



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
Period (Quarter-Year): Q2 2016**

Project Name	Joint Rule of Law Program
Gateway ID	ROL Security – 00096486; ROL Justice – 00096487; ROL Police – 00096829; Security Somaliland – 00098928; Justice Somaliland – 00098929
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2016
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PSG	<p><b>PSG 2 Security:</b> Establish unified, capable, accountable rights based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens.</p> <p><b>PSG 3 Justice:</b> Establish independent accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivery justice to all.</p>
Priority	<p><b>PSG 2 Security:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component).</li> </ol> <p><b>PSG 3 Justice:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards.</li> <li>3. Justice institutions to start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis. More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice.</li> </ol>
Milestone	
Location	Somalia (National & Regional)
Gender Marker	2a

Total Budget as per PRODOC	US\$ 66,716,763
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$ 200,000 (UNDP), US\$219,029 (UNODC)
	UNDP: US\$ 720,238
	Other: Japan: US\$ 2,200,000 and 3,500,000; Denmark: \$250,000; Denmark, Canada, CGPCS: \$65,000; Bilateral: \$15,445,905 (Stipends)



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	\$0	\$4,740,972	\$3,500,000	\$6,652,614
UNOPS	\$0	\$9,211,209	\$5,015,634	\$8,516,943
UN Women	\$0	\$1,793,659.11	\$0	\$0
UNICEF	\$0	\$742,556.00	\$0	\$287,269
UNODC	\$756,418	\$3,066,930	\$315,000	\$315,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$756,418</b>	<b>\$19,555,326</b>	<b>\$8,830,634</b>	<b>\$15,771,826</b>

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	\$2,270,586	\$3,377,947	\$831,564	\$1,288,519
UNOPS	\$795,334	\$6,658,809	\$2,883,878	\$5,123,747
UN Women	\$ 146,261	\$217,101.47	\$0	\$0
UNICEF	\$68,521.36	\$583,451.51	\$0	\$287,269.00
UNODC	\$221,142	\$381,555	\$315,000	\$315,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,501,844.36</b>	<b>\$11,218,863.98</b>	<b>\$4,030,442</b>	<b>\$7,014,535</b>

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<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000> )



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AS	Al-Shabaab
AWP	Annual Work Plan
DFID	Department for International Development
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FL	Federal Level
HJC	High Judicial Council
HOR	House of Representatives
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
JISU	Joint Implementation Support Unit
JROL	Joint Rule of Law
JSC	Judicial Services Commission
MIA	Mogadishu International Airport
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PL	Puntland
PLAC	Puntland Legal Aid Centre
PLDU	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
PSU	Puntland State University
SL	Somaliland
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Somalia Police Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	Nations Children's Fund
UNMPTF	UN Multi Partner Trust Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNWOMEN	United Nations Women



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### SITUATION UPDATE

At the Federal Level (FL), the security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile with frequent insecurity incidents that restricted the movement of both international and national staff as well as their ability to carry out field visits. Despite this, there were still a number of gains made by the Joint Rule of Law (JROL) Programme. The mobile courts teams continued mission and functions, a lesson learning workshop on mobile courts organized and mobile courts coordinators and mobile courts team established in Kismayo. The Programme Steering Committee also met during second week of May and was able to discuss the 2016 AWP in detail. On 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016 the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia removed the Chief Justice and Chief Judge of the Benadir Appeal Court from office and appointed a new Chief Justice. The New Chief Justice Dr. Ibrahim Iidle Suleiman took office on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May in a handover ceremony attended by the previous Chief Justice as well as high ranking officials. This change is welcomed by the citizens and is seen as a positive step towards making reforms in the judiciary and rebuilding the courts.

In Puntland (PL), security threats and incidents remained on the increase preventing UN staff from regular access to partners and counterparts. On 31 March 2016 an Al Shabaab suicide bomber detonated an explosive in central Galkayo town, killing at least six people including a well-known PL official. Mudug regional Finance Ministry Accountant Said Ali Yusuf (Gadayare) and former Galmudug Minister, Hassan Rush, were among those killed. A committee formed by the President to look into the incident submitted a report on 13<sup>th</sup> May calling for urgent police reform and dismissing the top security commanders. As a result, the President fired PL Police Commissioner, Abdirizak Mohamud Yusuf, and the Commander of Birmadka Police Rapid Force. Deputy Police Commissioner Gen. Abdulkadir Shire Farah was named as the Acting Police. During this period there has been an important decision taken by the leaders of all the justice institutions at the federal level and at the member states to address the need to undertake a common justice and corrections model in a federal country which will finally identify the legal framework on which the justice and judicial institutions would function in future.

PL Vice President, Abdihakim Abdullahi Haji Omar, released an order to beef up security during the holy month of Ramadan for possible terror attacks by Al Shabaab cells. Omar said, intelligence agencies will be keeping heightened vigil on any terror activities, asking PL armed forces to remain deterrent and neutralize threats wherever they may emerge. Further on June 8, 2016, Dhudi Yusuf Aden, a women activist and Head of Mudug Region Women Association, was killed in Garsor neighbourhood before dusk prayer. She was Somali woman peace activist and an active member with committees on Mudug Development Fund and army welfare. During this period, the PSG 3 was organized by the Puntland justice institutions and all the member states and the Federal Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Supreme Court from the federal level attended the meeting to discuss the progress. Further taking this opportunity of the meeting in Garowe, immediately after the PSG3 meeting, the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit (PLDU) from MoJ FL organized a three days legal drafting workshop for participants from all regional states.

Somaliland (SL) remained relatively peaceful, politically stable and there was no major security threat as the affected people recovered from the droughts after the raining season and there were favorable conditions for the implementation of the Rule of Project in all regions. The continuation of five-year justice reform strategy and the implementation of ROL work plan working with partners of MOJ, High Judiciary Council, Attorney General, Hargeisa University/Legal aid clinic and the Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa regional Hospital. The graduation and employment of 25 judicial internship graduates, the establishment and nomination of members of the case management committee, Justice sector reforms strategy implementation Co-ordination meetings, and review workshop on the obstacles of Legal Aid at police stations and prisons in Hargeisa regions are among the major achievements in Somaliland.



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## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

<p><b>Outcome 1 – Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.</b>  <b>OUTCOME STATEMENT: PSG 3: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all</b></p>			
<p>Sub-Outcome 1.1 Key justice sector institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established</p>			
Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for the reporting period	Cumulative since the commencement of JROL Quarter 3 2015-Quarter 2 2016
<p><b>Output 1.1.1 Provide training, technical assistance, and infrastructure to key justice institutions (Key judicial institutions (Judicial Service Commission and Justice Training Institute) and the capacity of the staff to take on their responsibilities established)</b></p>			
1.1.1.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2 Judicial Service Commission and Judicial Training Institute	0	0: Results are expected in Q3 of 2016.
1.1.1.b. Number of participants completed exchange or twinning programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and institution)	Members from the Judicial Service Commission	0	0
1.1.1.c. Number of institutions or internal units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (basic office equipment for the Judicial Service Commission)	0	0
1.1.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human	5 a. Code of ethic,	1: Judicial Inspection Scheme	2: The Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Bill;



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rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	b. Anti-corruption strategy, c. Functioning of the judicial training institute d. 2 Judicial inspection schemes (FL & PL)	in Puntland is ongoing	the PL Judicial Inspection Scheme.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports; Equipment hand over documents/ event reports; (Draft) Policy Documents			
<b>Output 1.1.2 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of lawyers and legal aid service providers (Key institutions (Bar Association) for lawyers and legal aid service providers established)</b>			
1.1.2.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions/organizations established with UN support	2 (National network of Women lawyers and Bar association)	1 Somali Federal Level Bar Association under progress.	3 institutions/ organisations:
1.1.2.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	150 lawyers on criminal, civil laws (including procedure) and lawyering skills; 15 members of the bar association trained on human resources, administration, finances and management	84 trained (W:12, M: 79).	167 Trained (W:25, M: 149) (See Annex for details)
1.1.2.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (Basic office equipment for Somali Bar Association)	0	0: Results delayed. Procurement process for Somali Bar Association initiated.
1.1.2.d. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type) (Bar Association)	1 (policy framework that regulate the mandate of the bar association)	0 (policy framework that regulate the mandate of the bar association)	0: IDLO is currently working on the Bar Association Establishment Law and regulation for internal structure of Somali Bar Association.



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1.1.2.f. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on the role of the bar association and legal rights at FL.	406,136 (W: 202,905, M: 203,231) reached through awareness campaigns.	410,302 (W: 204,776, M: 205,571)
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports, Outreach reports, Awareness raising reports, radio programmes aired.			
<b>Output 1.1.3 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of MOJ priority units or departments (Priority units and departments within MOJ (PLDU and JISU) established and strengthened)</b>			
1.1.3.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	4 (Policy and Legal Drafting Unit, Joint Implementation Steering Unit, and Traditional Dispute Resolution Unit, MoJ resource centre)	3 Targets completed in 2015. The Online Legal Resource Center established during Q2.	3 targets completed in 2015.
1.1.3.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 12 members of PLDU and other Ministries on legislative drafting methodology</li> <li>b. 50 traditional justice actors trained on referral mechanism of serious crimes, women’s rights, alternative dispute resolution</li> <li>c. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, ISWA and IJA;</li> <li>d. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Bossaso and Garowe;</li> <li>e. 10 MOJ staff trained on human resources, performance appraisals, procurement and asset management</li> <li>f. 23 of MoJ staff trained by the diaspora</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 70 Participants (W:10, M:70) 43 Participants (W:6, M:37 in PL), (27 Participants (W: 4; M: 23) PL)</li> <li>b. 0</li> <li>c. Need assessment and awareness raising meeting with 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 198 (W:35, M:163)</li> <li>a. 115 (W:21, M:94)</li> <li>b. 0</li> <li>c. 11 (W: 0, M: 11)</li> <li>d. 62 (W:12, M: 50)</li> <li>e. 10 (W: 2; M: 8)</li> <li>F. 0</li> </ul>



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	advisor on legal processes and policy formulation.	traditional leaders in Kismayo. d. 0 e. 10 staff participated in consultations f. 0	
1.1.3.c. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by institution and type)	2 Policies including: - Policy on traditional justice resolution, - Harmonization of Somali formal & informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)	2 laws and policies supported.	2 policies supported.
1.1.3.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, manuals or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	10 Strategies/Guidelines, SOPs -Justice plan for the delivery of services in the region, -Referral guidelines for traditional justice actors; - Human Resource Manual. - Training manual on legislative drafting, -ICT Manual -Procurement Manual -Assets and Knowledge management manual - 3 MoJ management guidelines - Guidelines on legal aid to survivors of sexual violence, female offenders and legal status affecting women	10 Policies supported.	10 Policies supported.





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1.1.3.e. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	300 customary justice actors	11 Traditional Justice actors reached.	31 Traditional Justice Actors (Sheikh and Elders, all Male) reached.
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Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):  
 - Awareness Event  
 - Note to File UN ROL

**Output 1.1.4 Provide training, technical assistance, and awareness raising in support of the key accountability oversight bodies**

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Independent Human Rights Commission</li> <li>- Anti-corruption commission (FGS) improved internal procedures</li> <li>- Good governance Bureau (PL) improved internal procedures</li> </ul>	Technical support was provided to the PLDU on drafting of the Anti-Corruption Establishment Bill	Anti-Corruption Establishment Bill was approved by Cabinet on 12 May 2016. The Bill provides the authority to establish the first-ever Anti-Corruption Commission which will serve as an independent body overseeing accountability and transparency in government structures in Somalia.

<sup>2</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 1.2.1 Provide infrastructure, equipment, and training to permanent and mobile courts (Enhanced effective justice procedures through provision of suitable and adequate infrastructure, equipment and tools)</b>			
1.2.1.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	3 (MoJ: transportation assets, equipment assistance, AGO in IJA and ISWA: basic equipment and transportation, Judiciary: support to mobile court)	0.	4 institutions received procured equipment.
1.2.1.d. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	300 judges, prosecutors, lawyers in processing criminal cases, gender justice including GBV, mobile court duties, security training	40 (W: 4, M:36)	102 (W:27, M:75)
1.2.1.e. Number of cases fully adjudicated in the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women’s socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	1,500	252 cases (52 women assisted, 106 Criminal, 146 Civil) assisted by Mobile courts in Q2 across FL and PL.	888 Cases assisted (355 Criminal, 533 Civil). See Annex 7 for Mobile Courts Records.
1.2.1.g. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and	2 (guidelines on mobile courts) Review/drafting of 3 pieces of criminal legislation according to government priorities.	1	2: 1 FL Mobile Court Operational guide completed; 1 (20 Chapters) of penal code.



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type)			
Number of Justice sector structure built (disaggregated by type and district)	1 Mogadishu Court and Prison complex (phase 1- secure court house and high security prison block)	0 - Construction of Phase 1A of Mogadishu Prison & Court Complex began in Dec 2015.	0 - Construction of Phase 1 of Mogadishu Prison & Court Complex began in Dec 2015. Phase 1 completion expected Q2 2017.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports; Workshop reports			
<b>Output 1.2.2 Develop administrative or management tools/systems and provide technical assistance on them for justice institutions (Develop, improve and implement supporting and administrative tools (case management system) to facilitate effective management of justice institutions.</b>			
1.2.2.a. Number of districts in which court case management systems.	5 Districts	3 districts, Garowe and Gardo courts and FL AGO.	3 districts: Garowe and Gardo courts and FL AGO.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Procurement support documents/ Asset hand over forms; Event reports.			
<b>Output 1.2.3 Develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector (Enhanced effective justice procedures through development of laws, regulations and policies)</b>			
1.2.3.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	See target under 1.1.3 Policies including: - Policy on traditional dispute resolution, - Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)	- 2 Policies completed. The progress on the Penal Code review & reform in progress. - Consultations have taken place with PLDU.	- 2 policies Completed. The progress on the Penal Code review and reform in progress. - The first draft of the Code has been completed and submitted to high level policy consultation that took place in Nairobi from 12th – 15th of



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		UNODC with IDLO, is supporting PLDU in MoJ to review Penal Code for Somalia.	June.
1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 (MOJ operational plan, protocol between executive and parliament on a process for policy and legislative development)	0: Completed in Q2.	2 Policies (see annex)
1.2.3.c. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	20	Completed and Reported under 1.1.3b, 1.2.1 d and 1.1.2b	Reported under 1.1.3b, 1.1.2b and 1.2.1d.
1.2.3.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on legal aid policy	Reported under 1.1.2.f.	Reported under 1.1.2.f.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Awareness even reports			
<b>Output 1.2.4 Provide technical assistance to establish the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) (Enhanced effective justice procedures through capacity building of professionals within justice sector stakeholders)</b>			
1.2.4.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and	3 by the Attorney General Offices (organizational plan, structures, procedures)	UNODC co-facilitated modal justice consultative meeting &	PL AGO office plan (finalised in January 2015); FL AGO office operational plan completed in Q1 2016.



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type)		contributed to conference report. Consultations taken place with MoJ & AGO. Drafting AG Establishment Act priority for 2016.	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): SOPS/ Plans/ support strategy documents			
<b>Output 1.2.5 Provide training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, and legal aid providers (Increased capacity of judges, prosecutors and their staff through the development of a legal education programme)</b>			
1.2.5.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	4 Strategies/ SOPs a. Criminal law bench book; b. Training curricula for judges and prosecutors, c. Special training module on SGBV, d. Special training module on extradition and recognizing foreign sentences) e. 2 policies: reviewed/drafted/developed by the diaspora expert (AGO internal regulations, codes of conduct/guidelines)	1 Strategies a. 0 b. 1 curricula developed for 4 legal training courses c. 0 d. 0 After consultations with AG, UNODC begun process of revising SL prosecutors training manual to adapt it to South Central context.	1 Strategies a. 0 b. 1 curricula developed c. 0 d. 0
1.2.5.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings	a. 50 Judges on criminal and civil law, court	a. 75 (W:9, M: 66)	Total: 141



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(disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	<p>procedures, sharia law, customary justice, human rights, gender justice,</p> <p>b. 100 Legal aid providers trained on due process, gender justice, criminal justice;</p> <p>c. 18 AGO staff trained by the diaspora expert on Court Procedures and legal documents preparation</p>	<p>&amp; 26 (W:6, M20) by UNODC</p> <p>b. 0</p> <p>c. 0 (UNODC prepared training material on the Penal Code &amp; Criminal Procedure Law.)</p>	<p>a. 101 in Q2 2016.</p> <p>b. 0 in Q1 2016.</p> <p>c. 40 (M: 25, F:15) in 2015.</p>
1.2.5.c. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	70	70 (W:27, M: 43) received internships in Q2.	70 (W:27, M: 43).
1.2.5.d. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	Federal 160 Puntland 48	162 (W: 72, M: 90).	162 (W: 72, M: 90).

Sub-Outcome 1.3: Increased capacity of the corrections system to safeguard the rights of detainees and operate effectively and in accordance with national and international standards through targeted activities to enhance facilities, rehabilitation possibilities, management systems and staff training.

OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)

Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
<b>Output 1.3.1 Build, refurbish or equip Corrections Service Structure</b>			
# of comprehensive inventory of all infrastructure assets and in survey existing asset management capacity	Inventory of all RoL infrastructures of SC Somalia will be prepared	Field work continuing, expected completion in Q3	Detail report will be published in Q4



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# of technical and advisory support in the formulation of an infrastructure strategy	Model design for the court and prison is in progress	Design Brief was prepared and circulated among the stakeholders	Stakeholders' requirement gathering workshop was organized in Q1. Conceptual model will be developed in Q3
# of prisons assessment and concept drawings for renovations	2 Prisons (Kismayo & South Gulkayo)	First meeting with the Custodial corps in order to set priorities	Design and construction expected in Q3 and Q4
<b>Output 1.3.2 Train and provide technical assistance to Correctional Corps staff on national and international standards (Enhanced capacity of Correctional Corps staff to adhere to national and international standards on detention and corrections)</b>			
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	100 Prison Officers trained on gender related issues (including on the Bangkok rules), 10 completed cadet programme	38	38
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): <b>Bangkok Rules - training report, list of participants</b>			
<b>1.3.3: Train and provide technical assistance to Correctional Corps staff on organizational reforms (Enhanced organisational capacity of Corrections Corps to deliver professional and efficient services)</b>			
1.3.3 Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1	0 Activity moved to Q3	0 Activity moved to Q3
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	130	0. A Custodial Corps curriculum was developed and accepted by Custodial Corps in Q1 2016. Training programmes can then be implemented and expected results in Q3 2016.	0 to date.



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Number of regional or national laws & policies that are non-discriminatory & meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution & type)	2 (operational plan for the functioning of the corrections services, prison reform strategy, gender sensitive human resources strategy for the corrections system)	0 to date. Partial results are expected in Q3 2016 with the engagement of expert consultant.	0 to date.
Number of prisons in which a prison record keeping system is in place	2	Database system 0.1 has been installed in Hargeisa and Garowe Prisons. Version 0.2 will shortly be installed in Mogadishu, and then in Hargeisa/Garowe.	Database system 0.1 has been installed in Hargeisa and Garowe Prisons. Version 0.2 will shortly be installed in Mogadishu, and then in Hargeisa/Garowe.

<b>Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened</b>			
OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)			
Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 1.4.1 Develop standards of performance and internal regulations for justice sector (Enhance government’s internal oversight and accountability through development of standards of performance and updating relevant internal regulations)</b>			
1.4.1.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	1 (anti-corruption law)	1 Law: Anti-Corruption Commission Law approved. (Support provided by UNODC)	Completed. 1 Law. <i>See Annexes 4-5 for Policy and Support Document Tracking</i>
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) Policy Documents; Minutes from consultations			





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Sub-Outcome 1.5: Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system			
Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 1.5.1 Provide technical assistance and funding to expand legal aid providers, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations (Enhanced access to justice for all Somali people, including refugees, IDPs, women, children and other vulnerable groups)</b>			
1.5.1.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district))	7,000 150 people reached by legal aid provided by the diaspora expert	739 individuals (W: 566, M: 173)	3,890 (W: 2,798, M: 1,092) <i>See Annex 6 for full breakdown of Legal Aid services.</i>
1.5.1.b. Number of legal aid offices supported (disaggregated by type and district)	8	5 legal Aid offices supported in PL..	5 legal Aid offices supported in PL.
1.5.1.c. Percentage of women working in legal aid centres supported increased (disaggregated by role (lawyer, paralegal or intern) and district)	45% lawyers, 75% paralegals and 60% interns	45% of PL legal aid staff are women (51 staff, W: 23, M:28).	45% of PL legal aid staff are women (51 staff, W: 23, M:28).
1.5.1.c. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 Policy on regional legal aid offices.	1 Policy on Legal Aid.	1 Policy on Legal Aid.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Legal aid unit at MOJ and Legal aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers; Third Party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 1.5.2 Provide technical and infrastructure assistance to witnesses and vulnerable populations in the justice system (Enhanced access to justice through confidence-building and increased trust in justice institutions)</b>			



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1.5.2.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 on victim and witness protection	0 Strategies.	0 Strategies.
1.5.2.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	2	0, activity not yet undertaken by the Supreme Court.	0
Number of women's shelters/safe houses that are supported and linked to judicial processes (disaggregated by district)	10	0	6
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Asset hand over documents.			
<b>Output 1.5.3 Conduct awareness raising campaigns on justice services and legal rights, with a particular focus on reaching women, children, IDPs, and other vulnerable persons (Increased citizen's awareness of justice matters, with a particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups, including IDPs and displaced persons)</b>			
1.5.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 (outreach material package)	2: Package on Awareness Raising and Legal Aid.	2: Package on Awareness Raising and Legal Aid.
1.5.3.b. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	1,000 about legal rights, role of formal justice system and customary justice system	Reported under 1.1.2.f.	Reported under 1.1.2.f.
1.5.7 Number of participants in justice sector trainings	200 Prison Officers	220 Judges, Police,	220 Judges, Police, Custodial



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(disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)		Custodial Corp, Prosecutors, Defense Lawyers, religious scholars, members of parliament	Corp, Prosecutors, Defense Lawyers, religious scholars, members of parliament
1.5.7 Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	1 (Women and Juvenile Department)	0	1
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) Policy documents; Outreach event reports			

PSG 2: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens			
Sub-Outcome 2.1 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Capability – the human and physical capabilities of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			
Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.1.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance to the Somali Police Force (SPF) (Human capacity of the Somali Police Force is built to a higher level through support for training and development)</b>			
2.1.1.b. Number of participants in police sector training (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	1,000 Number trained in recovered areas on issues including police academy, GBV referral network actors, investigation skills	14	194 Individuals (M: 171, W: 23)
2.1.1.c. Number of students benefiting from scholarship	30	25 students (W:5,	25 students (W: 5, M: 20)



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(disaggregated by sex)		M:20)	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Report; Scholarship database, Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 2.1.2 Provide equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF (Field capability of police is built to a higher level through provision of equipment and consumables)</b>			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	4 stations at the federal level 16 stations at the regional level	0 Institutions	8 institutions. See Annex 9.
<b>Output 2.1.3. Safe base capability of the SPF is built to a higher level (through support for infrastructure and ancillaries)</b>			
# of priority list, including based on the risk of attacks, for police station refurbishments for 2015 & 2016, undertake refurbishments in line with funds available	3 Police Stations will be refurbished out of 22 district police stations identified for assessment consulting with SPF	Nothing to report	Fieldwork expected from Q3 2016. Repair works will commence from Q4
# of police station construction to be funded over the project period, including the needs of female officers, victims and witnesses	Criminal Investigations Department (CID)	Delayed due to non-availability of funds	Tendering for the work was done in Jun 2015 but contract was not awarded due to lack of funds
Mogadishu Police Academy refurbishment including roofs, damaged walls and sewage/drainage systems which represent health threats to students and staff	Mogadishu Police Academy	Design, drawing and tendering commenced	Design, drawing and tendering expected completion in Q3; Repair and improvement works will be done in Q4
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Handover documents/ Press release/ event reports.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Reform – the conduct, behaviour and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			



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Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF (Police strategy, tactics and organisation are improved through new approaches)</b>			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 national strategic policy on how to prevent the death or injury of police officers	0	0: The activity was not completed due to insufficient funding.
Number of senior police officers completed mentoring programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and rank)	10	Consultations taken place. Priority activity for 2016 to support est. of mentoring scheme for SPF senior management.	None
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available.			
<b>Output 2.2.2 Provide technical and financial assistance to develop a framework to support police accountability to communities (A basic framework for interaction with community is developed through the implementation of communication processes and increased accountability)</b>			
2.2.2.a. Number of gender-responsive police related institutions or internal units established with UN support	Institutions/committees (6) a. Community advisory committee (CAC); b. Gender Unit, Specialized investigation cell on SGBV cases, c. SGBV task force	2 a. Completed in 2015. b. Completed in 2015 c. 0	2 a. Completed in 2015 b. Completed in 2015 c. 0  Consultations have taken place with police. Priority activity for 2016 is to provide support to the drafting of a Bill to establish



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			the Police Oversight Mechanism. ToR on drafting of Bill have been advertised for recruitment. (UNODC)
2.2.2.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	5 Strategies developed	5	<b>5 Strategies:</b> 1) SGBV Specialized Investigation Cell (Fed + Puntland) 2) SOPs, TORs, workplan, including prevention and protection of women and girls in rural areas 3) Database system 4) strategic and operational plan for SPF for improving the status 5) PRODOC on Youth Volunteer initiative (in support to Community Policing).
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): 1 CAC reports			
<b>Output 2.2.3 Provide stipends and technical assistance to support SPF operations (Basic police operations are maintained and sustained through the creation of financial management, human resource and logistics capability)</b>			
2.2.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 Computerized staffing system for the SPF 9 (on community and police relations; preventive measures against corruption and criminality within the police; SGBV; gender mainstreaming in the police)	0: Capacity building programme was agreed on in finance, human resources, procurement, and logistics. 1: Code of Conduct	0: UNDP plans to engage with the MoIS to prioritize based on availability of funding in Q1 2016. 1: Code of conduct drafted.



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		for the SPF drafted by UNODC consultant and presented to SPF.	
2.2.3.b. Number of participants in police sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	200 participants. Training on finance, human resources, logistics	14 Officers trained in Beletweyne, 6 of which were women	213 youth (W:70) trained on Community Policing.
# of officers provided with police stipend support	6,448 SPF (EU MPTF)	Stipend payments made to remainder of eligible SPF to complete stipend payments.	6,448 SPF officers stipend payments achieved for January-August 2015
	1,200 Regional Police in Baidoa and Kismayo (DFID non-MPTF)	Baidoa: approx. 400 officers paid 100 USD / month Kismayo: approx. 200 officers paid 100 USD stipend + 100 USD salary / month	Baidoa: approx. 400 officers paid 100 USD / month. 200 Baidoa Phase 1 from November 2016; 200 Baidoa Phase 2 from March 2016. Kismayo: approx. 200 officers paid 100 USD stipend + 100 USD salary from June 2016
	6,874 SPF (Japan non-MPTF)	June start of stipend payment run in Mogadishu for 5,979 SPF	Balance of SPF officers to be paid Q3
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports			



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**Output 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial assistance required for SPF to police newly recovered areas (The influence of Government is spread to recovered territories through policing based on planning, preparation, communication and needs based deployment)**

<p>2.2.4.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the police sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)</p>	<p>3 Policies:            a. Policies for Reform Making,            b. Federal Police Act            c. Civilian Right Act</p>	<p>1 Policy            a. National Policing Model            b. Federal Police Act -No progress            c. Civilian Rights Act -No progress</p>	<p>2 Policies            a. New Policing Model            b. Federal Police Act -No progress since it is based on the above approval.            c. Civilian Rights Act -No progress</p>
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**Sources of Evidence:** (Draft) Policies





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SOMALILAND			
PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all			
SUB-OUTCOME STATEMENT			
Sub-Outcome 1.1 Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups			
Indicator	Target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 1.1.4 - Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in which judicial institutions are not available</b>			
1.1.4.a. Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases: women's socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age), (UNDP)	50 cases per Month, 150 Per Quarter; Mobile courts represented 1,824 cases in SL.	299 Total cases Adjudicated (criminal:177, Civil:122), Disposed:240, Pending:59.	1, 202 Cases Adjudicated (Criminal 656, Civil 546).  <i>See Annex 7 for full breakdown of Mobile Courts Cases.</i>
1.1.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient) (UNDP)	5 vehicles Donated to the mobile courts for 5 regions	Completed	Completed in 2015.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Asset handover documents; Case management database, Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 1.1.5 Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice</b>			
1.1.5.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district)	8,000 participants receive legal aid or counselling	412 cases (Criminal:129, Civil:283_	2,371 Cases. (W: 1,019)  <i>See Annex 6 for Legal Aid Results since</i>



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		Beneficiaries: 627, (M:343, F:284) in Hargeisa	<i>commencement of the Programme.</i>
1.1.5.b. Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	12 legal aid centres supported in all SL regions.	2 Legal Aid Centres	2 Legal Aid Centres
1.1.5.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	1	0	2 institutions. UNDP supports the AGO and the newly established Women and Child Units.
1.1.5.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district) (UNDP)	100,000 people reached through awareness campaigns and Media Programs	6,520 (W:2655, M:3865)	60,170 (W: 27969, M: 32,201).
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 1.1.7 Women's access to justice enhanced</b>			
1.1.7.a. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University) (UNDP)	50	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28)	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28).
Number of policies promoting women's access to justice developed	2 (1 access to justice policy and 1 legal aid policy)	0	0 Women's access to justice policy – elaboration process initiated
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Scholarship Database/ University records for graduation; Partner reports on Legal Aid/ Case management and outreach, third party monitoring			



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Sub-outcome 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures			
Indicator	target	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2: MoJ planning research and monitoring capacity enhanced			
1.2.1.b. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	100 Students (50 Hargeisa, 30 Amoud Borama and 20 Burao, 30% to be female)	25 law graduates (W: 7, M: 18).	25 law graduates (W: 7, M: 18).
1.2.1.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2	1	1 (2015): 1 center of Hargeisa group hospital delivered services.
1.2.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 justice sector reform plan,</li> <li>b. 1 human resource strategy,</li> <li>c. 1 MoJ budget plan,</li> <li>d. 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 Justice sector reform plan,</li> <li>b. 1 Human resources strategy,</li> <li>c. 1 MoJ budget plan,</li> <li>d. 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis</li> </ul>	Total: 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 Justice sector reform plan in progress as New Justice and Correction model</li> <li>b. 1 Human resources manual,</li> <li>c. 1 MoJ budget plan process,</li> <li>d. 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> UNDP Partner reporting; Scholarship/ internship database; (draft) plans for MOJ reform Unit			
Output 1.2.3 Human capacity of the judiciary to deliver justice enhanced			



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1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, Manuals or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions. (disaggregated by: institution, and type) (UNODC)	1 comprehensive package of training materials for Judges	0	1 One training on Case Management undertaken for HJC, AGO and MOJ with AXIOM to establish Case Management Committee.
1.2.3.c. Number of justice sector professionals trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, Custodial Corps) (UNODC)	6 train the trainers to deliver the Comprehensive training programme	49 (W: 16, M: 32)	159 (W: 47, M: 112)  See Annex 3 for training details.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training report from Technical Reform Unit.			
Output 1.2.4 Logistics and infrastructure of judiciary enhanced			
1.2.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment. (UNDP)	6 regional district courts received equipment and furniture	Completed in 2015.	Completed in 2015.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
<b>OUTPUT 1.2.5. Capacity of corrections service to deliver justice capacity of corrections service to deliver justice</b>			
# assessments, concept drawings, and Master Plan for constructions and rehabilitation works for court houses	Construction of an Appeal court in Hargeisa	Site inspected and design brief submitted for approval	Limited funding to allow the full scope of the project to proceed
Output 1.2.7 Logistics and infrastructure of Corrections Service enhanced			
Support to construct PD council office including the secretariat office	TBD	Delayed	Delayed



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1.2.7.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment	6 vehicles provided to the custodial corps; 100 uniforms provided to the Custodial Corps; heavy duty tailoring machine	0	1 institution supported 5 vehicles for the custodial corps.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Procurement documentation, Asset transfer documentation			
<b>Output 1.2.10 Logistics and infrastructure of the Attorney General's office enhanced</b>			
1.2.10.a. Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support (UNDP)	2	2 gender responsive units continue to receive support.	2 gender responsive units.
Support to regional infrastructure to Attorney General's office	Construction of additional offices for AGs office in Hargeisa	Meetings taken place with AG, design brief under discussion	Limited funding to allow project to move to construction
<b>Output 1.2.11. Organisational and operational capacity of Public Defender's Council established</b>			
Support to construct PD council office including the Secretariat Office	TBD	Delayed	Delayed
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Records, UNDP Monitoring Reporting			
<b>Output 1.3.1 Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported</b>			
1.3.1.a. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	120 persons attended symposium of harmonization of the traditional, religion and formal legal	0	120 people (W: 28, M:92) people attended the National Symposium.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): MOJ-UNDP meetings; Symposium report			



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PSG 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights

Sub-Outcome 2.1 To improve public confidence and trust in the SL Police (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1 and PSG 3: Priority 4 - Gender, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 1)

Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
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Output 2.1.1 Support training in Community and gender responsive policing (Support of formal establishment, training and equipping Gender Unit of a Somaliland Police and developing a system in the collection and analysis of age and sex-disaggregated data as a key tool towards understanding and responding to the different needs of women, girls, men and boys

Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 gender unit in the Mol; 1 gender unit in SLP	2 Establishment completed but further support needed inoperationalization of the units	2 Establishment completed but further support needed inoperationalization of the units
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	6: 1 guidance on integration of women; 1 SOP for SLP Gender Unit; 1 guidance on data collection and analysis; 1 plan for women and children at police stations; 1 Programme on GBV Case Management; 1 guidance on mentoring of female police officers	0	0

Output 2.1.2 Community-policing principle is practiced in police station levels by training and sensation of mid-rank officers (Establish community-policing units, committees selected at four police stations, train and provide furniture and office equipment)



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2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Provide Furniture and equipment for 4 police stations	2 community-policing units were provided furniture and equipment.	4 institutions: 4 police stations were furnished and equipped.
2.1.2.b. Number of Police Officers Trained and sensitized on Community policing	40 Police officers trained	20 (W: 6: M:14) Police Officers trained on community-policing principles.	60 (W:21, M: 39).
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Procurement documentation, Asset transfer documents			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 To improve operational policing performance in order to: reduce crime; improve investigations, bring offenders to justice and strengthen capability (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestones 1 and 2) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 2)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.2.1 Provide guidance in developing intelligence led policing models (Comprehensive analysis, reporting system for crimes and security issues, enhance capacity of crime record office and assessment of police response to crowd control in order to comply with international best practice			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	5 Documents: a. 1 reporting system for crime and security; b. 1 national crime reduction strategy; c. 1 SOP for IT crime data; d. 1 SOP for crowd control; e. 1 public order management plan	0 strategies	0 strategies.



