



UN Joint Rule of Law Programme for Somaliland 2020-2021

CONTENTS

1. Overview:	
1.1. Programme and Strategic Development Context	p2
1.2. Brief Description	p3
1.3. Total Resources Required, Consents	p3
2. Developmental Background:	
2.1. Situational Analysis.....	p5
2.2. Lessons learned	p7
3. Approach:	
3.1. Programme Strategy and Theory of Change.....	p9
3.2. Proposed Outputs.....	p11
3.3. Key programme beneficiaries.....	p14
3.4. Knowledge.....	p1
3.5. Value-added of UN.....	p15
4. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	p15
5. Risk and Mitigation Strategy.....	p16
6. Partnerships and Linkages:	
6.1. Introduction.....	p17
6.2. Sub-Sector Working Groups.....	p17
6.3. Other relevant rule of law actors in Somaliland.....	p17
7. Management Arrangements:	
7.1. Strategic Governance Framework.....	p20
7.2. Steering Committee.....	p21
7.3. Programme Secretariat.....	p22
7.4. Global Focal Point and UN Co-ordination.....	p23
7.5. Participating UN Organizations	p23
7.6. Fund Management Modality.....	p23
7.7. Audit.....	p23
7.8. Legal Context and basis for relationship.....	p23
7.9. Administrative Agent	p27
8. Appendix I: Results and Resource Framework.....	p30
9. Appendix II: Multi-year Work Plan	p48

Abbreviations

BMM GIZ	Better Migration Management - EU Regional Programme
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EU	European Union
FCO	The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GS	Government of Somaliland
HR	Human Resources
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
IC	International Community
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INL	The US International Narcotics Enforcement
JROLP	Joint Rule of Law Programme
MOIS	Ministry of Internal Security
PRB	Project Review Board
ROL	Rule of Law
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Somaliland Police Force
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United National Office of Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
USAID	The US Aid
WB	World Bank

1.1 Programme and Strategic Development Context

Start Date: 1 January 2020

End Date: 31 December 2021

Award number: 00116242

Project Output ID =00113476

Programme Title:	UN Joint Rule of Law Programme for Somaliland 2019-2021
National Development Plan II (NDP II) Pillar 3 Framework Governance	A society where the rights of citizens are protected by democratic, transparent, accountable and efficient public institutions. (Security and Rule of Law sub-sectors cover security, justice and human rights.)
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Somaliland's NDP-II is designed in line with the SDGs and this programme contributes in particular to SDG 16, the achievement of 'peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.' The programme will further strengthen the linkages between SDG 16 and Pillar 3 (Governance) within the NDP II by supporting the Ministry of Planning and other line ministries to align contextualized targets and indicators with outcomes and outputs of NDP II – with appropriate, feasible and measurable targets and technical support in the collection and consolidation of data.
Expected strategic (Contributing Outcome):	UNSF priority SP2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law, human rights and safety of people of Somaliland. <i>Contributing Outcome</i> (UNSF – SP2): Gender marker: GE
Expected Outcome	Sustainable models developed for the effective delivery of rights-based, inclusive and accountable rule of law and security and being implemented across regions in Somaliland.
Expected Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rights-respecting and accountable basic justice services increased in piloted areas. 2. Rights-respecting and accountable basic policing services increased in piloted areas. 3. Parole and probation services to help the sustainable management of corrections facilities developed and piloted. 4. Security Sector Governance enhanced. 5. Co-ordination of the rule of law and security sectors improved at leadership and delivery levels
Implementing partners	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, the Police Commissioner, Religious leaders, Traditional Elders, House of Elders, the Ulema Council, the Somaliland Security Forces, Custodial Corps and Somaliland Human Rights Commission.
UN Entities	UNSOM (non-executing entity), UNDP, UNODC, UNWOMEN

1.2 Brief Description

This programme will build on and learn lessons from the Phase I Joint Rule of Law Programme (2015-2018) that focused mainly on supporting the Government of Somaliland to improve its rule of law services in Hargeisa and select population centres. Combining mobile courts, legal aid, law scholarships, and prisons and courts inspections that programme expanded legal profession, enlarged access to the formal legal system and strengthened public confidence in it, mainly in the urban areas. This programme seeks to extend the focus to the 'difficult to reach' rural areas as well as to promote access to justice and enhance the rights of specific, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. At the same time, the programme will use these and related initiatives incrementally to support the Government of Somaliland to develop and pilot new national models for the delivery of basic, rights-respecting and accountable rule of law and security services from one that provides justice only for the few in the urban areas to one that ensures and delivers tangible and measurable improvements in justice for hard to reach pullulation in the regions which can be sustained across the whole of the jurisdiction. This proposed new approach will put people at the centre of justice and security systems that serves their needs and is close to them, seek much closer working between formal and traditional justice and policing services and it will expand civil society space, engage local communities and civil society actors in leveraging up accountability through participation and social audits, responsiveness and respect for basic rights at all levels. The key element is the engagement of the local communities in new form of partnership and dialogue. Combining elements of 'top down' and 'bottom up' approaches, the programme will synergise with ongoing decentralization efforts including the higher judiciary giving administrative and financial powers to the Regional Appeal Courts and Attorney General's Office; and the Ministry of Interior in its efforts to provide accountable, basic rights-respecting civilian policing services to selected communities. In sum, the five outputs will support and enable the Government to:






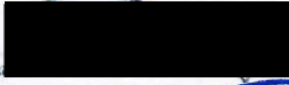


- improve quality as well as quantity of basic rights respecting justice and policing services (including traditional as well as formal arrangements);
- enhance public space for partnership and accountability of justice institution;
- develop and pilot parole and probation services to help the management of scarce corrections facilities; enhance security sector governance;
- and generally, to adopt an increasingly holistic and coordinated approach to the rule of law and security sectors that is at the heart of sustainable development, just, tolerant, equitable, open and socially inclusive society.

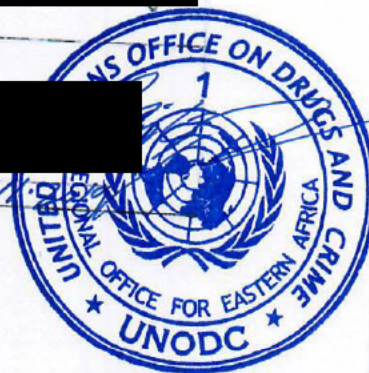
The program is critical in the context of NDP11 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals for impactful change, effective and fit for purpose institutions, inclusive and just policy formulations. The program will also promote and enhance right to access to justice and due process and right to information and right to participate in public affairs.

1.3 Total resources required and Consents

Resources required:	USD 7,780,978.63	
	Donor	EU
	Donor	Sweden
	Govt.	

Agreed by (Signatures)

H.E. Minister of Interior	Chairperson of the High Judicial Commission
	
Signature	Signature
Date and Seal	Date and Seal
Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission	H.E. Minister of Justice
	
Signature	Signature
Date and Seal	Date and Seal
UNSOM	UNDP
	
Signature	Signature
Date and Seal	Date and Seal
UNWOMEN	UNODC
	
Signature	Signature
Date and Seal	Date and Seal



2.1 Situational Analysis

The current challenges facing security, justice and human rights in Somaliland are set out in the Government of Somaliland's National Development Plan II 2017-2021¹, as well as various baseline studies². In sum, access to responsive, rights-respecting and confidence inspiring policing, justice and correction services remains a significant challenge across the jurisdiction, especially for women and in the rural areas. Rule of law is recognised as a priority in the national development plan (NDP II) and is declared by the President to be one of his top three national priorities.

State provision of policing and justice services is very weak outside the urban population centres. Here, people rely mostly upon informal, traditional arrangements, resulting mainly from centuries of problem-solving by the elders responsible for the security of their rural villages and pastoral area. Such approaches tend to focus on family and clan relationships rather than the rights and responsibilities of individuals and also tend to vary from region to region. Procedures and outcomes can fall well short of basic standards, especially with regard to the rights of disadvantaged and vulnerable people, notably women and those from minority clans or outside clan groupings.

The NDP II analysis suggests that low official reported crime rates³ reflect the paucity of formal policing and justice arrangements in many areas. It also points to low levels of public ownership of a formal system long associated with colonial occupation (and, latterly, dictatorship) as well as associated cultural factors such as esteem for clan-based authority systems and religion. The NDP II analysis concludes that further significant reform is required to the formal justice system but suggests that its reputation is improving (albeit from a low base) in response to recent justice reform in general and to the introduction of the mobile courts initiative and legal aid services in particular areas.

