of criminal offences (measured through level of sample judicial written decisions justifying outcomes based on legal reasoning in accordance with international and national rights framework)

- 1.1 20 Judges, Prosecutors and senior registrars have passed a UNDP certified University legal diploma
- 1.2 Case management systems introduced in Priority Courts in Mogadishu
- 1.3 Mutual Legal Assistance system introduced in Southern Central Somalia including the development of a Non-Conviction Base Forfeiture for Confiscation and Asset Recovery
- 1.4 Legal Framework on Confiscation and Asset Recovery (non-conviction based forfeiture) introduced in Southern Central Somalia
- 1.5 The High Judicial Council's capacity to oversee fair trials of those on trial for serious crimes including piracy is enhanced.
- 1.6 Priority Courts adjudicating on piracy cases have facilities and equipment necessary to record proceedings, store and maintain written records and have current versions of the relevant laws

Project Outcome Two: legal frameworks to prosecute and adjudicate piracy cases is in place

2.3 Key Risks and Mitigation Strategy

Given the unstable and variable security and political context across Somalia, the Programme faces several risks which compromise implementation of activities. The main risks to the programme are as follows:

- Risk: Volatile Somali political / governmental environment.
- Mitigation: Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation.
- Risk: Unstable security situation and / or attacks on UNDP or implementing partners.

- Mitigation: Appropriate levels of investment in security measures and close monitoring of security situation.
- Risk: Lack of support within Somali communities for the imprisonment of pirates.
- Mitigation: Monitoring of political sentiments in local communities towards judicial processes against and imprisonment of pirates.
- Risk: lack of access to detainees or individuals in remand in Somali Prisons and Police Detention Facilities
- Mitigation: Memorandums of Understanding to be signed with the Police and Prison Authorities in Puntland and Somaliland. Access issues to be closely monitored by UNDP and implementing partners.
- Mitigation: circulars/decrees issued by competent government authorities, i.e. AG, Supreme Court, etc. and addressed to police stations/Deputy Attorney Generals to allow free access to place of detention and imprisonment
- Risk: interference by government and external actors in judicial processes
- Mitigation: advocacy at HQ and field level to ensure constitutional guarantees are protected for all individuals in conflict with the law

2.4 Means of Verification

- Field Monitoring from UNDP and UNODC Staff including spot checks at Legal Aid Offices and field visits to Police Stations, Courts and Prisons.
- International Media Reporting & protection monitoring reports from UN Agencies
- Monthly meeting with implementing partners and government authorities
- Evaluation of participants attending trainings including a pre-test at the commencement of the course to evaluate the knowledge and competency of students course work, training needs assessment (for those on advanced trainings), as well as an examination at the conclusion of the course including post-tests to undertake a comparative analysis of students before and after the course
- File reviews of Judicial staff at the beginning and conclusion of the judicial training course in order to evaluate improvements in the quality of justice dispensation
- Monthly site reports regarding status of rehabilitation as well as final reports following completion of works
- Monthly reports from implementing partners including the Courts and Mogadishu University who will be implementing the training programme.

3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Project Management Mechanisms and Structure

The Project will be implemented through the UNDP Somalia Office in Nairobi and the UNODC Office in Nairobi as well as through UNDP staff in Mogadishu. The strategic and day to day management and reporting to donors will be conducted by the UNDP Access to Justice Project Manager; the Counter-Piracy Programme Officer and UNDP Access to Justice Staff and UNODC/UNDP staff and consultants who will be based in Mogadishu.

UNDP is implementing judicial training projects with

- Mogadishu University and TFG High Judicial Council

These Organizations are long-standing partners of UNDP Somalia and have consistently provided high quality project implementation.

3.2 Project Evaluation

Results will be measured through monthly reports and regular monitoring conducted by UNDP & UNODC Staff. These reports include a monthly and detailed breakdown of cases dealt with aggregated by offence, category of client, gender and location. The Legal aid partners also keep detailed case files of every case represented including records of advice given and a copy of any decision rendered by the Court, all of which are available for inspection by UNDP Staff.

The ROLS programme underwent a programme evaluation in mid 2011 to inform the development of the next phase of the programme. This ensures alignment to the Country Programme Document (CPD) for Somalia. The CPD will be reviewed on an annual basis with a mid term and final evaluation. The Access to Justice project will be involved in both evaluations.

UNDP and UNODC also adhere to results based management, to ensure effective delivery of assistance. A review of the project is conducted in the mid year review and at the end of the year.

3.3 Reporting

UNDP & UNODC will present certified project reports to the fund board and the Fund Manager on an annual basis, as per the ToR for the fund and the MOU for participating UN Agencies.