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Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Not Applicable			
<b>Output 2.2.2: Provide guidance and support to develop proactive policing models. (Support initial setup and operating costs of patrol and community-engaged units in selected police stations Hargeisa for selected police stations)</b>			
2.2.2.a. Number of police trained on community-policing and deployed in selected police stations (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	20 Police Officers trained on community-policing and deployed	See 2.1.2.b.	See 2.1.2.b. <i>See Annex 3: Training Data for Details.</i>
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
<b>Output 2.2.3. Basic police operations are maintained and sustained (through the creation of financial management, human resource and logistics capability)</b>			
# of officers provided with police stipend support	6,448 SPF (EU MPTF)	Stipend payments made to remainder of eligible SPF to complete stipend payments.	6,448 SPF officers stipend payments achieved for January-August 2015
	1,200 Regional Police in Baidoa and Kismayo (DFID non-MPTF)	Baidoa: approx. 400 officers paid 100 USD / month Kismayo: approx. 200 officers paid 100 USD stipend + 100 USD salary / month	Baidoa: approx. 400 officers paid 100 USD / month. 200 Baidoa Phase 1 from November 2016; 200 Baidoa Phase 2 from March 2016. Kismayo: approx. 200 officers paid 100 USD stipend + 100 USD salary from June 2016
	6,874 SPF (Japan non-MPTF)	June start of stipend payment run in Mogadishu for 5,979 SPF	Balance of SPF officers to be paid Q3
<b>Sub-Outcome 2.4 To create a dynamic workforce by: attracting quality staff and improving the morale and motivation of</b>			





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existing staff (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 4)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.4.1. Support an audit of existing staff profiles and payroll (Mentor Strategic Planning Unit staff auditing, gender balancing and clarity of current police personnel structure)</b>			
2.4.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	2 Documents: a. 1 staff audit report; b. 1 biometric registration strategy	0 strategies.	0 results, delayed.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
<b>2.4.3 Enhance training, education and literacy of police officers</b>			
2.4.3.a. Number of Police trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and ranks)	450: 150 Women and 300 male recruited and trained. 100 existing policer officers received refresher courses. 25 trainers mentored to deliver literacy training for police officers	0 trained.	0, results delayed. Will be available thereafter depending on the availability of funding
2.4.3.b. Number of individuals that have received scholarships	30 Officers (M:22, F8)	30 student Police officers (W: 8, M: 22).	30 student Police officers (W: 8, M: 22)
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Police Reform Partner Reporting; Scholarship Database			
<b>Sub-Outcome 2.5: To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police,</b>			



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Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 5)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery in areas of Estates plan, new technology, routine and specialist equipment			
2.5.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	3 Documents a. Needs assessments on buildings, b. Communications, and c. Transport	0 Documents a. Needs assessments on buildings- no progress b. Communications- no progress c. Transport- no progress	0, results delayed.
2.5.1.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 unit (6 vehicles)	0 Units.	0 Units.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the SL Police (SLP) (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 6)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the reporting period	Cumulative since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.6.1 Promote strategic programme management architecture within SLP			
2.6.1.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 SOP Police Planning Unit	2 Community-Policing Units & Committees	4 Community-policing units were established at 4 police stations. 1 Police Planning Unit was established at Police



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		established two police stations	HQ.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
<b>Output 2.6.2 Provide technical Support to MOI, enhance the capacity to oversight Police Development. Implement Police Strategy Plan document by providing technical and financial support to Police Planning Unit/Department.</b>			
2.6.2.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 Police related institution: MOI Police Reform Team	0	Completed in 2015.
2.6.3.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	10 Policies, SOPs written and approved by the government	3 Policy Documents supported:	10 Policy Documents supported:
2.6.3.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Computers, Laptops, Printers, Photocopiers, Projector, Digital Cameras, Mobile Phones	1: Equipment & furniture procurement underway.	1 institution: SL Police Planning Unit.
<b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) SOPs and Policies; UNDP- Partner Equipment Handover documentation			

## **FINAL NARRATIVE**

### **Federal Level: PSG 3 Justice and Corrections**

The Rule of Law Programme Commenced in May 2015. At the outcome level for both PSG3, Justice and PSG 2 on security, the perception Survey and the Institutional Capacity assessment were initiated as follows:

#### **Perception Survey**

For the Rule of Law Public Perception Survey, the tool kit and questionnaire for the police, justice and corrections and understanding people's perception of the federalism process had been completed through stakeholder consultations. Further the locations for the implementation of the survey was identified through detailed mapping of all UN agencies work at the member states, PL, SL and in Benadir region. The inception report outlining the process, methodology, tools and samples to be used for survey was submitted at the end of the second quarter and was disseminated to all key stakeholders.

A pre-testing of tools was conducted in early June 2016. The implementation team was recruited and it is expected that in July the team will be trained and deployed for data collection. The survey was commissioned to determine public knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of rule of law institutions, trust in formal justice providers, and to identify key opportunities for engagement to maximize the impact of a strategic communications campaign.

#### **Institutional Capacity Assessment**

The final capacity assessment report of the justice sector institutions in SL, PL, Mogadishu and emerging states was finalized in April by the consultant. The report identified key gaps in the capacity of the justice sector institutions including lack of strategic documents and operational work-plans, plurality of justice system and no agreed justice dispensation model under the emerging federal system, lack of basic information on budgets, human resources and assets, and lack of accountability mechanisms. The results of the assessment report will be utilized in designing support and also guide implementation of ongoing activities under the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. The report was disseminated to all key stakeholders.

#### **Gender**

Gender was effectively mainstreamed in fundamental justice sector policies at federal level (i.e., National Legal Aid Policy – Federal Government of Somalia, Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy - Federal Government of Somalia). The Gender Unit established in Ministry of Justice - Federal Government of Somalia and made operational through development of TORs, job descriptions and recruitment of staff. Mapping of SGBV-related capacity development initiatives undertaken in Mogadishu, Garowe/Puntland and Hargeisa/Somaliland to inform elaboration of training materials and implementation of training on SGBV-investigation for police officers.

#### **Sanaag and Highlands Assessment on level of human rights protection and trainings**

A cross-cutting assessment, outreach and trainings were carried out in the Sanaag and Highland regions of PL regarding Human Rights applied to Governance the ROL from 20-30 June 2016. The 10-day assessment of Baran and Dahar districts were carried out and subsequent trainings for 50 community members on Protection and Human Rights per district were conducted. UNDP supported the Office of Puntland Human Rights Defender (OPHRD) to meet with women associations, youth associations, elders, minority communities, district and administrative regional leaders. Also visited were Police station, General Hospital, the 1st instance court and appeal in the town. Questionnaires were distributed to 30 participants in each location and key findings published.



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Outreach was conducted introducing the communities to the OPHRD's newly established hotline telephone system, which allows the communities in those regions to have the opportunity to share their complaints, incidents and human rights violations/abuses through the free hotline numbers of 321, 322, 323 and 324.

Some key findings included the following (see 'Report of OPHRD Outreach to Sanaag and Highland Regions of Puntland State of Somalia 19-30 June 2016 Cover' for more details):

- 52% of the interviewees believe that the scale of collaboration between police and community is low in Baran. 36% believe it is the result of bad administration while 10% say it is due to existing mistrust between the two sides, and another 7% informed this was caused by the lack or low awareness in the community on the importance of collaboration between them. In Dahar, 69% of the interviewees believe that the scale of collaboration is either low or moderate while 31% informed that it is high.
- In regards to the rights of vulnerable people including women, children and discriminated groups in Baran, the majority of interviewees believe that rights of women are protected, however, a significant number of about 29% of them say that female rights are violated in their area. 19% of those who believe women's rights are not protected say there are rapes cases in their area, while another 7% informed that some form of corporal punishment is still used against women today. In Dahar, the majority of the interviewees believe that rights of women are protected, however, only a small number of about 10% of the sample, say that female rights are violated in their area. 28% of those interviewed believed that boys are more prioritized than girls to get education in case of financial constraint, while another 28% informed that female's role is only to do household's chores rather than going to education.
- 35% of those interviewed believed that boys are more prioritized than girls to get education in case of financial constraint, while another 31% informed that female's role is only to do household's chores rather than going to education in Baran, whereas 28% of those interviewed in Dahar believed that boys are more prioritized than girls to get education in case of financial constraint, while another 28% informed that female's role is only to do household's chores rather than going for education.

### PSG 3: Justice

For the first time, PSG 3 meeting and 3 Sub Working Group (SWG) (judiciary, correction and access to justice) meetings were held outside Mogadishu. In Garowe, meetings were held on 18 and 19 of May 2016. The FL MOJ and PL MOJRAR cooperated with UNDP to ensure that the meetings were supported. The delegates from the different regions apart from the meetings were given a tour of the PL Justice Sector institutions. The participants visited MOJRAR, the High Judicial Council, Courts premises, AG offices, PSU Faculty of Law and Puntland Prison.

At the MOJ, the regional and federal representatives were given an overview on PL Justice Sector by the Director General of the Ministry. At every institution the representatives were informed about the mandate of each institution. In addition, the representatives were given a booklet on PL justice sector in Somali language.

**OUTCOME 1 – Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.**



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### Sub-Outcome 1.1 Key Justice Sector Institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established.

#### Judicial Service Commission

Efforts to appoint the nine 9 (all male) members of the JSC faced multiple challenges since the law establishing the commission itself was enacted by the federal parliament back in June 2014. These challenges included resistance from the judiciary and pending laws to establish the Constitutional Court and Human Rights Commission in which the two heads are members of the JSC. Recently, there were positive developments with regards to these two main challenges. A new Chief Justice was appointed on the 5 May 2016 who seamlessly took office. This change in the top leadership of the judiciary is seen as a positive step towards establishing the commission.

The chief judge of the Constitutional Court, Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission were selected to serve as members of the JSC. With this development now it is rightly expected that JSC would start functioning. That means it will take care of recruitment, trainings and monitoring of the individual judges and judicial system as a whole enhancing judicial capacity, integrity and most import direction and leadership.

In another development, the Federal Parliament approved the laws establishing the Constitutional Court and Human Rights Commission on 11th and 6th of June respectively. It is expected that both institutions will be established so that membership of the JSC can be completed and parliament approves the appointment of the members.

With the endorsement of the Human Rights Commission Establishment Bill it is expected that there will be progress on the JSC Law. Similarly, with the signing of RPA, the JTI is expected to function in Q3 of 2016.

#### Justice Model Workshop to align and standardize the national Justice Vision

Stakeholders representing federal and state justice institutions gathered in Mogadishu from 25-28 April, 2016, to discuss and lay down foundation for a justice model for Somalia as the country embarks on a federal state formation process, which includes shaping state justice institutions in line with the emerging federal system. The meeting held at Jazeera Palace Hotel was organized by the MOJ with UN support. The consultation meeting provided an opportunity for the participants to develop a shared vision for the country's justice system in line with the current legal framework and agree on a model that is suitable and affordable. Topics including the structure of the courts as well as roles and responsibilities of the federal and state level courts, structure and accountability of the AGO and structure of the Corrections Forces were discussed by the participants during the four-day meeting. The workshop provided opportunity to all stakeholders from regional states to discuss future structure of judiciaries at Federal level and state level and also enhanced ownership of the system by all states. It is expected that further consultations will be undertaken in the coming months on option papers and then a national consultation and validation workshop to be organized to adopt the agreed model.

#### Engagement with the Sub-National Entities

During Q2, engagement with sub-national entities improved with a number of initiatives taking place. The first judicial training was provided to thirty-two (32: W 3, M 29) judges, prosecutors' registrars and lawyers in Kismayo between 23 and 29 May 2016. The training was well received by the participants and it would enhance ability of the judges to perform their functions more professional and with more confidence in compliance with human rights and fair trial standards. Moreover, thirty 30 (W: 8, M: 22) graduate interns were recruited to



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support the justice sector institutions of Jubaland and Southwest states (15 each). Also during the quarter, an assessment mission was undertaken to the interim capital of Galmudug state Adado meeting with partners on the ground including the Vice President. Furthermore, induction session was provided to the members of the recently appointed Judicial Service Commission of Southwest state.

### Inspection Schemes

Oversight and accountability mechanism for the justice stakeholders was developed and strengthened as follows: The Judicial Inspector extensively monitored the performance of the judges and prosecutors, 4 district court, two appeal court and 2 prosecutor's office (under the Attorney General) in Karkaar and Hayland regions of PL were inspected. The courts inspected lacked updated laws in Somali language as well as bailiffs and police. The judicial inspection and monitoring team was able to collect records of absentee judges, registrars, prosecutors and court clerks and present these records to the HJC monthly meetings. courts' records improved to the extent that the HJC now has a basic quarterly breakdown of cases adjudicated by the Courts.

### Trainings

The twinning programme is being undertaken through the best practices and regional examples that are being discussed for the justice and corrections model development, the legal aid policy and the Traditional Dispute Resolution policy development. Further, with the finalization of the recruitment of the IOM diaspora expert for legal aid, technical advisor AGO and another expert for judicial trainings, it is expected that best practices experiences will be discussed. The contract of diaspora Technical Advisor for AGO, with a complete new TORs is extended. The TORs include training and capacity of AGO staff, implementation of Case Management system, collection of case and staff data from federal and states courts and prosecutors' offices, activation and coordination of Case Management Committee. The expert has commenced to provide technical support to AGO that will contribute to the development of professional knowledge and skills and strengthening institutional mechanisms and procedures.

The Legal Aid and Clinics Expert began her assignment on June 6th 2016. The expert will provide technical support in developing legal aid M&E framework, support to the law clinic at Mogadishu university and organize capacity building trainings and activities for legal aid staff. The expert will contribute to the development of professional knowledge and skills national staff and strengthening institutional mechanisms and procedures. The diaspora training expert has already delivered one training in Kismayo.

With the support of the United Nations, a national consultant is hired to undertake the first organized judicial training since 2012 in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa. In this regard, 32 (W: 3, M: 29) judges, prosecutors, registrars and lawyers benefited from the first Judicial Training that the United Nations provided to the justice institutions of Jubaland State of Somalia in support of the Somali Compact's Peace and State Building Goal #3 Justice. The recipients of the training included seventeen (17) judges, four (4) prosecutors, nine (9) registrars and one (1) lawyer. The training focused on practical areas of importance for the judges including juvenile justice, child and human rights. It also included practical aspects of civil procedure ad fair trial. The trainees would be able to function more independently, effectively in delivering justice to Somalis.

The capacity of 43 judges, police officers, custodial corps officers, prosecutors, and defense lawyers were enhanced through a three-day workshop (24-26 April) conducted by the Ministry of Justice in partnership with UNICEF. The three-day workshop enabled knowledge exchange, whereby all the key groups relating to juvenile justice dialogued on Somalia's current juvenile system and legislation, as well as whether there was a need for a reform. In addition to enhancing the capacity of justice sector officials in the area of juvenile justice, the



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outcome of the workshop was the reaching of consensus that the current legislation on juvenile justice is not sufficient to meet the needs of juveniles who come into contact with the law, and that a new Juvenile Justice Act was needed. Further consensus was reached that a separate juvenile court would be required at a regional level to further safeguard the rights of the child/ juvenile. Finally, it was agreed that the State will also need to establish a separate juvenile prison along with a national committee to oversee the whole juvenile justice system.

The outcome of the three-day Capacity Building Session on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) held from 14-16 April and facilitated by Ministry of Justice in partnership with and UNICEF was 150 government ministries staff and religious scholars enhancing their knowledge of the rights the CRC affords to children, and the responsibilities of the Government in enforcing the principles of the CRC. A sub outcome of this session was that the group formed consensus that the reservations against Articles 20 & 21 of the CRC should be removed if the draft alternative care policy itself does not deviate from sharia law. There was consensus that the reservation made against Article 14 should not be removed as it relates to a child's ability to choose his or her own religion, which they stated violated sharia and the Provisional Constitution. An additional sub outcome was the agreement that the optional protocols were not in contradiction with Somalia's religious and cultural customs. However, there was concern that Somalia is currently not in a position to enforce the optional protocols if it were to be ratified due to a lack of resources. It was outlined that Somalia should only ratify the optional protocols once they have established certain institutions which will then enable them to enforce the optional protocols if they become breached

The outcome of the CRC Orientation Session held on 16 April by the Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender, was that 27 members of parliament enhanced their knowledge of the rights the CRC affords to children, and the responsibilities of the Government in enforcing the principles of the CRC. The parliamentarians left the session with a better understanding on their individual roles in relation to implementation and monitoring CRC both in the government programs and law enforcement. It further was successful in prompting significant discussion on existing rights violations that are common in Puntland involving children particularly those from the IDP communities. The parliamentarians also increased their understanding of the developmental needs of children and provided insights into the child's evolving capacity to make decisions and participate in the society as he or she approaches maturity.

In Beletweyne, from 30 May to 1 June, UNODC and UNSOM co-facilitated training on sexual and gender based violence for 14 Somali Police officers (six of whom were women) to address the prevalent problem of gender based violence.

A potentially large segment of the population was provided information regarding the CRC in a joint awareness raising campaign through the mass media (Somalia National TV and Radio Muqdisho stations) on the CRC.