Regarding women, third-party monitoring reports from the Joint Rule of Law Programme and the 2016 Rule of Law Baseline Survey indicate high levels of gender inequality across the region. Cases of SGBV are widespread and committed with impunity. They are under-reported, as survivors fear stigmatization and greater abuse. Some aspects of traditional dispute resolution can entail serious violations of the basic rights of women and girls.⁴

Justice

Under the Somaliland constitution, justice is a three-legged stool. Sharia, Xeer and so-called formal justice must together ensure that citizens' rights and freedoms are respected, and justice upheld. Formal justice is in short supply, lacks quality, transparency and people confidence. Chronic under-resourcing issues are compounded by structural flaws, lack of inclusive and coherent policies, obsolete and contradictory laws and practices. Solid national statistics are lacking, but it seems that nearly 8 in 10 citizens still experience justice in the traditional customary courts, and that Sharia courts are often favoured for business cases⁵. Despite that, most interventions by the international community have focussed on the formal justice system mainly in Hargeisa, as if the other two are irrelevant or will quickly wither away⁶.

Policing

¹ Somaliland National Development Plan II: pages 115-119

² E.g. Rule of Law Baseline Survey 2016, UNJROLP, The State of Judiciary in Somaliland, June 2016, Horizon Institute

³ The latest available figures, from 2016, imply just 5 cases per 1,000 residents

⁴ E.g., women are frequently excluded from participating in customary dispute resolution, and some customary remedies are in violation of constitutional (and international) rights, such as forced marriage of a woman or girl as part of a diya/mag payment to the aggrieved family (Godobtir), and forced marriage of a sexually assaulted woman to her perpetrator to maintain the "honour" of the woman and clan (and correspondingly to ensure that a dowry (yarad) is paid).

⁵ quoted in UNDP (2016)

⁶ An important exception is an early UNDP initiative to develop and promote agreed statements by Elders of cases which must be transferred into the formal system and other collaborative points - reported in Simojoki, VS. (2011). "Working with Traditional Leaders to Reform Customary Law in Somalia" Rome: IDLO

The State police is chronically under-resourced, ill-prepared in all areas and remains a largely reactive body with an often cherished and colonially inherited military ethos which can provide an unhelpful environment for public accountability and attention to individual human rights and due process. Even after independence, basic training continued to focus on military drill and discipline, with an emphasis on weapons and defence of the lawful civil power. There has been little impactful attention paid to the nuances of the criminal law, due process, people's needs and rights, still less to intelligence-led civilian policing or to building partnerships with communities to combat crime. There has been general human rights training for basic grade officers in recent years, but more is plainly needed especially concerning accountability, the use of force and the handling of complaints and expressions of opinion, including those conveyed by journalists and politicians. Immediate remedial attention is needed to the quality as well as the quantity of policing services if the citizens are to receive the standards of care required by the international norms and standards enshrined in Somaliland's national Constitution.

Corrections and Parole

In 2018, Somaliland approved a new Prison Act establishing the legal framework under which custodial services are managed, including introducing major changes in parole and probation. These changes require support in the form of detailed regulations and inclusive policies. This will enable key stakeholders to implement the new settlement and unlock the benefits in terms of reducing the pressure on scarce prison accommodation, which is vital to the sustainability of the formal justice system.

Gender justice and human rights

In 2018, Somaliland parliament approved the Sexual Offences Law. UNDP also produced a paper on Gender Justice, Policies and Practice in Somalia including Somaliland. The Sexual Offences law need advocacy, dialogue amongst various groups of society, and a detailed program for training for all justice actors. UNDP established SGBV Centres in Hargeisa Hospital and Burao Hospital. UNICEF and UNFPA are also providing some technical support to these Centres relevant to their respective mandates and have plan to expand in other regions. There are no standard structures of SGBV Centres, staffing, roles and responsibility and reporting line. The Hospitals are under Ministry of Health.

The human rights education is very limited. The NHRC is established, however, lacks direction, capacity, resources to monitor and report human rights challenges and issues particularly freedom of expression and thoughts, and access to information. The current activities of the Commission are primarily focussing on monitoring of prisons and police stations. It lacks capacity and tools to monitor freedom of expression, due process and fair trials for media persons.

Conclusion – challenge for development

Neither the National Development Plan nor any other official analysis predicts the replacement of traditional justice and policing arrangements with formal state arrangements. To the contrary, there seems every prospect that these will continue to provide a key provider of rule of law services for the foreseeable future. The national constitutional settlement itself contemplates a hybrid approach.

The challenge therefore would seem to be to improve service quality, especially respect for individual human rights and due processes and to identify and implement a mutually beneficial relationship between the formal State apparatus and traditional forms of service delivery. That in turn would appear to require the development of consensus, clarifying the desired model for delivery of rule of law services across the jurisdiction.

It is relevant to add that international norms require that such models cannot entail either policing without the police, or justice without the courts. Only the police should have police powers. Nor can traditional dispute resolution remove anyone's rights to the procedural fairness which, ultimately, only a formal system can guarantee. However, the preceding analysis suggests there is significant development value in assisting providers of informal and traditional services and fostering links between them and a formal state provision which is unable to assume a monopolistic stance.

2.2 Lessons learned from past interventions

Past interventions regarding rule of law services by the international community have focused mainly on ad hoc training, equipment and infrastructure needs. There has been no overall agreed strategy under which approaches could be effectively coordinated, nor collective consideration of lessons learned. This has led to some duplication of work and confusion⁷ as well as to a tendency to repeat intervention types without clarity about their effectiveness. Though police and court buildings endure, aimed-for significant improvements in the quality of delivered services are hard to see.

So far, no interventions have been put forward as part of any sustainable model for national service delivery, or even, as a path towards that. In the circumstances it is perhaps unsurprising that interventions have seemed to lack coherence, vision or relevance. Certainly, the interventions have so far shown no signs of providing any sustainable alternative to the informal arrangements on which most Somalilanders depend, if that was their aim.

Evaluation of past interventions often emphasise human resources-related and other institutional obstacles connected with culture, political oversight and accountability⁸ yet those issues have not been targeted consistently. A substantive reform intervention in 2009 - 11 promoted substantive institutional reform with some initial successes⁹ but efforts petered out and political support for such achievements has yet to result in the legal provision for rights-based accountability and oversight then planned¹⁰. In parallel with those reforms, UNDP provided general human rights training for basic grade officers, but more is needed especially concerning use of force, handling of dissent and complaints, as well as the role of the media in a democratic society.

As noted earlier,¹¹ the programme will learn lessons from past programming as well as building on proven achievements and local precedents. Thus, it takes account of findings and recommendations from recent independent evaluations, feedback from donors and stakeholders as well as comments from implementing managers¹². These have highlighted the following key lessons for programming going forward:

Quality as well as quantity

- Interventions should prioritise the provision of improved basic rule of law services to the marginalised and vulnerable, particularly those living outside the urban areas
- As well as increasing the supply of basic services, interventions should address quality issues, especially those concerning respect for individual human rights, dissent and public accountability of the service providers

More strategic and holistic approach

- There have been too many disparate and unfunded activities. Activity should be reduced and prioritised against cohesive, agreed strategic aims which treat Justice, Policing, Corrections and Security as interconnected and co-dependent parts of a single system.

⁷ E.g. 'First ever' Public Order training arrangements have been introduced twice within the space of 6 years, with no comment by donors or police management!

⁸ See e.g. ICAI. (2016). "Report 42: UK Development Assistance for Security and Justice". London: Independent Commission on Aid Impact; Crown Agents. (2016) "Review of the Effectiveness of the Core State Functions Programme Somalia" London: DFID; UNDP. (2016). "Evaluation of UNDP Somalia Projects 2012-2015" New York: UNDP

⁹ Rule of Law policing programme 2009-11 and see subsequent independent evaluation of that programme by Professor Alice Hills of Durham University

¹⁰ The Somaliland Police Force Act (2017) and the Somaliland Police Strategic Plan appear to represent some progress towards a more accountable public service. However, the Act lacks many of the provisions for public accountability and partnership contained in earlier versions supported by the international community and is now, prior to implementation, the subject of proposals for further attenuation regarding oversight and the use of lethal force.

¹¹ See 'Brief Description' above

¹² Notably UNDP Programme Evaluation, November 2017 (Francesca Del Mese) and UNDP management response (Global Focal Points Secretariat); UK Independent Commission on Aid Impact (UKICAI) Somalia evaluation of June 2017; UK DFID End of Somalia CSFP programme evaluation (2016); UNDP Programme Evaluation of June 2015 (Lapprand D and Rispo M.)

- Links with non-state actors who are the main providers of safety, security and justice should be part of an overall realistic strategy.
- Institutional integrity, accountability, participation, oversight and related key institutional developments should be targeted and programmed directly through the democratic and political institutions which constitutionally must own and lead them.
- Activities should be prioritised, and results should be manageable in the context and support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and NDPII.
- The programme shall pursue long term transformational approach activating national system involving multi stakeholders and with potential to saleable impacts.