3.4 Legal Context

UNDP and UNODC by means of the UN Country Team is party to the Standard basic assistance agreements signed between the relevant national governments and UNDP & UNODC.

3.5 Budget Overview (by Outcome)

OUTCOME	BUDGET
Project Outcome One: Increased effective and efficient prosecution and adjudication of individuals suspected of criminal offences (measured through level of sample judicial written decisions justifying outcomes based on legal reasoning in accordance with international and national rights framework)	\$900,000
OUTCOME 2: legal frameworks to prosecute and adjudicate piracy cases is in place	\$140,000
Project Management and Support Costs	
Personnel Costs	\$107,000
Travel	\$30,000
Sub-total	\$1,177,000
General Management Services 7%	\$82,390
Evaluation 2%	\$23,540
TOTAL	\$1,282,930

Signed on behalf of:**

Party/Entity	Name/Title of Signatory	Date	Signature
UNODC	Manuel de Almeida Pereira Programme Officer PPTP	16/11/12	

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 Date: 15 November 2012

3. WORK PLAN & BUDGET

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME YEAR 1				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount USD
OUTCOME 1: Increased effective and efficient prosecution and adjudication of individuals suspected of criminal offences (measured through level of sample judicial written decisions justifying outcomes based on legal reasoning in accordance with international and national rights framework)								
Output 1.1	1.1.20 Judges, Prosecutors and senior registrars have passed a UNDP certified University legal diploma.(\$110,000)		X	X	X	UNDP Somalia Judicial services Council and Mogadishu University to deliver training programme	Agreement with training provider including teaching costs, course materials and associated training costs Mentor to provide on the job-training, peer to peer learning and to assist in development of curriculum and course materials for Judicial training	\$40,000 \$70,000

	<p>1.2 Case management systems introduced in Priority Courts in Mogadishu (\$290,000)</p>	x	x	x	x	<p>UNODC CPP Judicial Services Council, Supreme, Appeal and Regional Court at Benadir Court Compound; Mogadishu University</p>	<p>Consultancy to provide training programme including development of curriculum, course materials and to deliver the course (in partnership with Mogadishu University)</p> <p>Delivery of training courses to Court clerks and Court registrars</p> <p>Procurement of equipment including IT, furniture, audio and video conferencing facilities</p> <p>1 Vehicle for the Court (Land Cruiser or equivalent): for Judges & AG Office to travel from Court to Prison; to Police stations</p> <p>2 Motorbikes: for clerks to render notification and summons</p>	<p>\$100,000</p> <p>\$80,000</p> <p>\$50,000</p> <p>\$40,000</p> <p>\$20,000</p>
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	<p>1.3 Mutual Legal Assistance system introduced in Southern Central Somalia, including the development of a Non-Conviction Base Forfeiture for Confiscation and Asset Recovery</p> <p>1.4 Legal Framework on Confiscation and Asset Recovery (non-conviction based forfeiture) introduced in Southern Central Somalia (\$190,000)</p>		x	x	x	<p>UNODC CPP</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Judicial Services Council, Supreme Court, Attorney General Office; Mogadishu University</p>	<p>Consultant to develop a legal framework and regulations for creation of a legal framework</p> <p>Consultancy to develop training programme, course materials and to deliver trainings on MLA and Asset Recovery</p> <p>Delivery of training programme through Mogadishu University</p>	<p>\$55,000</p> <p>\$65,000</p> <p>\$70,000</p>
	<p>1.5 The Judicial Service Council's capacity to oversee fair trials of those on trial for serious crimes including piracy is enhanced. (\$90,000)</p>		x	x	x	<p>UNDP Somalia</p>	<p>Consultant to provide direct training to Council members on their roles and responsibilities and to develop operational manual to govern the functioning of the council</p> <p>Associated training costs including translation, course materials, transportation and allowances</p>	<p>\$60,000</p> <p>\$30,000</p>

	1.6. Priority Courts adjudicating on piracy cases have facilities and equipment necessary to record proceedings, store and maintain written records and have current versions of the relevant laws (\$220,000)	X	X	X		UNDP Somalia: direct implementation	Phase 2 rehabilitation of court compound (phase 1 completed in Q2 2012) Remaining equipment required for rehabilitation of court compound	\$200,000 \$20,000
OUTCOME 2: legal frameworks to prosecute and adjudicate piracy cases is in place								
Output 2.1	1.1. Key legal frameworks passed including the Piracy law, transfer law and Prison law (\$140,000)	x	x	x	x	UNDP Somalia and UNODC CPP Federal Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Services Council, Custodial Corps	Consultancy to review laws with key stakeholders Meeting costs including with relevant Parliamentary committee, MOJ, Custodial Corps and Judiciary Printing and dissemination of laws once passed including printing of laws and publicity in the national media	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$40,000