Moreover, an important training course on Legislative Drafting Process and Participatory Policy Development was provided to 27 (W: 4, M: 23) participants from Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest and Galmudug federal member states as well as representatives from Hiiraan and Middle Shebelle regions in Garowe between 19 and 22 May 2016. The training gave the participants a good perspective on the procedures for legal drafting including a practical demonstration on how to conduct the exercise. The facilitator gave the participants an overview of the legal drafting manual. He also discussed on the hierarchy of laws and ensuring harmony within the laws. Lastly the participants were engaged to comment on a piece of legislation passed by Puntland parliament to note the good points as well note areas for improvement. The trainees also learned lessons from each other, shared challenges and it would enhance capacity of the state MOJs to draft consistent laws and effective laws. The participants proposed to organize more such trainings where they learn from the





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experiences of others. Finally, 14 (W: 3, M: 11) legal graduate interns recruited for Jubaland Justice Institutions were provided with an orientation training on various topics including the objective of the internship programme, the role they are expected to play in the beneficiary institutions as well as the specific tasks they will be undertaking and reporting requirements. 7 (W: 1, M: 6) of the interns are attached to the courts; 3 (W: 1, M: 2) are tasked to help the Attorney General Office in its day-to-day work while 5 (W: 1, M: 4) are placed at the MOJ and Religious Affairs to support the core functions of the ministry. These interns are future human force and institutions are preparing them to provide services to the citizens and meets the growing needs for legal personnel.

43 Judicial personnel including 6 female trainee's prosecutors were provided a 7-day training on non-criminal related matters facilitated by PL State University Faculty of Law. An assessment on the impact of the training will follow after Ramadan.

All key staff in the justice and law enforcement institutions benefited 2 days training on M&E and reporting facilitated by the ROL focal person on reporting

### **Traditional and Formal Justice Harmonization.**

The traditional justice system is deep rooted in the society of Somalia. In fact, there is strange combination of customary tradition, sharia laws and formal law occasionally creating confusion in the mind of simple citizens and exploitation opportunities for the clever. To clarify role and place of traditional justice system, it is crucial to develop and consistent and comprehensive traditional justice policy and its links with the sharia and formal justice system. The draft policy has been developed. During Q2, a copy of the Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy, developed by the FL MOJ with the support of IDLO, was circulated to relevant stakeholders including federal member states. Feedback gathered in the process. In the next step, a national consultation meeting is planned in the 2nd of week of July to finalize the policy and produce a final agreed copy. As part of a coordination between IDLO and the UN to avoid duplication of efforts, the consultation meeting will be supported by the UN.

In PL, the working relationship progressed between the traditional elders and the formal courts, due to the number of trainings on the functioning and mandate of the formal and customary system to both actors of formal and informal justice system provided by MOJ, now elders have started to regularly register cases they intervene the first instance courts. Community Dispute Resolution Houses are operational in four districts in Puntland, 732 cases were resolved in the 4 CDR houses in April and May. Of the 732 cases 531 were brought by male whereas 229 by female. The number of cases resolved in Bossaso is 195, Garowe 187, Dahar 171 and Burtinle 179.

### **Policy and Legal Drafting Unit**

UNDP supported the establishment of the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit (PLDU), Joint Implementation Steering Unit (JISU), Traditional Dispute Resolution Unit, MoJ resource centre. The work on protocol between MOJ PLDU and parliament is in progress and first meeting is planned in Q3 2016.

With the support of the UN, PLDU is leading the federal government efforts to draft and review key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the re-organisation of the judiciary making sure alignment with the Constitution and international standards. Crucially, PLDU is providing legislative drafting support and training to the law making bodies of the federal member states including Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest and Galmudug. In this regard, PLDU provided a training course on Legislative Drafting Process and Participatory Policy



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Development to 27 participants (W: 4, M: 23) from federal member states as well as representatives from Hiiraan and Middle Shebelle regions in Garowe between 19 and 22 May 2016.

Moreover, during Q2 PLDU provided technical support to the following six key laws and policies: Constitutional Court and Human Rights Commission Establishment Laws which were enacted by the federal Parliament on 11th and 6th of June respectively; the Anti-Corruption Commission Bill approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 May; the National Legal Aid Policy and National Health Professionals Act which were finalized and ready to be submitted to the Council of Ministers and the review of 20 chapters of the Somali Penal Code. The training are contributing towards enhancing drafting abilities of MOJs and creating consistency in drafting of laws. Similarly, the approval of laws will trigger and expedite establishing JSC resulting into more stable, transparent and functioning justice institutions.

UNODC, together with the International Development Law Organization is supporting PLDU to review the Penal Code. From 12-16 June in Nairobi, the first consultation workshop was held to review the draft Penal Code. The workshop brought together all stake holders in the justice chain whose input have been incorporated into the draft Penal Code.

Overall, this has been a productive period for the PLDU. A number of other key laws and policies were drafted and agreed by a wide range of justice institution stakeholders. Important laws also made progress with regards to the approval of the cabinet and enactment of the federal parliament. The consensus building while drafting important laws and documents and the engagement process undertaken between the federal government legal fraternity with the member states have shown that the legal professionals are coordinating overall to harmonise the federal structure of the country at the legal and the structural levels.

The Draft Puntland Juvenile Justice Bill was validated after UNICEF supported the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation in finalization and validation of draft Juvenile Justice Bill. In May, Ministry of Justice, jointly with allied Ministries of Youth, Women and Education had made a preliminary presentation of the bill to the cabinet members and members of permanent committee, legislation committee and human rights committee of the parliament. These parties reviewed the draft bill and provided further feedback on the bill which were addressed as preparations of final presentation. The new version of the Juvenile Justice Bill of Puntland is now ready to be submitted to the midyear session of the parliament which starts on 15 June for approval.

The following policies and Strategy documents were supported:

- Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers.
- Work on Penal Code under progress. 20 chapters of the Somali Penal Code Reviewed. The process is led by IDLO who organized a stakeholder meeting in Nairobi.
- 1 FL Mobile Court Operational guide completed.
- The work on operational plan is under progress
- Progress to date includes 1 the Cabinet directive on the legislative process and legislative drafting (Drafting Code) was approved
- Victim and witness protection strategies -activity not yet undertaken by the Supreme Court. Perhaps it is considered too advance for the supreme Court.
- The Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Bill approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 May 2016.
- National Health Professionals Act finalized and ready to be submitted to the Council of Ministers.
- The Human Rights Commission Law approved by the Council of Ministers.
- Draft Human Resource Manual for MOJ developed. It would be finalized during Q3. The performance appraisal is part of the Human Resource Manual.



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- Legal Awareness Policy is under progress.
- Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy: The work on TDR under progress and is finalized in Q3. 3 days traditional Justice Policy validation workshop is planned in Q3 and process for Referral Guidelines for traditional Justice Actors will emerge from this worktop.
- Training manual for Legislative drafting completed.
- Draft IT Manual Developed and planned to be finalized during Q3.
- Draft Procurement Manual Developed and planned to be finalized during Q3.
- Draft Assets and Knowledge developed and planned to be finalized during Q3.
- Draft Manual for Financial Management developed and will be completed in Q3.
- A training need assessment, training curriculum on various subjects, training priorities (geographical and subject wise) have been developed for support to the effective functioning of the Judiciary, and with signing of RPA with Mogadishu University, the JTI is expected to become functional in Q3.
- 1 Judicial scheme: Support was provided at the federal level to establish case management system at AGO. The case management system at AGO is established and operational. While inspection is delayed as it is linked to the inspection scheme at the SC. The latter is not established owing to delay in Judicial Services Commission.
- Draft on PL Women's Bar association (UNWOMEN).
- FL Women's Lawyer network (UNWOMEN); and FL Bar association (Responsibility now with IDLO). UNDP is participating in technical support and is also providing furniture and equipment for office of the Somali Bar Association.
- Work on Somali Federal Level Bar Association in coordination with IDLO under progress. UNDP is participating in technical support and is also providing furniture and equipment for office of the Somali Bar Association.
- UN Women will continue to support the Government at states level for the formal establishment of the Gender Units in Q3 and Q4 2016.

*See Annexes 4 and 5 on Policy, SOP and Strategy Document Development*

### Awareness campaigns

406,136 (W: 202,905, M: 203,231) were reached through awareness campaigns.

- 536 (W:105, M: 431) benefited awareness sessions in PL
- 3,000 (W: 1,500, M: 1,500, Approximately) 50% females people were reached through radio programme
- 402,600 (W: 201,300, M: 201,300 Approx.) citizens reached through legal awareness campaigns in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado.
- In addition, 11 Traditional Justice actors reached.

### Equipment support

During Q2, no equipment support was delivered to counterparts. The procurement process is underway for equipment/furniture and vehicles and expected to be delivered by end of Q3. The equipment will enable the national counterparts to fulfill their mandate providing the necessary hardware to ensure operations.



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### Justice Sector Trainings

- 32 (W: 3, M: 29) judges, prosecutors, registrars and lawyers benefited from the first Judicial Training. The recipients of the training included seventeen (17) judges, four (4) prosecutors, nine (9) registrars and one (1) lawyer.
- Induction session conducted for 8 (W: 1, M: 7) newly appointed members of the SW JSC on role of judicial service commissions, models commissions and effective performance of their jobs.
- In Beletweyne, from 30 May to 1 June, UNODC and UNSOM co-facilitated training on sexual and gender based violence for 14 Somali Police officers (six of whom were women) to address the prevalent problem of gender based violence.

**Figure 1.5: Sub-Outcome 1.2 Enhanced capacity of the justice system stakeholders to operate effectively, through further professionalization of laws, policies and procedures, improved facilities and enhanced knowledge management**

### Centralized Case Management System.

With the support of the UN, a case management system was established at the main AGO in Mogadishu. A national consultant developed the system and support was provided to put in place the necessary infrastructure and purchase the required furniture and other facilities including case files. The system helped the AGO streamline its handling of cases including record keeping and case-flow management. A similar support is planned for the judiciary to establish a case management system at the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court. The recruitment process of the national consultant who will develop the system is underway and it is expected a functioning case management system will be in place by the end of Q3.

In PL, 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 57 new cases (23 criminals, 34 civil), 47 cases registered at first instance court and 10 in the appeal court. 19 GBV cases prosecuted and this data is only for two regions Nugal and Karkaar region where case management is active. Case management system established in the main Attorney General Office in Mogadishu. 2 districts, Garowe and Gardo courts.

### Formal Courts

The functioning of the formal courts in Mogadishu is improving and that is evident in the increase in the number of cases handled. During Q2, the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court managed a caseload of 352 (141 criminal, 209 civil cases and 2 administrative cases). 39 of the cases (35 civil, 2 criminal and 2 administrative) were handled by the Supreme Court, 101 cases (64 civil and 27 criminal) were received by the Benadir Appeal Court while 212 cases (112 criminal and 100 civil) were handled by the Benadir Regional Court. With continued support, the intended outcome is to ensure that people have access to fair and equitable justice service and improve the confidence of the citizens in the justice system.

In PL, midyear statistics of the formal courts will be ready at the end of July 2016.

### Mobile Courts

In Q1, mobile courts were started in Mogadishu as a pilot project and although challenges were faced, the courts became operational. In Q2, the focus was to expand the initiative to the federal member states and establish functioning mobile courts in Kismayo, Baidoa, Jowhar and Adado. In this regard, with the support of the UN, the Supreme Court paid a visit to Kismayo to establish and train mobile court teams on the ground and recruit a regional mobile courts coordinator who will have the administrative aspects of operationalizing the



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mobile courts in Jubaland regions. The team has been successful in their objective and now they are planning to do the same in Baidoa, Jowhar and Adado. By end of Q3, the target is to have a fully functioning mobile courts in Mogadishu and emerging states.

The cases that were taken up in Benadir includes 39 cases-all being disposed during the same period. Of these 39 cases, 20 were Civil matters while 19 cases were criminal. Several of the mobile court trips were to the IDP camps where a large group of people were available to discuss their legal issues. Although the initiation process of the mobile courts was slightly slow, the process has picked up and with the progress made in Benadir, the Supreme Court is currently engaging with the member states to undertake the mobile courts in other areas. Security has been an issue to the mobile court teams, but with the help of NISA some incidences have been averted. This process has also shown that the courts and the other criminal justice actors can function effectively based on specific targets.

In PL, mobile court heard 138 cases (37 female) in April and May. Of these, 53 cases were criminal and 85 cases were civil. 31 villages were reached for resolution of cases and awareness. 376 individuals (W: 65, M: 311) were reached in awareness campaigns.

### Scholarship Schemes and Intern support.

As there is a lack of legal professionals in Somalia. This scheme is increasing the number of qualified legal professionals and as a result is better able to provide more legal services to communities. The scholarship and interns are providing space for new generation of judges and prosecutors. Across the FL and PL, 162 (W: 72, M: 90) receive Scholarship opportunities. A total of 97 (W: 48, M: 49) students are receiving legal scholarship in Mogadishu at Mogadishu University's Faculty of Sharia and Law. 34 (W: 10, M: 24) are graduating this year (June 2016), 13 (all female) are finishing their third year studies while 50 (W: 25, M: 25) will advance to the 2nd year of their degree programme. Depending on the availability of funding, the plan is to expand the programme to benefit students from emerging states.

In PL, 65(F:24, M: 41) students continue to receive scholarships to their law degree at PL State University Faculty of Law. 156 students including 45 women are attending the new academic year 2015-2016. The law graduate would provide human force for justice institutions and sustainability of justice services. It also indicates trust in legal profession. More students joining legal profession means more confidence in legal profession.

### Twinning Programme

During the justice and corrections model workshop, global practices and similar country context discussions were undertaken especially with reference to judicial systems in Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The IOM experts is hired for legal aid, AGO and judicial trainings would provide trainings based on regional best practices which are applicable to the Somali context. The legal Advisor for AGO will provide trainings and develop case management, case and staff data. These Somali diaspora are bringing variety of experiences and best practices from other countries. All this experience is enriching legal system of Somalia.

### Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice Stakeholders developed and strengthened,

During Q2, a local consultancy company hired by MOJ with the support of the UN developed draft standard operating procedures (SOPs) on financial management, human resource management, asset management, ICT



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and knowledge management and procurement management. These SOPs are intended to enhance the oversight and accountability arrangements of the Ministry.

### Sub-Outcome 1.5: Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system

#### Legal Aid

The Procurement Process to contract legal aid NGOs is in the final stages. Once the NGOs are contracted, more legal aid would be available to people in South West and Juba land. In PL, 739 individuals (W: 566, M: 173) were supported with legal aid services across Puntland; 263 (W: 208; M: 55) from lawyers and 476 (W: 358; M: 118) from paralegals. Of the 263 cases dealt with by lawyers 158 (W: 135 M: 23) were resolved, 74 (W: 60, M: 14) pending and 22 (W: 13, M: 9) dismissed. Of the 263 cases dealt with by lawyers 202 were civil cases and 61 were criminal cases. People receiving legal aid, 87% of clients were IDPs and 72% of the cases dealt with issues related to GBV.

#### Legal Awareness increased throughout the sub-national entities

A comprehensive package of awareness raising on access to justice and the legal aid was developed by the PL MOJRAR in 2015. In PL, large-scale awareness raising on legal education was undertaken by the MOJRAR, legal aid and mobile court project across PL with the aim to increase the understanding of the PL people for their legal rights, access to justice and the equality before the law. A total of 536 people (M: 431, W: 105) benefited awareness, in addition an estimate of 3,0000 people was reached through radio programme outreach.

A Legal Aid Unit is established under MOJ at the FL. The process to contract two Legal Aid NGO providers is underway and expected to be completed in July 2016. The Legal Aid Policy was finalized after a validation workshop was undertake and the Policy was approved by the council of Ministers.

In addition, the FL MOJ developed a national legal awareness strategy in which initial consultation was undertaken and shared with relevant stakeholders, including federal member states. The strategy is expected to be presented and adopted at the next PSG 3 WG meeting. As part of its effort, the Ministry also designed public legal awareness materials including stickers, radio messages and TV programmes. As a result, 402,600 citizens (estimated 50% Women) were reached through legal awareness campaigns in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado on the rights of the accused and roles and responsibilities of the justice chain actors during the trial process; police, prosecutors, judges and corrections. 100 stickers on constitutionally guaranteed rights of suspects were distributed to all 17 police stations in Mogadishu. A further 150 stickers were sent to each of Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado to be distributed and attached to the premises of the justice chain institutions in those locations. Moreover, a video on the roles and responsibilities of the justice system actors; police, prosecution service, lawyers, courts and corrections was aired on Horn Cable TV twice a day for a period of one month. There were 75 participants trained (W:9, M: 66): 43 justice actors (W:6, M: 37) provided with a 7 days training in PL. 32 participants (W: 3, M: 29) including judges, prosecutors, registrars and lawyers who benefited from the first Judicial Training in Jubaland. An agreement was signed with Mogadishu University and progress on trainings for Legal Aid providers is expected in Q3. A diaspora expert was recruited and progress on AGO trainings are expected in Q3.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### PSG 2: Security

**Outcome 2 Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia**

#### Inter-governmental workshop for National Police Model

Following up on the Nairobi Conference at the political level to decide on the guidelines for Somalia New Policing Model (SNPM), a technical meeting was organized from 26-28 April 2016 facilitated by UNDP and UNSOM Police Section. The conference was attended by State House Representatives, MoIS, FMS representatives, SPF Representatives, Somali legal experts and the UN Police Experts and discussed the operationalization of the political agreement on the SNPM. The representatives with the legal experts interpreted the articles of the agreement or communique based on the existing legislation and came up with the preliminary details of the communique and additional paper addressing other issues which are going to be discussed in the Ministerial meeting in Garowe. The Minister of Internal Security established a technical committee for the SNPM based on a TOR for the functioning of the Technical Coordination Committee which was agreed upon by all representatives and which was technically supported by UNDP and UNSOM.