Built-in sustainability

- Sustainability, including exit strategies, should be built in. This requires a consensus to be developed regarding plausible and sustainable models for the impactful delivery of rights-based rule of law and security in the longer term.
- The models should pay attention to the rights of 'hard to reach' populations needs living outside the urban centres as well as vulnerable minorities.
- In the short to medium term, linkages can and should be established between Government revenue enhancement schemes and Rule of Law service delivery. The programme intervention shall accelerate government lead rule of law and security services delivery. And also adopt to the local context and local precedent.
- The programme activities will activate national systems and explore national resources for impactful change and sustainable development in the long term.

More effective UN convening and normative role

- Donors and government need to be interconnected, further they also require a degree of consensus regarding strategic aims and political leadership. They should work together under an overarching political concept of what security and justice provision should look like. A changing donor and funding context, with more bi-laterally funded initiatives, places a premium on effective communication and coordination. A sincere and active commitment to efficient, collaborative working is necessary but may not be sufficient to avoid the risks to development from duplication, inconsistency and siloed activity - or departure from agreed international standards.
- Participating United Nations organisations can best serve the international community by attending to their core normative and convening mandates, to lift and expand the focus from security to larger development issues and to uphold international standards.
- For genuine and transformational partnership, the UN assets, knowledge and capacity in relation to cross-cutting normative issues (such as gender, human rights, corruption and conflict-sensitivity) should be pooled so that donors can access these in the first instance instead of commissioning research and programmes externally. Support and guidance should be inputted from other non-participating UN organisations UN e.g. UNSOM political sections, UNDP's constitutional, parliamentary affairs and state building work.

Co-ordination mechanisms must be robust but streamlined and efficient, not overly bureaucratic and unwieldy, so they can probe meaningfully and flexibly for better linkages and synergies and offer a platform which is viable and relevant for participants. The machinery should facilitate joint information and research databases, joint follow-up mechanisms for activities such as training, joint evaluation methods and sequencing of activities taking partnership to the next level where all partnering agencies and government adapt shared values.

More meaningful monitoring and results framework

- It has been difficult to assess the impact of rule of law interventions beyond 'pure number' metrics e.g. citizens accessing mobile courts or legal aid services. Such metrics are useful in showing the penetration and use of such services but are, in themselves, insufficient to evidence the achievement of desired strategic outcomes.

- Much more needs to be done to develop joint evaluation mechanisms that focus on qualitative reporting as well as quantitative data and to strengthen the monitoring system to improve programme statistics and analysis.
- Monitoring and supervision of implementers has occasionally failed and this can be compounded by discontinuities of tenure affecting individual contractors and limitations which prevent them working with or through the host government's political and constitutional arrangements.

Transparency, accountability, and integrity

Principles of transparency, accountability, integrity and participation should inform all phases and processes of implementation of the programme. Identification of risks(mapping), risks assessment(impacts), risks mitigation measures, implementation of measures and monitoring and evaluation of measures shall be mainstreamed and integrated through throughout the programme phases and processes.

3.1 Programme Strategy and Theory of Change

The programme looks backward and learns lessons from the previous interventions and looks forward to building on the achievements, successful local precedents, and emerging nudges in coordination with other stakeholders and actors. The programme will define the kind of change through inclusive and consultative process, identify local precedents and successes, analyse the power relations in various regions, then develop strategies for interventions, and achieve measurable results and impacts.

This programme also aims at rights-based gains in safety, security and justice which are realistic and sustainable. It takes as a starting point that traditional mechanisms will continue to play a key role in providing basic justice services. It rejects the classic model of a monopolistic State provision of security and justice as unsustainable and inconsistent with the hybrid approach enshrined in the national constitutional settlement. To the contrary, the programme believes that it should aim to harness all existing available resources and strengths so that all parts of Somaliland's judicial and policing arrangements are encouraged to work more effectively together under a contextualised but profoundly, rights respecting reform agenda, rooted in Somaliland's Constitutional and Islamic values. The programme also aims at shifting from a model that provide justice only for a few to one that delivers measurable improvement in justice for all.

The programme's strategy is to strengthen mutual relationships between the formal and informal institutions which supply justice and policing services in Somaliland, working in both a 'top down' and 'bottom up' fashion and with and through a broad range of stakeholders as well as academia. Key examples are the promotion of accessible and viable rights of appeal from the informal into the formal system and active, structured partnerships between the state police and existing community policing/security arrangements. The programme will also seek to lever up standards of non-State adjudication, treating it respectfully as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), and building on international declarations of human rights in Islam as well as in the Somaliland national constitution.

At the same time the project will probe what the experience of policing means to local communities in Somaliland and how the State can use its limited resources to make the very best of what we have and can realistically expect to achieve. This is the strategy for a sustainable model of partnership policing going forward.

The public partnership models we want to develop do not entail either policing without the police, or justice without the courts. Only the police should have police powers. Nor can traditional dispute resolution remove anyone's rights to the procedural fairness which, ultimately, only a formal system can guarantee. However, the preceding analysis suggests there is significant development value in assisting providers of informal and traditional services and fostering links between them and a formal state provision which in any event is unable to assume a monopolistic stance.

The project contention is that State encouragement and coordination of effective rights-based community support will be likely to be impactful on quality and standards for the community (especially vulnerable and marginalised groups) precisely because this would target the policing arrangements from which most Somalilanders receive security services. In return for higher standards, information sharing and accountability, the state authorities can legitimate some informal policing consistent with increasing human rights standards. This is the approach we want to develop and test.

The programme approach is underpinned by findings from research as well as UNDP's local knowledge and experience. Though research reveals deep uncertainties about what works in policing and justice reform,¹³ there is strong consensus that programmes should be locally owned and rooted in how citizens experience safety, security and justice¹⁴. There are increasing calls to focus assistance on pragmatic 'best fit', sustainable solutions rooted in political realities rather than 'perfect' reforms. International scholars propose making sensible concessions to locally driven initiatives and the use of trade-offs.¹⁵ Further, there is wide international support for rights-based interventions¹⁶ and an increasing understanding of the role of human rights in Islam and in Islamic constitutions such as Somaliland.¹⁷ UNDP has experience of engagement with Somaliland's customary system, centralising human rights considerations and the programme will learn lessons from that and more recent experiences elsewhere.

¹⁸

The programme's energising theory of change is that, if Somaliland's communities are empowered to discuss and shape their rights to security and justice, and options for collaboration and practical improvement of the services in which they currently have a stake, they will become key actors in their own development rather than passive recipients of (unsustainable) development aid. They will develop and support local plans which can be implemented within their localities and further developed iteratively. This will result in realistic, locally-owned gains, measurable improvement in justice services for all which can be guided by national standards and international norms.

The programme further recognises that citizens' experiences and perceptions of safety, security and justice are central not only to shaping the approach but also that effective community participation and consent are crucial to development and the improved coordination which is being aimed at. Key to programme progress in this area will be the production of a negotiated and consensual set of policing and justice plans, national and local, which will have a high level of political ownership and will help drive forward practical improvements for ordinary people.

Coupled with and increasingly integrated with this newer approach, the strategy will expand proven interventions. This will build directly on the 2015-2018 UN Joint Rule of Law Programme in

¹³ e.g. OECD. (2007a). "Enhancing the delivery of justice and security." Paris: OECD; e.g. Desai, D., Isser, D., and Woolcock, M. (2011). "Rethinking justice reform". Washington D.C.: WB Review

¹⁴ c.f. New Deal (2011). "New Deal: Building Peaceful States." Busan: International Dialogue for Peace-building and State-building; also OECD. (2007b). "Handbook on security system reform: Supporting security and justice." Paris: OECD; also Denney, L. and Domingo, P. (2013). The political-economy of justice and security programming. London: ODI.

¹⁵ e.g. UKSU (2014). "Policing the context: Principles and guidance." London: Stabilisation Unit; also Hansen, A.S. and Wiharta, S. (2007). "The transition to a just order." Stockholm: Folke Bernadotte Academy.

¹⁶ e.g. ISSAT. (2018). "Human Rights Based Approach to SSR." Geneva: The International Security Sector Advisory Team (DCAF); also World Bank. (2012). "New directions in justice reform." Washington D.C.: The World Bank; also EC. (2011). "Thematic evaluation of the European Commission support to justice and security sector reform." Brussels: EC; also EC. (2014). "A Rights-based Approach, Encompassing all Human Rights for EU Development Cooperation." Brussels: EC; and c.f. UN. (2015). "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". New York: United Nations Secretary General.