There were not any individuals trained in recovered areas to date, however a training action plan developed to support the joint SPF and AMISOM mobile training team in the regions. A procurement plan was developed and shipment arrangements for the equipment donated by EUCAP Nestor to Somalia Police is under processing and expected to be delivered before the election.

**Sub-Outcome 2.1 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Capability – the human and physical capabilities of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people**

A training action plan was developed to support the mobile training team in the regions with consultation with partners including AMISOM. 25 policing students (W:5, M:20) continue their bachelorette studies in PSU under the UNDP scholarship programme.

**Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Reform – the conduct, behaviour and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people**

#### COP Youth Volunteer Employment Initiative at the federal level.

Following the introduction of community policing concept to 199 youth (W: 64, M: 135) through workshops in March, based on action plan developed by both police and the youth, they have been working as community coordinators, alongside with police in 17 districts in the Benadir region to bridge the gap between police and community and build confidence on police.

A community policing center (center 888) was established by SPF and was equipped with 20 desktops and 70 cell phones, the center is functioning and receiving calls and reports from the community on security issues and also receiving complaints from the public on policing service which help the police improve their service based on the community needs.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

From 17-26 May 2016 the UNDP ROL team carried out various meetings with the ISWA administration in Baidoa, such as the Minister of DRR, acting president of ISWA, DG of the Ministry of Security, Bay Region Governor, Baidoa Mayor, Baidoa Deputy Mayor, elders, village committees, Bay Region police commissioner, Baidoa station police commander and AMISOM police team in Baidoa about youth volunteers on the community policing initiative to be implemented in Baidoa. The community stakeholders recognized the importance of community policing which will contribute to positive change and improve the security in Baidoa district by working together with the police to solve crime, disorder and safety problems. Through consultation meetings held with community stakeholders, they identified 100 youth volunteer (W: 35 and M: 65), 13 of which were from the IDPs, showing a strengthened linkage between the IDPs, residents, and police. The community policing concept will be introduced to both more police and youth through workshops to be organized in Q3.

Based on a request from Somalia Parliament and FGS Police to support establishing a police oversight mechanism, through several meeting of police oversight working group, which led by MoIS, an oversight action plan is developed to support enhancing existing mechanisms CAC with developing its legal framework based on the agreed article in police model.

Human Trafficking was highlighted as priorities of the FGS who requested for support to establish Human Trafficking Coordination Unit. After initial discussion with MOIS (the leading institutions identified by FGS), and other partners, a draft action plan was developed to establish the units to coordinate the efforts of the government institutions to counter the human trafficking crime.

The Somali Police Force (SPF) formally established a Gender Unit at Federal level in Dec 2015. UN Women supported this process and will work with the newly-created SPF Gender Unit 2016 to develop SOPs as well as other institutional development tools (organogram, AWP, resource mobilization plan).

Support to the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) at FL continues with finalization of the action plan and DRAFT legislation with a focus on CAC protections in carrying out duties. The Strategy on Community and Police Relations was supported whereby the PRODOC on Youth Volunteer initiative was developed. In PL, 25 Police students (W: 5, M:20) are engaged as volunteers to work with community, police and IDPS under the community policing concept in Garowe MPS.

### Police Stipends

The delivery of EU police stipends to Federal Police Officers pursuant to Output 2 Basic police operations are maintained and sustained. The project was originally planned to conclude in 2015. It has been extended to 2016 to accommodate the payment of all eligible officers outside of Mogadishu/ Banaadir. A payment run for Uganda and Puntland was recently completed in April. To date UNOPS has paid \$5,275,200 to 6,448 SPF officers of all ranks, 8 months (January-September) of accrued stipends, across Somalia since November 2015.

The Government of Japan Emergency Police Stipend is non-MPTF bi-laterally funded project to pay last 3 months (September-November) stipends of 2015 to follow on from the 8 months' stipends recently paid on behalf of the EU. June 20th, UNOPS began payment of 3 months stipends to all Somali Federal Police across the country. Initial payments targeted 5,979 biometrically registered officers in and around the Mogadishu region in Q2. After these payments are complete, some 900 registered Federal officers stationed in the regions will be paid in Q3. Each payment will consist of the full 3 months' stipend to each officer, at a flat rate, regardless of rank, in the sum of \$100 per officer per month. Accordingly, each officer will receive a total of \$300. Payments will also be made, as on previous occasions, to the 99 next of kin of Federal officers who have died in 2015.





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

The UK DFID stipends project is a non-MPTF bi-laterally funded project that provides for the payment of stipends to regional police officer in Baidoa and Kismayo (Beletweyne TBD). Baidoa Police Officers are entitled to a stipend payment of 100 USD a month credited to their Al Amal Bank account, upon successful completion of police training administered by AMISOM. The same arrangement applies to Kismayo while in addition the Jubaland Authority has agreed to provide a salary payment of 100 USD with each stipend.

### Somaliland PSG 3: Justice

**OUTCOME 1 – Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all.**

**Sub-Outcome 1.1: Access to justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups**

#### Centralized Case Management System

In SL, the HJC has initiated the process for the establishment of a Case Management Committee which will harmonize the case management system across all the justice institutions in SL. The Case Management will integrate the entire criminal justice chain, will result into consistent data about cases and facilitate in decision making and future needs of the justice institutions. A training workshop, attended by the Chief Justice, AG, MOJ and all other stakeholders, was organized with AXIOM on case management. The Committee has nominations from all justice actors. In Q2 discussions were followed up with the HJC leadership to finalise the TOR for the case management committee.

#### Formal Courts

Formal Courts adjudicated 3,095 cases (criminal: 1,378, Civil: 1,716), completed 2,277 and were left with 818 pending. The people resolved their dispute and were able to determine their rights in a more peaceful and civil manner instead of resorting to violence. It also indicates increasing confidence in the formal system.

UNOPS have completed a design brief for an appeal court in Hargeisa, brief has been submitted and UNOPS are awaiting feedback.

#### Mobile Courts

Since the commencement of the JROL Programme, 1,208 Cases were adjudicated by SL mobile courts (Criminal 656, Civil 546) since Q3 2015. In Q2, 299 were adjudicated (Criminal:177, Civil:122), Disposed:240, Pending:59, in Six regions of Somaliland (Marodijex, Awdal, Togdheer, Saahil, Sool, Sanaag. Total Beneficiaries:681, Women:115, child:95, Male:186, IDP/Refugee:71, Minority:78, economically deprived/Poor 136. 129 SGBV cases were supported by Baahikoob center (W;118, M:11).

#### Legal Aid

2 Legal Aid Centres continue to be operational under the Hargeisa University Legal Clinic. 2,371 individuals (W: 1,019) were assisted with legal aid in SL since the commencement of the JROL. 412 individuals (Criminal 129, Civil 283) were assisted in Q2 whereby 627 individuals benefited from services (M:343, F:284) in Hargeisa. See *Annex 6 for Legal Aid Results since commencement of the Programme.*



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

According to Third Party Monitoring Reports (TPM) (*See CCORD April 2016 TPM report*), 'Justice and correction projects are one of the successful projects under GROL program, this project has contributed significantly to the project outcome in terms of benefits to the legal aid/ counseling and the establishment of the code of conducts'.

Findings included that during the Legal Aid Awareness campaign, approximately 5000 were reached through the programs aired by SLNTV (the official figures are not known). This was supported with evidence of 6 video clips that were made available.

### SGBV

1 center at the Hargeisa group hospital delivered SGBV services. It is expected that from Q3 there will be continuation of the training for the SGBV units at the AGO in SL. UNDP supports the AGO and the newly established Women and Child Units. These are currently active in six regional prosecution offices and employ 22 women prosecutors specialized for the SGBV related cases.

The Incentives of the new recruited female prosecutors (4 persons), the coordinators for the Women and Child Units established in two regions of Gabiley and Erigavo, equipment and furniture are among the support to the Regional AGO Offices by the Project.

According to TPM, participants interviewed were asked about their views regarding the training. All had recently attended or participated in an awareness raising session on SGBV organized by Baahikoob. All agreed that the sessions contributed to increase in knowledge regarding SGBV and that the sessions were free. During the sessions, participants' questions on SGBV were responded to.

When asked if participants were confident that people in the community are now knowledgeable about justice services and their legal rights in the country, all were affirmative. All also thought that after awareness raising session in the village people are now more likely to seek justice through the judicial system in the country and that people have trust and more confidence in the justice system.

The project has supported 66 victims who are mostly from poor background to receive legal aid and counseling services. The support has included access to free legal aid clinics, medical treatment as well as psychosocial support. On the other hand, those involved in the SGBV crimes have either been punished or are in the court process, 23 of the SGBV cases are under court process, 14 cases have been concluded and 21 are still under police investigation. However, 8 of the cases have been settled outside the court – an indication of the transition from the traditional justice system into formal justice.

### Awareness

Legal Awareness was provided for 60,170 (W: 27,969, M: 32,201) individuals since the commencement of the JROL programme. In Q2 2016 alone, 6,520 (W:2655, M:3865) received information of Legal services. Legal awareness on legal rights and resources for 50,000 individuals (W: 23,124, M: 26,876) were supported by the Judicial Commission Supreme Court, paralegals and mobile court teams. General legal awareness events targeting IDP camps and communities in 4 districts in Hargeisa and Villages on topics covering constitutional rights, the access to Mobile court services and free legal aid for the vulnerable and the needy were conducted by the legal aid lawyers, paralegals and the Mobile court teams



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### Sub-outcome 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures

#### Scholarships and Internships

Somalia faces a shortage of legal professional that results in expensive and inefficient legal services. The more legal professionals trained, more competition is created which will translate into more services. The Scholarship and Internship programme provides a higher quality of professionalization of the Justice Sector while providing individuals drawn to the Justice professions opportunities for experience and structured learning. Over Q2, with UNDP support, 50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships with UNDP's support from University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24). 25 law graduates (W: 7, M: 18) are currently in progress the internship judicial programme under the MOJ and the Judicial Commission.

25 law graduates (F: 7, M: 18) are currently in progress the internship judicial programme under the MOJ and the Judicial Commission (supported by UNDP). After the completion of this one-year Judicial Internship programme and well equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills needed to undertake judgship duties and functions they are going to be employed as judges and prosecutors.

#### Prisons

Construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) Phase 1A is at 24% (ahead of schedule) and this phase remains on track for completion in mid-2017. Completion of this phase will mean high risk trials can be conducted at the MPCC, as is currently the requirement for security and justice reasons. Good progress is being made towards finalizing the Custodial Corps training package which is part of this project. The training curriculum has been finalized and we will shortly be launching our first Training of Trainers (ToT) session (mid-July 2016) which includes two Basic Training for Prison Officers (BTPO) sessions. The total amount of trainees will rise to approximately 60.

UNOPS has carried out the initial infrastructure assessment for three prisons - Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne. A comprehensive Infrastructure Assessment Report was prepared by UNOPS and shared with most of the participating UN partners and national counterparts in 2015. Following the completion of these activities, it is anticipated construction activities will be implemented during Q2 2016 subject to availability of funding.

UNOPS infrastructure team had few consultation meeting with the correction services and preliminary decision was made that two (02) prisons will be renovated with the transferred fund. In Q3 final decision will be made in a meeting at the presence of correction commissioner and UNOPS infrastructure project manager. Engineers will visit the selected prisons and prepare the BOQ and drawings. Suitable contractors will be selected as per UNOPS procurement process and repair works will be implemented under the supervision of UNOPS engineers.

UNOPS are currently designing a model prison for location in multiple locations throughout the region, once completed the design will be shared with the corrections service in Q4. UNOPS are arranging to complete an assessment of Berbera prison further to a request from the Ministry of Justice due to the lack of funding for a new prison in Hargeisa.

UNOPS have completed an assessment of Hargeisa prison and are in communication with the Ministry of Justice team along with UNODC to discuss expansion of Hargeisa prison or construction of a new prison on the outskirts of Hargeisa (subject to funding) UNOPS have highlighted the cost of constructing, operating and maintaining a new prison that would have to comply with international standards.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### Trainings

49 (W: 16, M: 32) justice Sector Professionals were trained. 13 (W:5, M:8) were trained in monitoring and evaluation training, by Technical Reform Unit in MOJ Office Hargeisa, staff from MOJ, Courts, Prosecution Office and Police.

36 (W:11, M:25) Legal aid and access to justice training by Hargeisa University Legal clinic, at Imperial Hotel Hargeisa - participants from Courts, Attorney General's Office, Police, Custodial corps and Lawyers

### Justice Reform

The new justice and correction model for Somali is under discussion. It has been discussed in Mogadishu. Certain areas have been agreed. The thematic workshops and orientation workshop for judges are planned in Q3. The review and reform of the Penal Code is in progress. The review of Notary Public Law and Advocate Law is also in progress.

2 gender responsive units continue to receive UNDP support including the provision of (a) incentives for the female prosecutors and GBV coordinators; and (b) office equipment for two regional offices. Such support enables the Women and Child Units to provide specialized prosecution of Women and child related cases.

### Sub-Outcome 1.3: Strengthening and Improving Cooperation between formal and informal conflict resolutions systems.

#### Alternative and Traditional Justice Mechanisms

MOJ with support from IDLO has developed draft Xeer Policy as a result of regional discussions. It has been translated into Somalia and shared with the States for their comments. The validation conference is planned in Q3. At present, the Xeer system is not consistent, there is no clear direction and guidelines on interaction between Xeer and formal justice system. The policy is essential for consistency and regulation purposes bringing customary dispute resolution under the formal justice system and link to it.

According to TPM (see CCORD March 2016 TMP report), positive aspects of the project have included:

- ✓ The project has improved administration of justice since they are able to reach many people in remote areas and the forgotten villages especially the IDPs and the most vulnerable sections of the communities.
- ✓ The project has also significantly contributed to people beginning to trust and believe in the rule of law and the overall justice systems in the country.
- ✓ The Justice and Correction project implemented by Higher Judiciary Committee since 2015 has greatly improved judicial services and that people are now seeking justice are seeing results.
- ✓ Before the project started, there were only 6 regional appeal courts that were mostly located at capital cities of the regions and thus denying justice to the many people in the rural areas. Currently there are 42 out of 52 districts of Somaliland that have access to the formal court system.

### Somaliland PSG 2: Security:

Outcome 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and Civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### Sub-Outcome 2.1 To improve public confidence and trust in the SL Police

#### Community Policing

In Q2, the director of training, representative from MoI/ Police reform unit and police commissioner had officially closed three-days community-policing workshop which was held at SL Police HQ. 20 Police officers (W: 9, M:11) and 20 community members (W:6, M:14) participated in a 3-day community-policing training held from 4-6 June 2016. During the course the participants learned about the new philosophy of community-policing, police public partnership, problem-solving and the role of community with the community-policing. This event was covered by local media, both SL National TV and HORN CABLE reaching an estimated 3,000 individuals. 20 (W: 6: M:14) Police Officers trained on community-policing principles were deployed 2 police stations (M. Haybe and Mohamoud Macalin Haruun).

Four Police Stations in Hargeisa established community-policing committees (26 June, Ahmed Dhagah, M.Haybe and M.Haruun). The community and police had several meetings that contributed to the development of community-policing action plans. Though close collaboration both the police and the community worked together in M. Haybe District to rehabilitate a community meeting space, showing solidarity and forward thinking in application of the community policing concept.

### Sub-Outcome 2.2 To improve operational policing performance in order to: reduce crime; improve investigations, bring offenders to justice and strengthen capability

The Police Reform Team had meeting with the general secretary of House of Representatives to discuss the issue regarding the Somaliland Police Act being prioritized on the Parliament agenda. Since now the house is on leave for holly month of Ramadan, it was agreed that it will be included the list of laws that HOR should discuss coming session. In addition, Community-Policing action plans were drafted and developed. The MoI Gender Policy was drafted and discussed with MoI gender section.

### Sub-Outcome 2.4 To create a dynamic workforce by: attracting quality staff and improving the morale and motivation of existing staff

#### Scholarship schemes

30 Police officers (W:8, M:22), graduated from the University of Hargeisa after completion of a two-year scholarship programme. This will result in increased capacities within the SL Police to be able to provide better services to the community in a more professional manner. During this two-year programme, the students have successfully completed four semesters covering about 24 courses including criminology, terrorism, cybercrime, international law, conflict resolution, identifying criminals, money laundering and others.

This scholarship programme is one of the Somaliland Police Reform's Strategic Priorities that contributes in the realization of a dynamic police that is competent and professionally well-trained. The reforms programme includes support for the development of police legislation, police strategic plan and overall systemic reforms for the Somaliland police service.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### Capacity Building, infrastructure and Equipment

The procurement of furniture and equipment for Police Planning Department in Hargeisa is under process. This furniture and equipment payments will be paid through direct payment when invoices, bid analysis get from the ministry of interior.

### Sub-Outcome 2.5: To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery

Procurement of vehicles is still delayed, however UNDP received 6,000 pairs of police shoes (W:700, M: 5,300), 700 pairs of Women Hijab and 700 pairs of female belts. The full uniforms are expected to be delivered to police in Q3.

### Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the SL Police (SLP)

In light of the above mentioned work on strategy, planning and reform, legislative support, work in planning, staffing, organizational development; UNDP has supported SL Police in adopting a culture where efficiency performance management are prioritised.

## Other Key Achievements

### JUSTICE

The United Nations support to Somali justice sector institutions under UN JROL Programme is well underway with all the target institutions receiving allocated support. Judicial reform at the FL is finally underway with a new Chief Justice taking office as of 10th May. The Supreme Court is functioning at its premises for the first time since the collapse of the central government in 1991 with offices equipped with the support of the project. The project helped the Supreme Court in the negotiations with the Custodial Corp to ensure that the courts receive adequate space and equipment.

The project's support is benefiting the justice institutions of Jubaland and Southwest as the MoJ's have started functioning. The project teams are undertaking missions to Kismayo and Baidoa on a regular basis. As part of project's support to justice sector institutions of the emerging states, the first judicial training was undertaken in Kismayo benefiting 32 (W: 3, M: 29) judges, prosecutors, registrars and lawyers benefited from the first Judicial Training that the United Nations provided to the justice institutions of Jubaland State of Somalia in support of the Somali Compact's Peace and State Building Goal #3 Justice. The recipients of the training included seventeen (17) judges, four (4) prosecutors, nine (9) registrars and one (1) lawyer.

Further, in South West with the establishment of the JSC, the UN teams met with the members of the Commission to provide an induction training. With the various emerging institutions there are regular and new requirements which are coming up and the UN teams, the trained teams at the Federal Government and other international and national experts are making all efforts to provide support services on an immediate basis.

### POLICE

At the FL, in order to achieve political consensus or agreement on the SNMP to initiate the police reform, UNDP with UNSOM supported a meeting of federal and regional representatives to discuss the operationalization of the agreement. In addition, a Technical Committee was established as outlined in article 15 of the agreement.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

On 22 June the Somali Police model was endorsed during National Leadership Forum. An overall action plan was developed to support mobile training team in the regions.

199 youth (W: 64, M: 135) were engaged as community coordinators (change agents) and are working alongside with police in 17 districts in Benadir Region. The community policing center (888) was equipped with 20 desktops and 70 cell phones. The center is functioning and receiving calls from the community on security issues and complaints for the quick response and improving the service delivery. More information on these cases will be available in Q3.

40 police and community representatives (W:15, M:25) were trained on community policing and they are working alongside with police in 4 police stations. 30 police officers (W:8, M:22) graduated from Hargeisa university after completion of two-year programme and they were deployed to police stations and police HQ to provide legal advices to police commanders and to improve police service delivery to the community.

UNOPS is constructing 3 x Regional Police HQs in SC Somalia namely Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne, bilaterally funded by DFID. 3/4 District Police Stations will be repaired out of selected 22 stations based on the severity of conditions. In the next quarter, the field and design works will be conducted in Q3 and repair will be in Q4. UNOPS has also completed the assessments, detailed designs and tendering of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Headquarters. Tender evaluation is postponed due to lack of funding.

### Challenges (including: delays or deviations) and Lessons Learned:

#### JUSTICE

Somalia presents one of the most difficult contexts to carry out implementation of development projects, and the Somalia JROL Programme faced multi-faceted challenges ranging from implementation capacity of national counterparts to security and access difficulties. Furthermore, a number of activities were not carried out because either intended recipient institutions are not in place or capacity of partners are inadequate to plan and implement those activities. The establishment of the JSC have long been a major challenge due to its importance as an institution and given that it is key for the implementation of crucial activities including judicial inspection schemes and creating accountability and oversight mechanisms, case management systems and undertaking justice reform initiatives. Despite these challenges, implementation of most activities is half-way through and expected to be completed in time.

Delay on the financing of the MPCC project by the donor and consequently the implementation of the project has negative implications both financially and reputationally.

#### POLICE

At the FL, the implementation of the police component of the JROL Programme faced some challenges due to the delay of the procurement of the FL police uniforms, which was cancelled at the request of the government.

#### Peacebuilding Impact

UNODC has used PBF funding to procure vehicles for the Custodial Corps in Mogadishu. The vehicles will be used for prisoner transport between the prisons and courts. Prisoner transport has traditionally been a police function, however they did not have the means to provide the transport, which meant prisoners were not able to make court appearances. By taking on this role, the Custodial Corps will be able to ensure that prisoners have better access to the judicial system in a timely manner. Procurement still in progress..



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### Catalytic effects

UNODC use of PBF funds to increase prisoner access to the judicial system serves to unblock a major sticking point in the judicial cycle, and see prisoner held for shorter periods on remand.

### Communications & Visibility

Over Q2, the Joint agencies showcased their support whereby the UN logos were added to banners at workshops and key meetings. See the Joint Rule of Law Quarter 2 Newsletter for full summary of key events where visibility activities are carried out. Also a number of events were showcased on the UNDP in Somalia Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/>) and twitter (<https://twitter.com/search?q=UNDP%20Somalia&src=typd>).

In accordance with UNOPS policy on transparency, information about the stipend projects is published on the UNOPS website [data.unops.org](http://data.unops.org), in line with IATI standard and commitment. In addition, UNOPS keeps the donors informed of project progress in order to organize any activities in relation to the project such as field visit, and/ or organizing press briefings and/ or issuing press releases to highlight Donor's contribution. Government of Japan funded stipends project, ODA logo is included in all communication materials. Also a portable sign with Japan ODA logo is set up at all payment locations.

### Looking ahead

#### JUSTICE

The outlook of the Somali justice sector institutions especially at the FL in Mogadishu is far more positive than any time during the last decade. A number of positive developments are happening in multiple fronts including in legislations, institutional capacity and delivery of justice services to the people of Somalia. With continued technical, advisory and operational support, these positive developments are expected to continue.

In Q3, efforts will be made to work on the options paper for the justice and corrections Model and also coordinate the efforts of this initiative with the Constitutional Review process. It is expected that the FL justice, corrections institutions and the efforts of the SNPM will consult and coordinate with the member states to arrive at a consensus on the legal framework for the ROL institutions. It is expected that the consensus will be in the governance structure, the roles and responsibilities and the economic aspects of the support that would be required in future for the sustainability of the ROL sector in Somalia.

Gender Unit to be established in Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation (MOJRAR) and made operational in Puntland. Elaboration of Women Access to Justice Policy initiated at federal level and in Somaliland.

UNICEF plans to focus on the following for the upcoming quarter: Advocacy and technical support provision to ensure that the Child Rights Act, now in draft, and the amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act are passed by Somaliland and Puntland parliaments. Technical support will then be provided for the drafting, consultations, and validation of a Child Rights Act in Puntland. Advocacy and technical support provision to develop juvenile justice legislation at the federal level.

The following are the major and significant events/activities foreseen/planned by UNODC for the next quarter: Validation workshop for the draft Code of Conduct for the SPF; Benchmarking visit by Puntland Good Governance an Anti-Corruption Bureau; Consultant to develop Prosecutors Handbook, Code of Conduct, sentencing policy and Manual for prosecutors; Refurbishment of interrogation room / conference room in





## **SOMALIA UN MPTF**

Mogadishu; In consultation with SPF and PPDB, draft a comprehensive training module for the SPF; Collaborate with other UN partners to provide training on Penal Code and police response to SGBV in Puntland, Kismayo and Baidoa; Refurbish the Police Academy and supply equipment to facilitate training; Organize a validation workshop to present the draft Code of Ethics to SPF; Deliver an English language course to 30 SPF officers; Continue construction of Phase 1A of MPCC; Launching the Training of Trainers, in addition to 2 Basic Training for Prison Officers.

### **POLICE**

At the FL, based on the AWP and developed action plans for the areas that are identified as priorities for 2016, Police will support the following: (1) mobile training teams in the region to expand its training to the police in the recovered areas from AS; (2) operationalization of the political agreement on police model through supporting two high level meetings; (3) introducing the community policing concept with youth involvement in selected areas with developing the Somali community policing model; (4) enhancing the existing police oversight mechanism with developing its legal framework based on the constitution and agreed SNPM; (5) establishment of Human Trafficking Coordination Unit; and (6) provide some support to equip some police stations through support the shipment of equipment which donated by EUCAP Nestor.

In SL, the ROL/Police section is planning to support the training programme for 48 police station commanders next quarter and also to extend support to the police reform team in the reform process, particularly in the model police stations and revising the police strategic plan.

A study on the status of women in Somali police forces will be initiated in the third trimester of 2016. Its results will inform policy and programme design for the institutional development of the SPF.

The Government of Japan stipends project shall conclude Q3 with the payment of SPF in the regions. The EU has signified its intention to implement a future stipends project through a country systems payment modality in Q3.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

## ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities.	Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners.
Financial	Donor support in project interventions diminish leading to a situation where funding is not secured for key project priority interventions.	Put more effort on visibility and delivery against agreed results while maintaining good working relationship with key donors.
Political	Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially MOJ.	Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.
Operational	Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.	Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.
Strategic	Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.	Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.
Organizational	Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.	Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Strategic	Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.



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Organizational	Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet established.	Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.
Programme	Unstable security environment may halt or delay programming or construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security situation is constantly monitored.</li> <li>- Investment made in security measures such as armoured vehicles and SPU</li> <li>- Engagement with government partners to ensure security of staff</li> <li>- National staff are engaged to monitor and implement programming if international staff are unable</li> </ul>
Programme	Economic conditions in Mogadishu radically alter the budget for the MPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project has assumed at 20% price increase over two years</li> <li>- Construction capacity in Mogadishu remains good, and is being monitored</li> </ul>
Institutional	Volatile Somali political/ government may delimit absorptive capacity and delay project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation</li> </ul>
Institutional	Government lacks capacity to ensure long term sustainability of prison projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of arrangements for funding included in Exchange of Letters</li> <li>- Support to the prison engineering department, and development of vocational training activities to increase self-sustainability</li> </ul>



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## ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring Site Visit	17 to 19 April	From the GROL Programme Unit undertook a monitoring visit in Hargeisa, Somaliland, to visit the GROL project team and also interact with relevant national Justice/Corrections/Police counterparts.	To strengthen cooperation among the PUNOs based in Somaliland through more regular meetings so to avoid overleaping of activities and maximizing impact of interventions.
Programme Steering committee	15 May	The Programme Steering Committee also met during second week of May and was able to discuss the 2016 AWP in detail.	Finalization of the AWP.
Monitoring and Reporting Officer visit to Somaliland	31 May-5 June	Meet with ROL staff and hold planning and training for Reporting and Monitoring. Re-train partners in Monitoring and Reporting. Train all staff and partners in benefits of using Google drive and good docs to manage information and reporting.	Conducted field monitoring at the University of Hargeisa, Carried out Human interest story for Scholarship beneficiaries. Trainings conducted on Monitoring & evaluation, reporting, Google docs and data management for all partners. Partners need further follow-up training on all topics. Partners need regular follow-up on Data management sheets to ensure that they understand how to use them and how the data is benefiting the ROL as a whole.
Monitoring and Reporting Officer visit to Puntland	5 June – 9 June	Meet with ROL staff and hold planning and training for Reporting and Monitoring. Re-train partners in Monitoring and Reporting. Train all staff and partners in benefits of using Google drive and good docs to manage information and reporting.	Trainings conducted on Monitoring & evaluation, reporting, Google docs and data management for all partners. Partners need further follow-up training on all topics. Partners need regular follow-up on Data management sheets to ensure that they understand how to use them and how the data is benefiting the ROL as a whole.
University of Hargeisa. Roble A Muse, May 21, 2016	21 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physically check and verify legal clinic centre records against quarter report from centre.</li> <li>- Assess and monitor with evidence finding the performance of paralegals and their constant contact with police stations.</li> <li>- Check their reporting compliance with capacity building trainings on M&amp;E provided by the GROL program.</li> </ul>	Based on the monitoring visit finding, below are recommendations for Legal Clinic Centre for improvement of its services, result demonstrable and evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Revisit the register and add the necessary missing information slots.</li> <li>-Train the registrar and ensure proper and full filling of the register.</li> <li>-Follow up the cases and generate the reports in liaison with the register.</li> </ul>
Ahmed Ma'alin Harun, Model Police Station	June	Assess the functionality of the police station and what peculiarities it possesses over the other police stations, since it	-UNDP to advocate sanitary support to the police station to consolidate the intervention achievements;



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Hargeisa		has been designed to be model for the other stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Functionalization of the established offices in the station is also necessary which could be achieved a close follow up from the project to the government line office;</li> <li>-Need for more trainings and staffing to the station;</li> <li>-Installment of UNDP and Donor visibility at the station;</li> <li>-Improve the engagement with legal aid clinics so the access of detainees to legal access could improve.</li> </ul>
PPU M&E - Legal Aid Monitoring Visit, UoH Faculty of Law	05 May	Assess the functionality and expediency of Legal Aid Clinic in UoH Faculty of Law	<p>Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased access for poor people to legal services</li> <li>- Enhanced practical experience in case law for law students.</li> <li>- The scholarships have increased the number of female law students which enhances women’s engagement with legal services and the quality of their representation in courts and justice system.</li> <li>- The Faculty of Law has the highest proportion of female students compared to the other faculties at the UoH.</li> </ul> <p>Follow up actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verification visit required to access documents and data relating to Reporting Deliverable, number of people receiving legal aid disaggregated by gender and type</li> <li>- Verification visit required to confirm utilization of the data base tools upon which UNDP training was recently conducted.</li> </ul>
Training: Capacity building on Convention on Juvenile Justice	24-26 April	Monitored training facilitated by MoJ (Federal) – 43 participants attended.	Participants identified that current legislation is insufficient to protect children in contact with the law, and that a separate Juvenile Justice Act is required, and a separate juvenile court and prison.
Training: Capacity building on Convention on the Rights of the Child	24-26 Apr	Monitored training facilitated by MoJ (Federal) – 150 participants attended.	Participants supported continued reservation against Art. 14 of the CRC that allows a child to choose his or her own religion and indicated that reservations against Art. 14 & 15 dealing with alternative care and adoption should not be removed unless the draft Alternative Care Policy is passed in accordance with the principles of Sharia. There was no objection to the contents of the Optional Protocols but there was apprehension to support their ratification as it was seen to create an additional burden for the Government that it does not have capacity to meet.



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Training: CRC Orientation	16 Apr	Monitored training facilitated by MoJ (Federal) – 27 participants attended.	Parliamentarians in Puntland were provided an orientation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and their individual and collective roles in implementation and monitoring of the CRC.
Prison and police cells monitoring	April - June	The joint MOJ/UNICEF CP team visited 10 detention facilities and 5 police cells around the country where children are being held for various crimes and offences ranging from theft of property to murder. The total of 213 boys and girls ages 15-18 years are in detention at the various prison facilities, and 176 boys and girls are detained in the police cells. Out of the 213 children in the prisons, 198 have been convicted and 15 in remand.	Key issues were noticed during the visits: Lack of separate space in most of prison centers to hold children convicted or in remand consequently, children are being placed with adults in the adult cells. The findings also revealed that there are some inmates living with HIV/AIDS with little or no support. The health and sanitation facilities in the prisons police stations are appalling, urgent actions needed to avoid out the outbreak of diseases.
Project Board Meeting for MPCC	6 May	The Project managers from UNODC and UNOPS met to discuss construction and finance issues.	Construction for MPCC Phase 1A is ahead of schedule and is on track for completion in mid-2017.



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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA**

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.	Judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and MOJ officials of Jubaland state		23-29 May	29	3	Judicial Training Courses including introduction to Law including the hierarchy of legal norms in the provisional constitution, competence of the courts & functions of the various justice actors, interaction of formal and informal justice systems, principles of civil law and procedure, professional ethics and code of conduct, and organization of registry and functions of the registrar.	Kismayo	National Consultant and UN facilitators
2.	Law-making bodies of federal member states (Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hiiraan/Middle Shebelle)		19-22 May	23	4	Legislative Drafting and Participatory Policy Development.	Garowe, Puntland	Policy & Legal Drafting Unit of MOJ FGS.
3.	Graduate Interns placed in Jubaland Justice Institutions.		25th May	11	3	Induction and Orientation on Internship Programme	Kismayo	UNDP Staff
4.	Staff from MOJ, Courts, Prosecution Office and Police.		22 - 24 May	5	8	Monitoring and evaluation	MOJ HQ Office Hargeisa	Technical Reform Team/MOJ
5.	Courts, Attorney General's Office, Police, Custodial corps and Lawyers		08-09 June	25	11	Obstacles to legal aid and access to justice	Imperial Hotel Hargeisa	Hargeisa University Legal Aid clinic



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6.	20 Police Officers and 20 community representatives were trained on Community Policing		4,5,6 June 2016	25	15	Community-policing principles in order improving public and police relationship.		
7.	Custodial Corps (FGS - Puntland)		11-13 April	8	30	BANGKOK RULES	Mogadishu	UNSOM/ UN Women
8.	Federal MoJ	Judges, Police, Custodial Corp, Prosecutors, Defence Lawyers	24-26 Apr	33	10	Capacity building on Convention on Juvenile Justice	Mogadishu	MoJ & UNICEF
9.	Federal MoJ	Other Ministries and religious scholars	24-26 Apr	107	43	Capacity building on Convention on the Rights of the Child	Mogadishu	MoJ & UNICEF
10.	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender	MPs	16 Apr	19	8	CRC Orientation	Garowe	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender and UNICEF
11.	Somalia Police Force	N/A	30 May - 1 June	8	6	ToT on SGBV	Beletweyne	UNODC & UNSOM
	<b>Total</b>			<b>293</b>	<b>141</b>			





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## ANNEX 4: Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit: Policies & Directives Approved by the Council of Ministers

Federal Republic of Somalia, MOJ 2015-2016.