¹⁷ e.g. Baderin, A. (2014) "Human Rights and Islamic Law: The Myth of Discord." London: European Human Rights Law Review; also Ginsburg et al (2014). "Constitutional Islamization and Human Rights": Chicago: Chicago University

¹⁸ e.g. see Simojoki, VS. (2011). "Working with Traditional Leaders to Reform Customary Law in Somalia" Rome: IDLO; also c.f. reported work in Sierra Leone and Malawi (Bakrania, S and Haider, B. (2016). "Safety, Security and Justice". Birmingham: GSDRC); also in Kyrgyzstan – Saferworld (2017). "Case study 69 – Reinforcing community and local security structures." London: Saferworld; UNDP. (2012; and see also "Informal justice systems: Charting a course for human rights-based engagement." New York: UNDP

Somaliland, which supported the government to establish rule of law institutions in Hargeisa, Boroma, Berbera and Burao, with 37 district courts established (out of 58 districts in the six regions). It also established One-stop Centres in Hargeisa and Burao, providing medico-legal and social support to victims of crime and to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. Community policing was introduced in 4 police stations in Hargeisa and the Minister of Interior states that crime has fallen in those locations as a result of improved community engagement. The programme will continue to extend the reach and effectiveness of the formal justice and policing system, but it will prioritise support for validated approaches which benefit groups facing exclusion on multiple grounds, such as gender, discrimination, distance and other physical barriers, ignorance of rights and remedies, poverty and/or minority status. At the same time the programme will seek to synergise such approaches with its wider strategy.

The political priority given by the Somaliland government to rule of law and the increased coordination offered by the NDP II also offers significant opportunities to develop the strategic and technical capacity of Somaliland's security institutions.

In addition, there are important opportunities to help initialise a national parole system to encourage community-based rehabilitation programmes for convicted offenders. This will also help the sustainability of the formal system by freeing up scarce prison places.

The programme will serve as a platform for dialogue and communication, and mutual accountability for Governance Pillar of NDPII and change agent simultaneously giving weight to and learning from local knowledge and feedback. It will deepen and confirm understanding about culture and context of Somaliland regions unexplored until now and meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commitment to reach the farthest first.

3.2 Proposed Outputs

(Outcome: Sustainable models developed for the effective delivery of rights-based, inclusive and accountable rule of law and security and being implemented across regions in Somaliland.)

Output 1: Rights-respecting and accountable basic justice services increased in piloted areas

The programme will boost the quality and availability of basic justice services in the rural areas with particular reference to currently disadvantaged and 'hard to reach' groups.

The programme interventions will address, in addition to the formal justice system, the traditional (Aqil and Sheikh) and Sharia courts, where our analysis shows that most Somalilanders will continue to need their rights to be upheld. The interventions will ground themselves on the guarantees of individual rights in the national constitution¹⁹ as well as international acclamations of human rights in Islam²⁰. The interventions will help:

- identify and encourage rights-respecting practices in alternative dispute resolution, and people's centred services with reference to constitutional human rights standards
- institutionalise collaboration between the traditional judicial systems with the formal state system.
- expansion of and access to integrated, and sustainable mobile courts responding to local needs.
- implement inspection scheme for fair and just accountability and transparency in judiciary.
- expand and define access to justice and legal aid services resulting in sustainable, accessible and contextualised legal aid model for Somaliland.

¹⁹ Constitution of Somaliland Chapter 1, Part 3, articles 21 - 36

²⁰ e.g. Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, Cairo 1990

- design and develop instructions that drive sustainable and cost-effective train the trainer's interventions (output 1.2) for judges, prosecutors and legal aid providers including sentencing guidelines and mock trial in civil, family and commercial cases.
- support SGBV centres, investigation and prosecution capacity and capacity building of AGO to coordinate and monitor gender justice and juvenile justice.
- Support and define juvenile and women units in six regions and mobile courts for SGBV cases.
- Support the National Human Rights Commission design and develop prisons monitoring tools, provide platform for media and government dialogue to protect and promote freedom of information for free and responsible media reporting.
- legal empowerment of women and inclusion of women in justice, policing and security services
- HU graduate scholarships for the poor, review of law graduation curriculum
- Capacity building of legal professions and expansion of women paralegals in the regions.
- Reaching to regions leaving no one behind in the context of the 2030 Agenda and NDP II.

The initial strategic focus of the programme will be on articulating the basic rights of the people to safety and justice and mapping opportunities for coordination, collaboration and learning between service providers. It will proceed by means of a national stock-take of security and justice (based on available work) and by rolling programmes of consultations, inclusive civic dialogue spaces and awareness-raising at all levels. There will be a strong emphasis on practical options for collaboration and improvement, drawing on real-life examples from the community. The initial goal is to develop national and local Declarations learning from local precedents wherever possible which can be ratified politically and can be given practical effect by guidance, expanding civic spaces and training across the sector and regions.

The legislative and policy changes which are likely to be required to consolidate and take forward the emergent delivery models will be pursued in sequence, taking account of results and political consensus. Output 1²¹ includes activities designed to enlarge an inclusive, just and sustainable capacities for legislative drafting as well as the consultation and policy development which is more immediately required.

Renewed support to the mobile courts will prioritise the physical extension of the formal system's appellate function to the remote districts in the regions and districts close to people particularly marginalised and those hard to reach. This should enable appeals to be heard from decisions recorded in the district and regional courts, including traditional courts and thus help lever up standards in the lower and traditional courts, integration of the formal and informal systems ensuring harmonised procedural justice and implementation of court decisions.

Effective leverage will require some reinforcement of the capacity of judges and prosecutors in the formal system, notably in dealing with criminal trials and sentencing. Interventions will seek to deploy trained judges, prosecutors and police to the targeted regions. This will include capacity development to address cases of SGBV. Output 1 also includes activities selected to promote and synergise the reform messages, learning lessons and adapt and consolidate judicial precedents such as through judicial and prosecutors' conferences, design and define a holistic legal aid and access to justice services across Somaliland.

Synergistically, the High Judicial Council will also be supported to strengthen its administrative and financial management decentralisation to the regions, including support to court inspection, professional practice for judges and those working in the formal system across the regions in Somaliland. The inspection scheme will identify policy interventions, understand the context in each region, identify what behaviour is to be influenced, determine outcomes, test, learn and adapt. This will bring system change and individual behavioural change over the time.

Further synergetic interventions will be made to expand access to justice and strengthen essential legal aid services for marginalised and vulnerable groups and women in the regions. The programme

²¹ Output 1.1 – see Appendix 1

interventions will be synergised with ‘*Support to Voiceless Project*’ and *Expansion of Access to justice*’. This synergy will seek to deploy not only qualified legal practitioners but also volunteers and paralegals supplied through a revised version of UNDP’s former scholarship programme²². The latter programme will implement a pilot programme to support a network of women paralegals, women graduate lawyers trained on the job alongside experienced lawyers and prosecutors in the regions. They will have a particular responsibility to help women clients facing violence and other legal issues such as inheritance and property related disputes. The initial pilot will develop and test a methodology for the selection, training of such women paralegals using a community-based approach. The programme will also support MoJ to define legal aid model for Somaliland that delivers justice and security to all, the legal aid law and coordination of legal aid activities across Somaliland particularly in the regions.

The programme will look for local precedents of change, amplify and scale up instead of importing best practices from abroad. The local precedents could be more compatible with the local system and have more potential to transform to sustainable system and behavioural change.

Inspection scheme to increase trust in the system, bring transparency. The High Judicial Commission has designed and approved revised Code of Conduct for the judges and disciplinary regulation. However, it needs to be socialised and enforced. The inspection scheme defines the inspection and discipline process. The interventions will result into clear, fair and transparent process for disciplinary actions against judges and judicial support staff. It will also enhance and determine implementation of the code of conduct enhancing people confidence in the system. The support to the HJC will result in procedural transparency, predictability, flow of information between people and judiciary and lead to develop a citizen’s charter.

Mobile courts bring coordinated justice services close to people and hard to reach communities in the region. The program support will expand mobile justice, mobile prosecutors and mobile legal aid in a coordinated manner. This is a success model. We need to expand to other regions.

Output 1.1: Legislative drafting process will bring certainly, help draft easy, simple and integrated laws and policy that is inclusive, just and right respecting, right protecting and promoting.

The programme will support a robust SGBV coordination mechanism sitting in the Attorney General Office. This will define and facilitate implementation of the newly passed law on SGBV. The programme intervention will also design and established standard structure, staffing, roles and responsibilities and reporting for the SGBV centres in consultation with and under the lead of Ministry of Health. This ensuring sustainability and ownership.

The programme will also support the NHRC help design and refine human rights monitoring and reporting procedures, enhance members understanding and capacity and design tools to monitor freedom of expression, ensure due process and fair trials for media persons.