	Policy	Sponsoring Ministry	Ref. Number	Date
1	National Strategy on Counter-Terrorism	Internal Security	XRW00083	02/04/2015
2	Council of Ministers Rules and Regulation	Council of Ministers	XRW00830	02/04/2015
3	Council of Ministers order to recover government vehicles	Council of Ministers	XRW00007	05/05/2015
4	Referral of the maritime boundary dispute with Kenya to the International Court of Justice	Council of Ministers	XRW00244	06/07/2015
5	Reconciliation of budget of 2014	Finance	XRW00198	25/06/2015
6	2015 Budget review	Finance	XRW00265	19/07/2015
7	Policy on Somali Nationals deported from abroad	Internal Security & Foreign Affairs	XRW00357	27/08/2015
8	National Policy on Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation	Women and Human rights	XRW00352	27/08/2015
9	PLDU Directive	MOJ	XRW00469	17/09/2015
10	Regulation on Registration of International & Local NGOs working on demining	Internal Security	XRW00504	01/10/2015
11	Regulation on the establishment of Demining institution	Internal Security	XRW00503	01/10/2015
12	National Policy on Health and Drugs	Health	XRW00381	15/10/2015
13	National Policy on the Disabled	Labour & Social Affairs	XRW00521	08/10/2015
14	Regulation to approve the establishment of Mogadishu dry port	Ports & Marine Transport	XRW00499	01/10/2015
15	Agreement on Health Cooperation between Somalia and Turkey	Health	XRW00670	12/11/2015
16	2016 Budget	Finance	XRW00393	29/10/2015
17	Regulation on Customs and Tariffs	Finance	XRW00396	17/12/2015
18	Approval of membership of Islamic Development Agency	Finance	XRW00412	24/12/2015
19	National Policy on open government	Finance	XRW00413	24/12/2015
20	National Policy on Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs	XRW00402	29/12/2015
21	Agreement on quality control of goods	Commerce & Industry	XRW00814	24/12/2015
21	Regulation on petroleum registration	Petroleum & Mineral Resources	XRW00861	14/01/2016
22	Approval of National Consultative Forum Decisions	Internal Affairs & Federalism	XRW00901	28/01/2016
23	Anti-corruption Commission Establishment Law	Ministry of Justice		12/05/2015
24	Bill for the establishment of Anti-Corruption Commission	Ministry of Justice		30/06/2014



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**ANNEX 5: Policies and Support Documents and Status – Updated 30 June 2016**

	Policy / Bill/ Document	Sponsor / Responsible Ministry	Law Number	Date Review or Drafting completed	Date with Consultation with Stakeholders completed	Law Finalised	Date sent to Council of Ministers Cabinet	Date Commissioned	Reading 1	Reading 2	Reading 3	Comments on Progress for the Current Quarter (brief update on status/ pending issues).	Assent	Date Enacted
	New Justice Model	MOJ supported by UNDP and UNSOM						Initial Consultations Workshop undertaken 25-28/04/2016 in Mogadishu.				This is not a law per se, from the consultation it is expected that laws that have an impact on the justice sector will be based on this		
Output 1.1.1 Provide training, technical assistance, and infrastructure to key justice institutions (Key judicial institutions (Judicial Service Commission and Justice Training Institute) and the capacity of the staff to take on their responsibilities established)														
1.1.1. a.	Code of ethic,											This is dependent on the establishment of Judicial Service Commission.		
1.1.1. b.	Anti-corruption Commission Establishment Law											Law has been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 May.		
1.1.1.c.	Bill for the establishment of Anti-Corruption Commission	MOJ and Judicial Affairs						Law has been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 May.				Law has been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 May.		
1.1.1.d.	Functioning of the judicial training institute	The Supreme Court and										RPA signed with Mogadishu University and progress would be reported in Q3.		



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		Mogadishu University											
1.1.1.e.	2 Judicial inspection schemes (Federal and Puntland)	The SC FL and the HJC PL.										At the FL, Activity waiting for the Establishment of Judicial Service Commission. It is being reported in PL.	
1.1.1.f.	Bill for Establishment of the Judicial Service Commission.	MOJ, religion and sites	Law/No.28				25.5.2013	30.5.2013		16.6.2014; 19.6.2014 30.6.2014	Approved by the House. 30.6.2014	8.7.2014	
1.1.1.g.	Resolution of Appointment of Judicial Service Commission Members	MOJ and Judicial Affairs					Members vetted by the MOJ and Approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2015	Submitted to Parliament in late June			Rejected by Parliament in January 2016 because all the members were not submitted		
Output 1.1.2 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of lawyers and legal aid service providers (Key institutions (Bar Association) for lawyers and legal aid service providers established)													
1.1.2.a.	Policy framework that regulate the mandate of the bar association											Initial Consultations for Advocates Act undertaken in May and June with the support of IDLO and inputs provided.	
1.1.2.b.	Guidelines on legal aid to survivors of											Legal aid policy is approved by the Cabinet. The policy has clear	



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	sexual violence										guidelines for women especially those facing SGBV		
1.1.2.c.	Female offenders and legal status affecting women										As above.		
Output 1.1.3 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of MOJ priority units or departments (Priority units and departments within MOJ (PLDU and JISU) established and strengthened)													
1.1.3.a.	PLDU Establishment Directive	MOJ					42156				Approved by the Council of Ministers	To be signed by the Prime Minister and to be published in the Official Gazette	
1.1.3.b.	Gender based violence and High risk case load										Update will be available in Q3.		
1.1.3.c.	Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy	MOJ									Comments from federal member states gathered and validation workshop planned in July.		
1.1.3.d.	Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards,										.		



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	reviewed / drafted / developed)												
1.1.3.e.	Justice plan for the delivery of services in the region,											Workshop to develop the plan planned in July.	
1.1.3.f.	Referral guidelines for traditional justice actors;											Comments from federal member states gathered and validation workshop planned in July.	
1.1.3.g.	Human resources Guidelines											Draft Human Resource Management Manual developed for MOJ FGS, expected to be finalized in Q3.	
1.1.3.h.	Performance appraisal											Draft Human Resource Management Manual developed for MOJ FGS, expected to be finalized in Q3.	
1.1.3.i.	Training manual on legislative drafting,											Manual on Legislative Drafting Developed by PLDU in 2015 and currently used as a guideline and for trainings.	
1.1.3.j.	MoJ management guidelines											5 SOPs on human resource, finance, procurement, asset management and ICT developed for MOJ FGS.	
Output 1.2.1 Provide infrastructure, equipment, and training to permanent and mobile courts (Enhanced effective justice procedures through provision of suitable and adequate infrastructure, equipment and tools)													
1.2.1.a.	Bill for the Establishment of Judicial Organization Law	MOJ										Draft prepared by the MOJ, consultations held and approved by Council of Ministers	The Parliament did not register the bill. This law will be undertaken as part of the new Justice Model for Somalia



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								in June					
1.2.1.b.	MOJ operational plan											I doubt we need this as MOJ is developing 5 Manuals for internal and external operations.	
1.2.1.c.	Protocol between executive and parliament on a process for policy and legislative development											Update will be available in Q3.	
Output 1.2.4 Provide technical assistance to establish the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) (Enhanced effective justice procedures through capacity building of professionals within justice sector stakeholders)													
1.2.5.a.	The law on the Establishment of the Attorney General Office	MOJ, AG and UNODC						This is one of the laws that will depend on the outcome of the Justice as well as the Policing models				Tore for an international consultant to carry out an assessment and prepare a draft is prepared by UNODC	
1.2.5.b.	AGO Internal regulations											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.2.5.c.	AGO Codes of conduct/guidelines											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.2.5.d.	AGO Structure and Procedures											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.2.5.e.	Criminal law bench book											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.2.5.f.	Training curricula											Curricula on 4 courses developed in	



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	for judges and prosecutors											Q2 and additional 10 courses are expected to be developed in Q3.		
1.2.5.g.	Special training module on SGBV											Update will be available in Q3.		
1.2.5.h.	Special training module on extradition and recognizing foreign sentences											Update will be available in Q3.		
Output 1.3.3 Train and provide technical assistance to Correctional Corps staff on organizational reforms (Enhanced organisational capacity of Corrections Corps to deliver professional and efficient services)														
1.3.3.a	Operational plan for the functioning of the corrections services											Update will be available in Q3.		
1.3.3.b.	Prison reform strategy											Update will be available in Q3.		
1.3.3.c.	Gender sensitive human resources strategy for the corrections system											Update will be available in Q3.		
1.3.3.d.	Human resource strategy system to address mental health issue in prison											Update will be available in Q3.		
1.3.3.e.	Policy for a training											Update will be available in Q3.		



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	school for correction staff												
Output 1.4.1 Develop standards of performance and internal regulations for justice sector (Enhance government’s internal oversight and accountability through development of standards of performance and updating relevant internal regulations)													
1.4.1.a	Anti-corruption law											The law has been approved by the Council of Ministers.	
1.4.1.a	Code of conduct for the custodial corps											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.4.1.a	Oversight system of prisons											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.4.1.a	Anti-corruption Commission Establishment											The law has been approved by the Council of Ministers.	
Output 1.5.1 Provide technical assistance and funding to expand legal aid providers, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations (Enhanced access to justice for all Somali people, including refugees, IDPs, women, children and other vulnerable groups)													
1.5.1.a.	Policy on women’s access to justice											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.5.1.b.	Policy on juvenile access to justice											Update will be available in Q3.	
1.5.1.c.	Policy on regional legal aid offices											National Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers	
1.5.1.d.	National Legal Aid Policy	MOJ										National Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers	





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Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF (Police strategy, tactics and organisation are improved through new approaches)												
2.2.1.a.	1 national strategic policy on how to prevent the death or injury of police officers											Update will be available in Q3.
Output 2.2.2 Provide technical and financial assistance to develop a framework to support police accountability to communities (A basic framework for interaction with community is developed through the implementation of communication processes and increased accountability)												
2.2.2.a.	Community and police relations;											Update will be available in Q3.
2.2.2.b.	Preventive measures against corruption and Criminality within the police;											Update will be available in Q2.
2.2.2.c.	SGBV Strategy											Update will be available in Q3.
2.2.2.d.	Gender mainstreaming in the police											Update will be available in Q3.
Output 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial assistance required for SPF to police newly recovered areas (The influence of Government is spread to recovered territories through policing based on planning, preparation, communication and needs based deployment)												
2.2.4.a.	Policies for Reform Making,											Update will be available in Q3.
2.2.4.b.	Federal Police Act											The Federal Police Act will be





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9	Bill on Somali Advocates	MOJ supported by IDLO						Amended advocates draft Act will be finalized in mid-May				Initial stakeholder consultation undertaken by IDLO; inputs to be provided by the UN based on further consultations planned before finalization.		
10	The U.N. convention on rights of the child 1989	Ministry of the Justice	Bill/ No.3 55					13.10.2014				Approved by the House 13.12.2014	31.12.2014	
11	National Defence Bill	Ministry of Defence										The Bill was substantially reviewed by PLDU and its submitted to the Council of Ministers		
12	Medals Bill	Ministry of Defence										The Bill is reviewed by PLDU and comments are submitted to the Ministry of Defence		
13	Sexual Offences Bill											This Bill was reviewed by PLDU. After careful consideration it was found that this law substantially contradicts with the Penal Code and principles of Criminal justice. The Council of Ministers decided to hold off the bill and offences are incorporated into the review of the Penal code.		
15	Bill for Establishment of Human Rights Commission	MOJ, religion and sites	Bill/ No. 192. 3					25.5.2013	30.5. 2013	10.6. 2013		Law enacted by the federal parliament on 6 June 2016.		



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16	Anti-Money Laundry and Terrorism Financing Law	Ministry of the finance Reviewed by PLDU	Bill No/1 559					04.06.2015	2.8.2 015	9.12. 2015	21.12. 2015	Approved by the House 26.12.2015	Signed into law by the President	
17	Bill for Regional dispensation and Districts of the Country.	Ministry of the Interior and national security.	Law/ No.1 16					29.5.2013	29.5. 2013	9.6.2 013	4.7.20 13; 6.7.20 13; 8.7.20 13	Approved by the House 8.7.2013	5.8.2013	
18	Bill of Foreign Service.	Ministry of the foreign affairs.	Law/ No.1 12					25.5.2013	1.6.2 013	9.6.2 013	27.7.2 013; 28.7.2 013; 29.7.2 013	Approved by the House 29.7.2013	5.9.2013	
19	Agreement between Somalia and Turkey on Military support.	Ministry of Defence	Law/ No.1 18					9.7.2013	17.7. 2013		20.7.2 013	Approved by the House. 20.7.2013	7.8.2013	
20	Convention of Continuo.	Ministry of the foreign affairs.	Law/ No.1 14					24.7.2013	22- 7- 2013		24.7.2 013	Approved by the House. 24.7.2013	7.9.2013	
21	Bill for Establishment Development Bank	Ministry of the Finance.	Law/ No.2 5					24.9.2013	8.10. 2013	24.1 1. 2013	20.5.2 014; 21.5.2 014;	Approved by the House.10.6.2014	24.6.2014	



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									25.1 1. 2013 ; 26.1 1.20 13	24.5.2 014; 9.6. 2014; 10.6.2 014			
22	Fishery Law	Ministry of the Natural resources.	Law/ No.29				15.6.2013			4.112 013; 5.1.20 14; 22.1.2 014; 6.1.20 14	Approved by the House 25.10.2014	30.11.2014	
23	Defence Agreement between Somali and Italy.	Ministry of the Defence	Law/ No.28				22.6.2013	20.5. 2014		21.5. 2014	Approved by the House 3.11.2014	30.11.2014	
24	Bill for Establishment of Federal and Border Commission	Ministry of interior and Federal Affairs	Law/ No.75				25.5.2014	3.12. 2014	13.1 2.20 14	20.12. 2014; 21.12. 2014	Approved by the House 21.12.2014	31.12.2015	
25	Bill establishing electoral independent commission	Ad-hock committee	Bill/ No. 1276				16.10.14	3.12. 2014	27.1 2.20 14	28.1.2 015	Approved by the House 11.2.2015	2.4.2015	
26	Bill for Auditor	Ministry of	Bill/				17.7.2014	22.1	14.1.	27.1.2	Approved by the House 29. 1..2015	The	



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	General	the Finance	No.1 186					0.20 14; 25.1 0.20 14	2015 ; 19.1. 2015	015	and re-approved 22.8.2015	President returned this Bill in 11.4.2015 The President returned this Bill again in 8.12.2015	
27	Work Permit Law	Ministry of Labour and social Affairs	Bill/ No: 1510				16.5.2015	17.0 6.20 15	29.0 8.20 15	31.8.2 015	Approved by the House 31.8.2015	Didn't assent yet	
28	Bill for Foreign Investment in Somalia	Ministry of the Trade.	Bill/ No. 233				12.6.2013	19.6. 2013	28.1 0.20 15; 31.1 0.20 15	18.11. 2015	Withdrawn by the government 15.12.2014 Approved 23.11.2015	Didn't assent yet	
29	Bill of Procurement	Ministry of the National security.	Bill/ No. 1202				22.7.14	17.1 2.20 14	7.11. 2015 ; 16.1 1.20 15	7.12.2 015	Approved by the House 12. 12..2015	Didn't assent yet	
30	Press bill	Ministry of informatio n, Culture					19.3.2015	17.0 6.20 15	4.11. 2015 ;	14.12. 2015	Approved by the House 28.12.2015	Didn't assent yet	



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		&Tourism								9.11.2015			
31	Bill of Ombudsman Office	MOJ, religion and sites	Bill/ No. 192.4					25.5.2013	30.5.2013	15.7.2013		Parliament has VOTED DOWN 41470	
32	Bill of Trade-mark	Ministry of the Finance.	Bill/ No. 337					31.7.2013				Withdrawn by the government 15.12.2014	
33	Bill – Civil aviation	Ministry of information, Postal, and telecommunication	Bill/ No.2 54					25.6.2013	25.6.2013			HOP returned to government in 23.03.2015	
34	Communications Bill	Ministry of information, Postal, and telecommunication	Bill/ No. 1116					15.6.2014	15.12.2014	3.8.2015; 8.82015; 10.8.2015		HOP returned to government in 23.03.2015	
35	Bill for Anti-terrorism	Ministry of internal security	Bill/ No. 1509					16-5-2015	25.7.2015			PLDU participated a review workshop on the improvement of the draft bill held in Kampala	
36	Truth and Reconciliation	Ministry of the Justice, religion	Bill/ No. 638					11.12.2013				HOP returned to government in 23.03.2015	



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		and the											
37	Bill on Control and limitation of FIRE ARMS.	Ministry of the National security.	Bill No. 314					6.9.2014				HOP returned to government in 23.03.2015	
38	Political Parties Bill	Reviewed by PLDU						26.05.2015				After consultations the Bill is approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to Parliament	





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**ANNEX 6: LEGAL AID TRACKING**

Legal Aid Tracking data includes all recorded Legal Aid carried out with UNDP support since 2013. The JROL Programme commenced (Quarter 2 2015).

Data highlighted in yellow are for the current Quarter: Quarter 2, 2016.

**Legal Aid Centres Supported by UNDP**

Legal Aid Centres have and made legal aid services available to individuals in the remote villages and districts of Somaliland and Puntland and have significantly contributed to the proper delivery of mobile court services.