Both the chairperson HJC and AG have requested to use national procurement system for construction as it is more efficient and cost effective. However, if the national window system is agreed by the donors and the UN management, the UN would have to include adequate risk management mechanism and mitigation plan to address the capacity issues and risks in the national procurement process.

Output 2: Rights-respecting and accountable basic policing services increased in piloted areas

The programme will help the Interior Ministry establish and take forward a prioritised agenda for new legislation, including on human resources and financial/procurement systems as well as the establishment of an internal complaints and discipline system²³.

²² The scholarship programme was supported through past justice and Rule of Law programmes

²³ See also the Somaliland Police Strategic Plan and the outcomes of the High-Level Police Conference held Hargeisa in March 2018

The Situational Analysis indicates a degree of caution concerning limited progress made towards an accountable civilianised police service. Initial interventions in this regard will support the Ministry of Interior and the Somaliland Police to build on the limited progress made thus far and to sustain and inform an ongoing dialogue with politicians and opinion formers about police oversight, accountability and police/public community partnerships. This will help communicate co-dependency and encourage holistic and synergetic problem solving concerning sensitive issues such as the handling of dissent and the use of force.

Support will be provided to a joint MoI/Police unit linked with the Consultation and Drafting Unit presented under Output 1. The specific purpose is to develop sustainable models for effective engagement of the state police with existing traditional and informal community-based policing arrangements. The intended outcome is improved security and service delivery standards for the public by promoting collaboration between state police and local community policing arrangements. Oversight by the formal police and consequent accountability and human rights considerations will be central to the partnership initiative.²⁴

The emerging models will be piloted building on recent community policing initiatives in 4 police stations. Police from those targeted police stations refer most community members seeking assistance to traditional dispute mechanisms. Defining the referral process, its exceptions as well as understanding the capacity and responsibilities of the police should become a part of the work in activity 2.2.3.

In 2018, the Government of Somaliland and the UN have continued their discussions to strengthen the security and protection services delivered by the Government to the international community to enable it to provide aid on the ground. The Programme will focus on the reform and capacity development of the existing Special Protection Unit (SPU) and will include assisting the Government to clarify the SPU command and control structures within the Somaliland Police Force and the provision of targeted capacity building to the SPU.

To achieve the above outcomes, the programme proposes following main activities:

- Deepen and expand community policing
- Integrated, in-build and sustainable training plan for MOI
- Strategic plan and action plan for MOI that is aligned to NDPII
- A comprehensive training plan for police on human rights, fair trial and due process in arrest, investigation and administrative detentions particularly of journalists.
- Implementation plan and process for the Police Act 2017.
- Capacity building support to enhance security of people and communities.
- Construction of 8X police stations through national window system.

The MoI has further requested to use national procurement system as it is more efficient and cost effective. However, if the national window system is agreed by the donors and the UN management, the UN would have to include an adequate risk management mechanism and mitigation plan to address capacity issues and risks in the national procurement process.

Output 3: Parole and probation services to help the sustainable management of corrections facilities developed and piloted

As explained in the Situational Analysis, the newly passed Prisons Act requires supporting regulations and policies so it can be implemented. UNSOM and UNODC have already initiated dialogue with the Ministry of Justice, the Custodial Corps and relevant stakeholders to develop an appropriate probation and parole scheme and a Countering of the Violent Extremism programme aimed at rehabilitation of

²⁴All current policing providers could in principle be partnered, including neighbourhood-based private guarding arrangements, traditional arrangements, registered private security companies and informal but paid associations as well as volunteers undertaking police functions and neighbourhood watch and similar arrangements.

criminals and reducing overcrowding in Somaliland prisons. The programme interventions will support:

- Developing and piloting parole system
- Developing parole regulation
- Sustained training of parole officers
- Delivery of one P/CVE in prisons feasibility study
- Deliver developing managers and senior management program II

UNICEF will integrate paroled prisoners in the UPSTART programme for under 24-year olds²⁵. UNODC and UNSOM are also supporting the development of comprehensive policies in prison education, training managers rehabilitation activities.

These programme interventions will enhance management and professional capacities of the custodial corps, understand rights of the prisoners, offer particularly for women and juveniles prisoner's options to release and reduce prison population. It will also reduce unsentenced detainees and undertrials in the prisons (SDG 16.3.2).

Output 4: Security Sector Governance enhanced

The UN will focus its work on three Security Sector Governance areas during this Programme. They are:

- Parliamentary Defence & Security Committee Engagement (which will consider ways to support the promotion of civilian oversight and introduction of legislation through improved awareness of the responsibilities of parliamentary committees, based on UN training models being used in other parliamentary structures).
- The Armed Forces Courts (training of the Armed Forces Courts started in April 2018 (following positive feedback from Somaliland authorities on the training of the judges and court support staff a second training module has been developed for delivery in late 2018 (with further training required to build on the advances made to-date).
- Security Sector Assessment/Threat Assessment/Security Policy (which is urgently required to act as 'capstone' guidance that will sit alongside the NDP II in order to ensure that security institutions have the necessary guidance to further develop their Ministerial plans, thereby increasing accountability and transparency within the Government)
- Rightsizing Policy (which seeks to strengthen the capacity of the armed forces, security services and civil service through implementation of strategic measures to improve human capacity).

The programme activities will ensure that security institutions have the necessary guidance to further develop their institutional plans, thereby increasing accountability and transparency within the Government.

It will seek to strengthen the capacity of the armed forces courts, security services through implementation of strategic measures to improve human capacity.

Output 5: Co-ordination of the rule of law and security sectors improved at leadership and delivery levels

An important value added of this programme is to define and operationalise the Security and Rule of Law sub-sector working groups and juvenile justice thematic group envisaged under the NDPII. These sub working groups provide a platform and space for civil society, facilitate discussions amongst the national counterparts, the UN agencies, civil society, communities, NGOs and international community on a comprehensive rule of law and security institutions programme which links and complements other programs, such as Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE) focussing on youths, protection and promotion of human rights, integration of good governance and anticorruption measures with the development plans, protection and promotion of free media and freedom of information,

²⁵ The UPSTART programme is implemented by UNICEF and is aimed at the unemployed youth to provide them with training and support programme focusing on vocational and educational life skills.

inclusive economic development, and bilateral programs implemented through INGOs and the Non-UN entities.

This approach to the operationalization of the working and thematic groups will further allow for monitoring of NDPII outcome indicators, progress on SDG5, SDG10 and SDG16 indicators particularly equal access to justice for all (SDG 16.3), ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms(16.10) ,enhance transparency and mutual accountability(SDG 16.6), eliminate harmful practices(SDG 5.3), eliminate discrimination(5.1), empower and promote inclusion of all(10.2) reinforcing data and best practice sharing commitments and serving as fora for greater policy and programmatic coherence(SDG 17.4), and accountability for service delivery to the districts. The Somaliland Government has now confirmed that the sub-working groups under NDPII should be nationally led, but with the strong support of civil society organisations and international partners.

This approach to link the programme with the NDPII will enable security and justice institutions to identify enablers and accelerators interventions through government own revenue resources and donors funded activities thus to accelerate transformative change in service delivery to people in the regions leaving no one behind. The developing a policy coherence across the public and private sector, and donors funded programme has become very essential in view of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development that Somaliland has well reflected in NDPII. The coordination is paramount for sustainable transformative changes, tangible and measurable results for ‘hard to reach’ population.

The particular strength of the UN in this regard will lie in its core normative and convening mandates, lifting and expanding the focus from security to larger development issues and upholding international standards. It can facilitate a consensus regarding strategic aims and political leadership so that all work more closely together under a clearer overarching political vision of what security and justice provision should comprise and how it should enable and accelerate government vision in NDPII and priority targets under 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The UN will provide space for the civil society, facilitate the meetings, as well as providing some technical assistance to civil society groups who have the capacity to undertake complementary monitoring and social audits efforts and site visits to identify needs of people in the regions and define solutions. This effort will give voice to the voiceless, expand space for civil society, empower people and community to know the law and rights, use the law to ensure their rights and shape the law.

The UN can also pool relevant assets, knowledge and capacity in relation to cross-cutting normative issues (such as gender access to justice, gender equity, human rights, freedom of information, institutional integrity initiatives, corruption and conflict-sensitivity) so that donors can access these in the first instance. It will further undertake knowledge management with a Communities of Practice (COP) – on rule of law in Somalia. Through the CoP, members from government, judiciary, legal profession and civil society and practitioners will interact through a virtual forum, identify justice gaps, discuss issues and share problems and define innovative local solutions that meet justice needs of people. The COP will encourage knowledge-sharing by bringing together frontline workers, experts and policy makers, based on the lessons and learnings that come from the programme, ROL working group and other implementing partners. The performance of the CoP will be judged according to the impact it has on concept replication.

The support and interventions under this output will also enable government ministries to consolidate and accelerate outcomes and impacts envisioned in NDPII, catalyse capacity building of government staff and bring all local and international stakeholders around common vision and goals and provide platform to pursue those goals. The intervention under Output 5 are essential to transform and prepare institutions, civil servants, legal profession, local NGOs, private sector, civil society and individual to initiate social dialogue, identify emerging justice needs and define solution to shape NDPII.

3.3 Key programme beneficiaries and target groups

The programme will target both duty bearers and right holders mainly in the regions of Somaliland. Prepare duty bearers to meet and respond to the needs of people. There is no common understanding and harmonised definitions of vulnerable, minorities, marginalised and IDPs. The program will coordinate all projects activities particularly ‘The Support for Voiceless’ and AEJ to consolidate and define these targets groups particularly in the region and develop a coordinated and well targeted intervention. These products and evidence from regions will help government to align their resources, policies and activities to meet people’s justice and security needs.

Vulnerable and marginalized groups are a cross-cutting programme focus. The programme will target vulnerable and marginalized groups, specifically women, juveniles, members of minority clans, as well as IDPs, migrants and pre-trial detainees in six regions of Somaliland because the Situational Analysis shows that Members of those groups experience significant difficulties accessing their rights through both formal and traditional justice systems. The programme will support legal aid, legal awareness and mobile courts in relevant geographical areas as well as changes to the traditional justice mechanisms and legal aid services to make them more inclusive. We estimate that GBV and SGBV victims will constitute around 40 or 50% of the beneficiaries in regions of Somaliland.

The programme’s proposed work with the traditional justice actors and others at the community level includes establishing a rights-based dialogue, which will create important opportunities for mutual learning, and fostering new perspectives which can be translated into local planning decisions based on identified concerns. Reflection and analysis on personal and collective beliefs and practices on GBV/SGBV will be encouraged in the context of basic constitutional and Islamic rights. Lessons and learnings from the community-based activities will reinforce community capacity to generate and transfer knowledge and lessons learned.

3.4 Knowledge

The programme will support the articulation of basic rights to safety and justice (as informed by human rights in Islam and the Somaliland Constitution) and mapping opportunities for collaboration between service providers. The programme will also initiate national and regional dialogues and conversations on social justice, human rights, freedoms of expression resulting in positive paradigm shifts, system changes and behavioural changes. It will proceed by means of a national stock-taking of security and justice and by rolling programmes of consultation and awareness-raising at all levels. There will be a strong emphasis on practical options for collaboration between informal and formal sector and improvement, drawing on real-life examples and local precedents from the community and the regions. The rapid assessment of the needs of the Security Services Courts, informal policing and informal justice arrangement, as well as the increased awareness of security policy decisions that are based on strong analysis and wide consultation on the nature of human security in all its forms in Somaliland, will inform decision making for the programme. The programme will create visibility for knowledge and lessons learned, so others can benefit, while also allowing a longer-term programme to be developed. The programme will continuously test the ideas, models, learn and adapt.

3.5 Value added of UN

As noted above²⁶, the UN’s mandate and custody of the international treaties offer particular convening and coordination options for targeted development activities in Somaliland, allowing it to align and strengthen Programme outcomes with emerging trends and development in SDGs and NDPII outcomes. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for integrated programming approaches, with the

²⁶ See description of Output 5 on page 14

UN recognised as able to convene a wide range of national and international partners in a transparent manner. UNDP has extensive experience of strengthening national capacities and has been working with policing and justice actors since 2008; UNODC has established strong links in capacity building relating to criminal justice, trafficking in person and corrections services activities, while other UN agencies offer important cross-cutting and specific delivery activities within the justice chain and in the provision of enhanced security to the population. UNSOM, equally, is mandated by the UN Security Council to implement the political and security mandate towards stability within the Horn of Africa and facilitate and coordinate international efforts to bring a lasting peace to the region.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The programme will test, learn and adapt through constant feedback on whether it is on track to achieve the desired changes and if the Theory of Change was soundly based – additionally if unforeseen changes have occurred in the environment. Monitoring and evaluation functions of the programme will be undertaken through improved data collection by the Somaliland institutions, voice and opinions of the civil society, pilot social audits and citizens report cards, exit surveys, focus groups discussions. Analysis and third-party monitoring services is included for all activities. Trainings on M&E will be provided by UNDP in financial management and report writing. In addition to seeking sustained relevance to context and enhanced accountability and effectiveness, M&E design should enable end-users to contribute to the learning process by which our programme must evolve. It should also, so far as possible, permit impact evaluation to be exploited as a tool to improve the collection of administrative data.

6. Risk and Risk Mitigation Strategy

RISK AND MITIGATION STRATEGY Risk	Risk Category	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Measures
		Low 1 / 5 High		
Deterioration of security situation in some targeted areas imperils pilots	Security/Contextual Risk rating 16 (High)	4 (major)	4 (likely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful pre-selection assessment of sites and monitoring Coordinate with Security and UNDSS on the updated security assessment Maximise use of national coordination mechanisms Identify alternative target sites for use if necessary Revise work programme Ensure that security budget is materialized in the document at the designing stage

RISK AND MITIGATION STRATEGY Risk	Risk Category	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Measures
		Low 1 / 5 High		
Key security and justice actors are unwilling to support/block reforms	Political/contextual Risk rating 8 (medium)	4 (major)	3 (possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance political underpinning of reforms Engage with Justice and Security actors at early stage hence they own sectoral reforms Careful development of broad supportive coalitions and use of public awareness-raising and training programmes. Identification of high-level local champions and opportunities to negotiate consent.
Political leadership/ownership insufficient to progress activities.	Political/contextual Risk rating 8 (medium)	4 (major)	2 (unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote early wins from the programme (and political adoption) to help cement relationships. Foster ownership and coalitions of interested stakeholders through Output 5 mechanisms and ensure programme does not drop from view. Encourage parties at the technical and governance levels to take decisions and actions to progress the activities. Some of the activities affected may need to be re-prioritised.
Funding shortfalls and delays	Programme/Operations Risk rating 8 (Medium)	4 (major)	2 (unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resource mobilization strategy will be developed and close consultations and engagement with the donor community will be conducted to ensure sufficient funding for the programme. Early and regular engagement with traditional and non-traditional donors to weigh donors' interest in support the programme. Remain flexible to prioritize and adjust programme intervention in alignment with the funds availability
Lack of coordination among different stakeholders	Programme/Operations Risk rating 6 (Low)	3 (moderate)	2 (unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the coordinating machinery developed under Programme Output 5

RISK AND MITIGATION STRATEGY Risk	Risk Category	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Measures
		Low 1 / 5 High		
Limited monitoring and evaluating tools available for programme implementation	programme /Operations Risk rating 8 (medium)	4(major)	29unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complementary use of the monitoring tools of the M&E programme of Goal 16 for Somaliland. Possible use of third-party monitoring Monitoring activities to be undertaken by programme team and government counterparts.

6.1 Partnership and Linkages - Introduction

The Programme represents a continuous partnership between the UN, the Government of Somaliland, security actors, the people and the international community. It will take place within the architecture of the NDP II which will include high-level coordination between donors, civil society, private sector, government, informal actors and the UN via the Programme Steering Committee. This will ensure structured visibility and awareness of planned activities. The Programme will also coordinate - and be visible at - the House of Elders and the Ulema Council. The UN will provide knowledge, its convening power and expertise to ensure and implement Somali owned and led programmes that offer transformative results within the Governance Pillar. The Programme outputs and planned activities will ensure synergies and coherence with sister programmes in economic, social and environmental areas, thus enabling and complementing SDGs priorities under NDPII.

6.2 Rule of Law and Security Sub-Sector Working Groups

The Rule of Law and Security sub-sectors includes all implementing partners involved in the justice chain and security sector, including EUCAP, the USAID, UK FCO, UK DFID, the World Bank, and non-traditional donors and implementation partners. The technical coordination sub-working groups will provide an opportunity to:

- ensure sharing of information related to justice and corrections interventions to avoid duplications, promote synergies and ensure the efficient use of resources;
- create collaboration and partnership at operational level among implementing partners to maximize the impact of interventions;
- share information on Programme achievements, lessons learned and best practices to promote an adaptive approach to partners' interventions and expand good practices
- ensure that the political and strategic visions, particularly regarding justice and security reforms, is considered by all partners;
- discuss strategic issues with a view to building consensus and making recommendations to the strategic level.
- Provide space for civil society to identify justice gaps, express their needs, shape justice and security services to meet their needs and to government a platform to communicate with civil society, learn and adapt.