	South Central / Federal	Puntland	Somaliland	Total
2013 Legal Aid Centres	3 legal aid offices in Mogadishu	5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, Garowe legal aid centre, and University legal aid clinic, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkayo.	20 legal aid centres in 6 regions in Somaliland including Las Anod and Boon District of Borama (Awdal) Region	28 Centres supported
2014 Legal Aid Centres	3 legal aid offices in Mogadishu supported.	5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, Garowe legal aid centre, and University legal aid clinic, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkayo.	8: 5 in Maroodijeex region (4 in Hargeisa, 1 in Gabiley), 2 in Awdal Region (1 in Borama and 1 in Boon) and 1 in Togdheer (in Buroa).	16 Centres
2015 Legal Aid centres operational	3 legal aid offices in Mogadishu supported a total of 11 lawyers (6 female) 51 paralegals, 20 interns (10 female)	5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, Garowe legal aid centre, and University legal aid clinic, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkayo.	8 Centres in total 5 in Maroodijeex region (4 in Hargeisa, 1 in Gabiley), 2 in Awdal Region (1 in Borama and 1 in Boon) and 1 in Togdheer (in Buroa).	16 Centres
2016 Legal Aid Centres Quarter 1	0 centres	5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, 5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, Garowe legal aid centre, and University legal aid clinic, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkayo.	2 Legal Aid Centres continue to be operational under the Hargeisa University Legal Clinic.	7 Legal Aid Centres *Legal aid centres reduced during the transition into the JROL Programme.
2016 Legal Aid Centres Quarter 2	0 Legal	5 legal aid centres in Bossaso, Garowe legal aid centre, and University legal aid clinic, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkayo.	2 Legal Aid Centres continue to be operational under the Hargeisa University Legal Clinic	7 Legal Aid Centres *Legal aid centres reduced during the transition into the JROL Programme.



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Legal Aid Recipients supported by UNDP Partners

Data highlighted in yellow are for the current Quarter: Quarter 2, 2016.

Cumulative data for the JROL Programme is highlighted in Orange.

	South Central / Federal	Puntland	Somaliland	Total
2013 Legal Aid	<p>2,308 clients (1113 female:1195 male)</p> <p>Among the legal aid beneficiaries were 602 GBV (305 rape) survivors, 1200 IDPs, 17 children, 98 poor and 203 minorities.</p> <p>297 reports of SGBV were reported to legal aid partners, however majority of the survivors declined to take the matter to court. Out of 22 Cases taken to court there were 12 convictions.</p>	<p>2,076 clients:</p> <p>1145 clients (599 women, 546 men) from legal aid lawyers 931 Cases (467 women, 421 men and 43 Cases involving children) from Paralegals.</p>	<p>10,915 clients.</p> <p>3,247 women, 1,106 children, 1,976 IDPs/Refugee and 404 minorities. 2,573 individuals were released from Prison &amp; police custody</p> <p>326 rape Cases reported (Hargeisa (90%), Borama &amp; Buroa). The AG Office proceeded with 171 Cases securing 54 convictions. 40 Cases collapsed due to lack of evidence or following acquittals; 8 Cases were released on Agreement by elders and whilst 73 were pending due to ongoing police investigations.</p>	<p>15,299 clients (W:5426, M: 9,873)</p> <p>623 SGBV Cases reported</p> <p>76 convicted</p> <p>30 Cases released</p>
2014 Legal Aid	<p>3,027 clients</p> <p>1770 (W:277, M:11493) from lawyers 1257 (W:915, M:342) from paralegals.</p>	<p>2,996 clients</p> <p>1521 (W: 905, M: 616) from lawyers 1475 (W:1046, M:429) from paralegals.</p>	<p>8,927 clients</p> <p>5417 (W:2403, M:3014) from lawyers and 3510 (W:983, M:2527) from paralegals.</p>	<p>14,950 clients (W: 9,056, M: 5,894)</p>
2015 Quarter 1 Legal Aid	<p>3,185 (W: 1,404, M: 1,781) received legal aid and representation. Across Somalia, 4,101 (W: 1,793, M: 2,308) participated in legal awareness sessions [lp1]</p>			<p>3,185 clients (W: 1,404, M: 1,781)</p> <p>301 Cases of SGBV</p>



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2015 Quarter 2 Legal Aid	187 (W: 14, M: 173) received legal aid and representation	822 (W: 466, M: 356) received legal aid. 356 (W: 195 M: 161) from lawyers and 456 (W: 271, M: 185) from paralegals. Of the 356 Cases dealt with by lawyers 246 (W: 141 M: 105) were resolved, 88 (W: 42, M: 46) pending and 17 (W: 12 M: 10) dismissed. Of the 822 people receiving legal aid, 75% (617) of clients were IDPs and 50% of the Cases dealt with issues related to SGBV	1,018 legal aid beneficiaries (W: 385 M: 633,). There were 763 legal aid Cases (Civil 451, Criminal 312)	2,027 clients (W: 865, M: 1,162)  118 Cases of SGBV
2015 Quarter 3 Legal Aid	At the FL, provision of Legal aid services stopped awaiting the Public Expression of Interest (EOI) process to select new legal aid partners including women lawyer's associations. The process is expected to be finalized in Q4.	547 354 Women Assisted XX Criminal XX Civil 318 (W: 210) from paralegals. 353 Cases of SGBV  Of the 356 Cases dealt with by lawyers 228 (W: 159 M: 69) were resolved, 67 (W: 39, M: 28) pending and 23 (W: 12, M: 11) dismissed. Of the 547 people receiving legal aid, 89% of clients were IDPs and 65% (353) of the Cases dealt with issues related to SGBV. Results are from July and August.	650 Cases 228 Women Assisted 79 Criminal 166 Civil 16 Paralegals 153 Cases of SGBV  2 of the 8 Legal aid centres remain operational, the Hargeisa Legal Clinic – the Head Office at the Hargeisa University faculty of law and the Office in front of the Hargeisa courts.	1,197 582 Women Assisted XX Criminal XX Civil XXX Paralegals 506 Cases of SGBV
2015 Quarter 4 Legal Aid	0, at FL, 2 legal aid providers are identified through Expression of Interest and discussion is ongoing to have agreement with them	1,550 Cases 1,119 women XX Criminal XX Civil	536 Cases 164 Women Assisted 322 Criminal 214 Civil	2,086 Cases 1,283 Women assisted XX Criminal XX Civil



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		<p>XXX Paralegals 993 paralegals. 418 Cases of SGBV</p> <p>Of the 557 Cases dealt with by lawyers, 312(W: 232 M: 80) were resolved, 205 (W: 140, M: 65) pending and 40 (W: 20, M: 20) dismissed. Of the 557 people receiving legal aid, 90% of clients were IDPs and 75% (418) of the Cases dealt with issues related to GBV. Results are from Sept-Dec this also includes Cases reported by paralegals network</p>	<p>16 Paralegals 153 Cases of SGBV</p> <p>GBV Data: W:147, M: 6, child under 18 years of age: 103, Adult 50, under police investigation 39, sentenced 48, on court process 46, traditional 20, Medical and psychosocial services 153 (this data includes the three Baahikoob centres under Hargeisa.</p>	<p>XXX Paralegals 571 Case of SGBV</p>
2015 Total	0 Case			8,524 clients (W:4134, M: 4,390) 1,480 Cases of SGBV
Q1 2016 Legal Aid	0 Cases	<p>1,054 Cases 759 Women Assisted 70 Criminal 208 Civil 667 Paralegals XXX SGBV</p>	<p>773 Cases 343 Women assisted 122 Criminal 462 Civil 189 Paralegal and police. 146 SGBV</p>	<p>1,827 Cases 1,102 Women Assisted 192 Criminal 670 Civil 856 Paralegal XXX SGBV</p>
Q2 2016 Legal Aid	0 Cases	<p>739 Cases 566 Women assisted</p>	<p>2,371 Cases 1,019 Women assisted</p>	<p>3,110 Cases 1,585 Women assisted</p>
Total JROL Legal Aid (Q2 2015-Q2 2016)	0 Cases	<p>3,890 Cases 2,798 Women Assisted</p>	<p>4,330 Cases 1,754 Women Assisted</p>	<p>8,220 Cases 4,552 Women Assisted</p>
Grand Total (Since 2013)	0 Cases			43,710 Cases



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**ANNEX 7: MOBILE COURTS TRACKING**

Mobile Court data includes all Mobile Court activity carried out with UNDP support since 2013. The JROL Programme commenced (Quarter 2 2015).

Data highlighted in yellow are for the current Quarter: Quarter 2, 2016.

Cumulative data for the JROL Programme is highlighted in Orange.

	South Central / Federal	PL 16 Districts covered	Somaliland 25 Districts Covered	Total
2013 Mobile Courts	The project was suspended due to deterioration in security and targeting of Judges. Mobile Courts are not operational due to insecurity and the lack of a legal framework for their operation across federal member states. This initiative is being reinstated with the roll out of the new Join Rule of Law Programme (June 2015)	522 Cases: 340 Civil and 182 Criminal Cases.	1,302 crime & Civil Cases. 2,607 clients 566 Female; 338 children; 981 IDPs/Ref 108 Minorities	1,824 Cases.
2014 Mobile Courts Mobile Courts	In Q3, work in close coordination with Judiciary Authority on planning for the mobile courts, in conjunction with the Supreme Court of Mogadishu and courts in the federal states.	577 (W: 270, M: 307) Cases: 351 Civil and 226 Criminal.  417 were resolved out of which 189 judgments successfully enforced.	1,168 W: 605 M: 563) Cases: 393 Civil 775 Criminal.  300 IDPs, 308 minorities 320 children 859 (74%) of the Cases were disposed	1,745 Cases
2015 Quarter 1 Mobile Courts		In PUNTLAND support for mobile courts will resume when funding available with the commencement of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. Planning for Mobile	392 Cases 206 Criminal, 186 Civil 222 of the Cases were disposed while 170 are pending.	392 Cases



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2015 Quarter 2 Mobile Courts		Courts at FGS level to commence (in Quarter 3)	<p>289 117 Criminal, 112 Civil, 60 family 213 of the Cases were disposed 76 are pending.</p> <p>497 clients 217 Women 35 Children 112 IDPs/Refugees 56 Minorities Indigent</p>	289Cases
2015 Quarter 3 Mobile Courts	UNDP Results: At the FL, Mobile Courts are expected to start in Q4 with the signing of the agreement with the Supreme Court. The delay was due to a request by the Chief Justice to postpone the commencement of Mobile Courts while the ROL programme is initiated.	<p>137 Cases 87 Civil 50 Criminal over July and August. 120 Cases were resolved 53 are still pending 68 women were assisted. September data will be available in the annual report.</p>	<p>269 Cases 117 Civil 180 Criminal 212 were disposed of 57 are still pending. 673 beneficiaries 113 Women 93 Juvenile 70 IDPs/Refugees 94 Minorities 119 Impoverished people</p>	406 Cases
2015 Quarter 4 Mobile Courts	0 Mobile Court Planning Workshop has been done on December 13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> and it expected mobile court Cases to commence in Q1 2016	<p>276 Cases 72 districts and villages. 108 Criminal 168 Civil 80 Judgements successfully endorsed 90 Women Assisted</p>	<p>305 Cases, 157 Criminal 114 Civil 222 Disposed 49 Pending:</p> <p>707 Total Beneficiaries 121 Women 91 child 68 IDP/refugees</p>	<p>581 Cases</p> <p>*The difference in Criminal and Civil may be accounted for where other systems are used, e.g. Alternative dispute resolutions, mediation like the family Cases. UNDP only reports on disposed and pending Cases.</p>



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			143 poor	
TOTAL 2015 Mobile Courts	0	493 Cases 158 Criminal 255 Civil 158 Women Assisted	1255 Cases 660 Criminal 529 Civil 451 Women assisted	1668 Cases
Q1 2016 Mobile Courts	23 Cases 23 Criminal 0 Civil 18 Women Assisted Benefitting 44 individuals (W: 18, M: 26) covering 8 districts in Mogadishu (FL).	200 Cases 68 Criminal 132 Civil XX Women Assisted 74 villages were reached for resolution of Cases and awareness (PL).	335 Cases 185 Criminal 150 Civil 121 Women Assisted 704 Beneficiaries (W:121; children: 91).	558 Cases 276 Criminal 282 Civil 139 Women Assisted.
Q2 2016 Mobile Courts	39 Cases 19 Criminal 20 Civil XX Women Assisted	213 Cases 87 Criminal 126 Civil 94 Women Assisted	299 Cases 117 Criminal 122 Civil 115 Women Assisted	551 Cases 223 Criminal 268 Civil 209 Women Assisted
Total JROL Mobile Courts (Q2 2015-Q2 2016)	62 Cases 42 Criminal 20 Civil 18 Women Assisted	826 Cases 313 Criminal 513 Civil 94 Women Assisted	1,208 Cases 669 Criminal 505 Civil 407 Women Assisted	2,096 Cases
Grand total 2016 (Since 2013)	62 Cases	1,925 Cases	4,359 Cases	6,346 Cases



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## ANNEX 8: PERMANENT COURTS TRACKING

Permanent Court data includes all activity carried out with UNDP support since 2013. The JROL Programme commenced (Quarter 2 2015).

Data highlighted in yellow are for the current Quarter: Quarter 2, 2016.

Cumulative data for the JROL Programme is highlighted in Orange.

	South Central / Federal	PL 16 Districts covered	Somaliland 25 Districts Covered	Total
2013 Courts	Not available	Not available	9,227 Cases 4,172 Civil 4,160 crime 6886 disposed- 75% performance rate compared to 2012 (all SL Courts adjudicated 6,127 Cases), Court in 4 regions (Hargeisa, Berbera, Borama, Las Anod)	9,227
2014 Courts	Not Available	Not available	8428 Cases 3590 Criminal 4838 Civil 7398 (88%) were disposed of, an improvement from the 75% disposed in 2013.	8428
2015 Quarter1 Courts	At the FL, such statistics are not yet provided but is planned for support under the new Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme	In PL, data on this indicator is provided at end of June and December by authorities.	2,332 Cases 611 Criminal 1,721 Civil Cases	2,332





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2015 Quarter 2 Courts	At the FL, such statistics are not available at the FL due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the federal judiciary, something that is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the federal parliament.	2,231 Cases, 899 Criminal, 1,332 Civil Cases, 1,781 Cases were successfully convicted and the judgment enforced, 514 Cases are pending; 64 Cases were dismissed.	3,616 Cases 1,656 Criminal 1,960 Civil 2,256 Cases are completed 1,360 Cases are pending.	5,847
2015 Quarter 3 Courts	At the FL, statistics are not available due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the Federal Judiciary. This is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the Federal Parliament.	Not available. In PL, statistics are received from the supreme court every 6 months. Q3 and Q4 statistics will be reported in Q4.	2,064 Cases 975 Criminal 1089 Civil 1,471 were completed 593 pending.	2,064
2015 Quarter 4 Courts	At the FL, statistics are not available due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the Federal Judiciary. This is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the Federal Parliament.	5,096 Cases 1,819 Criminal 3,277 Civil 4,769 Cases were finalized 327 Cases pending 85 GBV Cases prosecuted (data is only for two regions Nugal region and Karkaar region were Case management is active, other regions do not report separate GBV Cases.	3,669 Cases 2,530 Civil 1,142 Criminal	8,765
TOTAL 2015 Courts	None Available	7,327	11,681	19,008
Q1 2016 Courts	None Available	54 Cases 23 Criminal 31 Civil	3,917 Cases 1,567 Criminal 2343 Civil	3,971 1,590 Criminal 2374 Civil



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		26 GBV Cases prosecuted  (This data is only for two regions Nugal and Karkaar region where Case management is active)	116 SGBV Cases	142 SGBV Cases
Q2 2016 Courts	564 Cases 253 Civil 309 Criminal	XX Cases XX Civil XX Criminal Data available in Q3 2016	3,095 Cases 1,378 Civil 1,716 Criminal	XX Cases XX Civil XX Criminal Data available in Q3 2016
Total JROL (Q2 2015-Q2 2016)	564 Cases	XX Cases	12,745 Cases	XX Cases Data available in Q3 2016
Grand total (since 2013)	564 Cases	XX Cases	36,348 Cases	XX Cases Data available in Q3 2016



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### **Annex 9: Infrastructure and Procurement support for 2015 included:**

#### **Federal Level and Puntland**

- The Jariban Model Police Station construction was completed. The station furnished and handed over to the Government on 19 August 2015.
- The Galkayo Model Police Station construction was completed. The station was furnished and handed over to the Government on 17 August 2015.
- Gardo Model Police Station construction is completed. The building was handed over on 29th September 2015.
- Construction of Qandala Model Police Station was delayed due to lack of funds.
- Construction of Galdogob Model Police Station was delayed due to lack of funds.
- Furniture for Baday Police Post was handed over on 3rd October 2015.
- The Garad Sub-Station Police Post construction was completed and the building was handed over to the Government on 20 August 2015.
- Furniture for Eyl MPS delivered on 3rd October 2015.

#### **Somaliland**

- Equipment for the 12 targeted regional and district courts in SL. Completed the procurement and transfer of equipment and furniture support of 6 regional AG Offices in Q4/2015. Procurement of equipment and furniture for SL government funded newly constructed supreme court building/ HJC was postponed to Q1 of 2016, as the new building construction is not yet finished.
- Equipment is provided building in support to logistics and infrastructure, providing the judiciary with the necessary hardware for day to day operations to improve institutional capacity building.
- A Capacity assessment of the gender unit at the MOI was conducted by Police Reform team. The assessment report with detailed implementation is available.
- Procurement of office equipment and furniture for SL Police Planning Unit is in process and is expected to be finalised by the end of Q2 2016.
- Procurement of vehicles is still delayed, however UNDP received 6,000 pairs of police shoes (W:700, M: 5,300), 700 pairs of Women Hijab and 700 pairs of female belts. The full uniforms are expected to be delivered to police in Q3.
- UNDP provided 10 Vehicles to the Mobile Courts and Custodial Corps of Somaliland in Q1 2016.