This mechanism will meet under the Chairmanship of the Somaliland Government in Hargeisa Somaliland

6.3 Other relevant rule of law actors in Somaliland

The UN Joint Rule of Law Programme will provide an umbrella structure connecting with several bilateral Programmes that support the rule of law and security under NDPII, and realisation of SDGs 16 and 16+. This framework will enable coherence, identify and strengthen interlinkages and institutional development as well as building bridges, complementarity and ensuring sequencing of various Programmes in close coordination with the MoPD. Close coordination will be ensured through a Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) with the other justice, social and environmental development Programmes currently being implemented in Somaliland:

OTHER PROGRAMS	THE TENTATIVE AREAS OF LINKAGES WITH THE JROL PROGRAMME
JPLG	The programme will collaborate as closely as possible with the Joint Programme on Local Governance and decentralised service delivery (JPLG). This will involve primarily planning and implementing the regional and district components of the programme under outputs 1 and 2 and especially the proposed partnerships between communities and state police and justice services. The programme will coordinate with the JPLG programme on civil and political rights and generally on all aspects of ‘bottom up’ rule of law planning and partnership.
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) contributes to the one-stop centres in the government hospitals in Hargeisa, Burao and Boroma, and there are plans to expand these services to Berbera and other regions. UNFPA is focussing on health, phyco-social and medical treatment of the victims. This programme will collaborate with UNFPA in legal matters and connect all actors in SGBV cases and implementation of the law. It will also support SGBV local clusters established by UNFPA and real time coordination and collaboration with the juvenile and children units in the regions run by the AGO.
UNICEF	The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is also supporting the one-stop centres in the government hospitals in Hargeisa, Burao and Boroma and there is planning to expand these services to Berbera and other regions. This programme will be informed by the UNICEF activities and synergise with all activities. It will also coordinate UNICEF activities in judicial and prosecution capacity building regarding the protection of children, juvenile justice, data collection, youth legal aid and SGBV support for young victims. Similarly, the parole and probation output 4 will coordinate with and learn from UNICEF.
PCVE	The Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism programme (PCVE), supported by Sweden is in early stages of development. This programme (particularly output 3) will help coordinate and inform the PCVE Programme.
EUCAP Nestor	EU regional maritime capacity- building mission in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP NESTOR) is a civilian operation primarily focused on piracy and maritime security. The maritime security and development legal framework are remit of the EUCAP NESTOR. This programme will build linkages and synergies with the Mission and support its activities.
USAID EAJ	The programme will closely coordinate, synergise, complement and learn from access to justice data and research activities and refine and define legal aid and access to justice system in Somaliland. Also, EAJ project is mainly focussing in Hargeisa and main activities are capacity building of legal aid organisations and research elements. The UN RoLP will learn from and work together to design and develop an affordable, sustainable and locally owned legal aid model for Somaliland.
Oxfam	The Support for the voiceless project is mainly for IDPs, vulnerable and minorities and is being implemented through HU legal Clinic established by UNHRC. The program will learn from and synergise legal aid interventions to design and develop a workable, sustainable and effective system for legal aid.

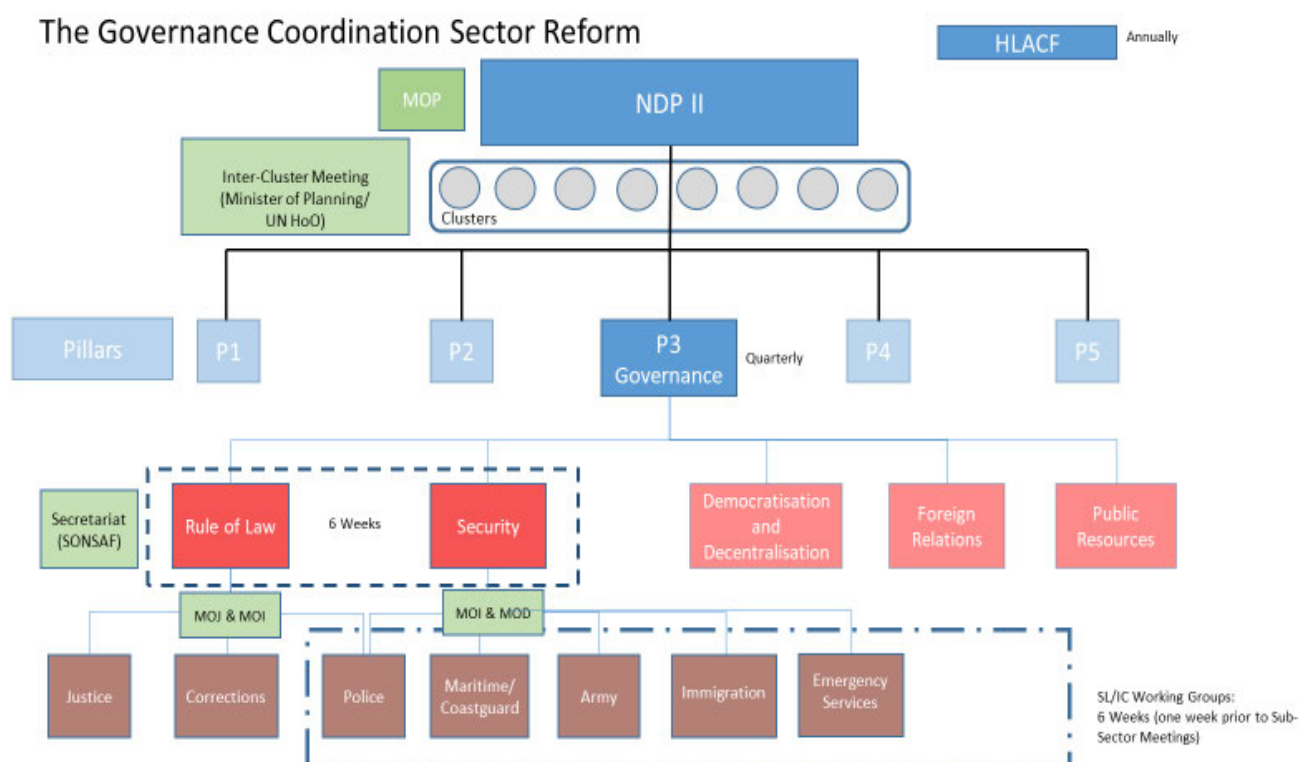
UK FCO	The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been supporting police, justice and judiciary with a focussed lens. FCO supports the High Judicial Council, the Police Commissioner, Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior regarding action on organised crime and terrorism related challenges. FCO has also helped the High Judicial Council, for example regarding inspections of judicial functions and standards. This programme will develop strong synergies with the FCO Programmes, particularly in the areas of training and judicial integrity.
UK DFID	The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is also supporting justice services particularly legal aid and paralegal services at the grassroots level. The programme will explore and develop links with the DFID programme and develop shared goals.
Safer World and Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum	These implement a European Union funded Programme to inform SDG 16+ through research and data collection. This programme will seek close working, linking with SDGs and NDPII priority milestones.
WB	The World Bank (WB) is supporting institutional capacity building, transparency, governance and economic development programs. This Programme will learn from, collaborate with and sequence activities with the WB programme to contribute to the SDG priorities for Somaliland set by the MoPD.
DANIDA	The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has activities in the area of women empowerment and private sector business development. DANIDA is supporting the establishing of sub working groups under the Governance Pillar 3. The programme will coordinate and establish links with DANIDA technical and financial support.
BMM GIZ	<p>Better Migration Management is the EU Regional Programme to improve migration management in the Eastern African region in response to the needs identified in the Khartoum Process, and, in particular, to address the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa in a rights-based and migrant-centered way.</p> <p>The BMM programme has four components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Policy Harmonization</i>, strengthening national approaches to migration management through a whole-of-government approach to migration and border governance as well as enhancing migration coordination; 2. <i>Capacity Building</i>, providing training and assistance to enhance migration-related criminal investigations and prosecutions; 3. <i>Protection of Vulnerable Migrants</i>, improving the identification, assistance, and protection of vulnerable migrants, especially children on the move; and 4. <i>Awareness-Raising</i>, raising knowledge of migration options, such as livelihoods and safe migration opportunities for potential migrants. <p>This Programme will collaborate and coordinate with BMM. The synergy and coordination are critical particularly regarding components 1,2 and 3</p>

Management Arrangements

7.1 Strategic governance framework

The NDP II provides the framework for this programme under the leadership of the Somaliland Government, the institutions of which have shaped its development. The programme outputs address priorities set by the relevant NDP II sub-sector working groups as well as priorities identified during the High-level Conference on Justice (January 2018) and the High-Level conference on Policing (March

2018) that involved senior government officials, civil society organisations and the international community. The overall governance sector reform structure is as follows:



The Programme will align its governance and coordination arrangements with the NDP II through the Governance Pillar 3 and its sub-sectors of rule of law and security. It will also be harmonized with other parallel programmes and programs, and the programme will place increased focus on results that are locally owned and led, sustainable and integrated, and there is principle of mutual accountability in place. The programme will be guided by the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming (2014) and will be implemented through Direct Implementation Modality.

The governance structure will comprise the following elements:

- Programme Steering Committee (PSC) to provide oversight and strategic direction
- Programme Secretariat (PS) with UN lead agencies of UNSOM and UNDP providing operational and programmatic coordination
- Administrative Agent (AA) - funds administration by UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office)
- Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs) – will include the coordination and implementing partners and will be able to receive funds.

7.2 Steering Committee

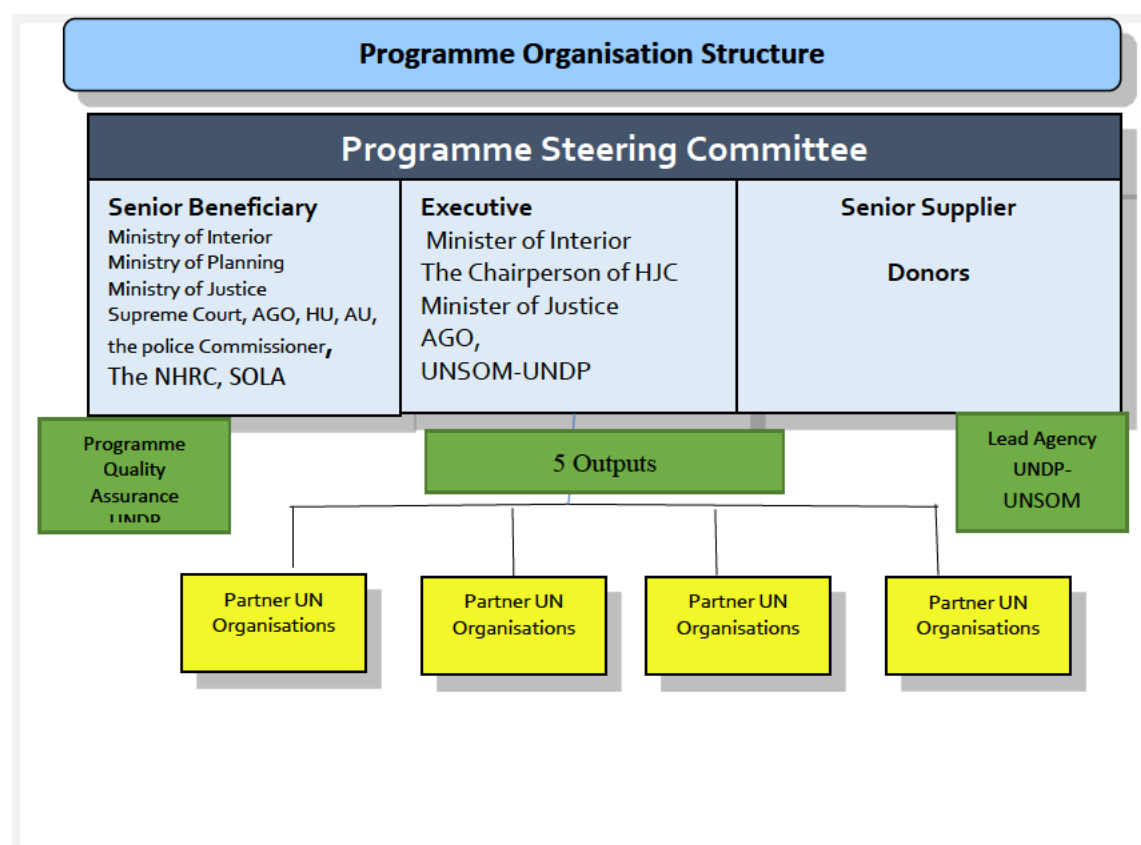
This Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for making operational policies and strategic management decisions, including approving annual work plans and budgets allocations.

The PSC brings together senior Government officials, Minister for Interior, Minister for Justice, the Chairperson of the HJC, AG, donors and participating UN organizations and is co-chaired by the Minister of Justice, Minister of Interior, Chairperson of the HJC and the UN. The PSC will provide

strategic direction on development of a comprehensive programme and oversight on delivery of services to the people in the Regions. As the decision-making authority and the highest body for strategic guidance, the PSC will be entrusted with the following specific responsibilities:

- serve as resource allocation body and undertake management oversight and coordination
- facilitate collaboration between participating UN organizations for the implementation of the Programme
- review and approve the annual work plans, including budget allocation decisions;
- request funds disbursements from the AA, in line with the Annual Work Plan and the Steering Committee budget
- review implementation progress and address problems
- review and approve progress reports, evaluation reports, budget revisions, and audit reports (published in accordance with each Participating UN Organizations' (PUNOs) disclosure policy)
- share information with the Rule of Law Working Group/Security working group and the governance pillar of NDP II
- provide updates to the Somaliland Development Fund.

The PSC will meet quarterly. It will be supported by the Programme Secretariat.



7.3. Programme Secretariat

ROLSIG-UNSOM and UNDP will fulfil the secretariat role. ROLSIG and UNDP will appoint their Focal Points for the secretariat. The secretariat will facilitate the operational day to day decisions to ensure effective implementation of the programme. It will coordinate the preparation of the draft annual workplans to be submitted to the PSC. Based on outcomes of the PSC, UNDP will communicate the approved work plans to the UN MPTF office for the disbursement of funds.

As lead agency, ROLSIG-UNSOM and UNDP will assume a support role, including:

A. Support to the implementation of the programme:

- ensure effective coordination of all the programme partners
 - ensure coherent and timely implementation of all Programme activities among UN entities
 - ensure continued alignment of the Programme with the NDPII
 - preparing, consolidation and reviewing *work* plans and ensuring adherence to the fund's standard operating procedures.

B. Monitoring and evaluation:

- coordinate monitoring of annual targets
- facilitate audits and evaluations, and report back to the PSC
- monitor implementation progress, challenges and propose strategic corrective actions to the Programme Steering Committee for decision.

C. Support to the Programme Governance Structure:

- tracking Programme Steering approvals
- ensure relevant approvals are given by the PSC to the Programme activities and document the decisions and share with all stakeholders
- coordinate and compile narrative reports received from PUNOs, and report back to for review and then Programme Steering Committee if required
- logistical arrangements required to facilitate the Programme Steering Committee meetings, including the preparation of the agenda and minutes, managing Programme steering Committee documentation and information, etc.
- assisting the Programme steering Committee in following up on Rule of Law Working Group/CAS Strand 2C recommendations.

D. Documentation/Reporting/Finance:

- maintain updated records and documentation including Fund strategic documents and other relevant information
- consolidate from participating UN agencies quarterly financial statements to prepare fund programming for each quarter based on the annual workplan
- provide advice for disbursement decisions
- aggregating narrative and financial narrative reporting for submission to the Programme Steering Committee
- coordinate with MPTF office to prepare UN Co-ordination with UN agencies fund transfer requests.

7.4. Global Focal Point and UN co-ordination

The coordination and jointness between the UN agencies to ensure timely delivery of the programme will be undertaken through the UN RoL Global Focal Point (GFP) in Somaliland. The UN RoL GFP strategic group led by ROLSIG Director and UNDP Resident Representative will oversee coordination, progress reviews on a quarterly basis with the heads of agencies of the UN implementing partners and will take up issues of poor delivery and impact and address performance related issues based on feedback from partners and donors.

7.5 Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)

The programme contemplates initially three PUNOs (implementing and coordinating partners): UNDP, UN Women and UNODC. UNDP will implement most of the activities, while, UNODC and UN Women will coordinate and implement specific items. All fund disbursements to PUNOS will be approved by the Programme Steering Committee based on submission of narrative and financial reports every quarter.

PUNOs will establish a separate ledger account for the recipient and administration of the funds disbursed to them by the AA. PUNOs are entitled to deduct their indirect costs (up to 7%) on contributions received according to their own regulations and rules. Financial oversight and quality assurance functions will be managed and undertaken by each PUNO. The periodic narrative progress and financial reports shall be scrutinized by the Programme Steering Committee. Special sessions can also be planned to discuss specific activities in either the Programme Steering Committee or the Rule of Law and Security sub working group of the NDP II Governance Pillar.

7.6 Fund Management Modality

The programme, which is part of the UN MPTF, will follow the fund management modality according to the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming. The UNDP MPTF will serve as the Administrative Agent, as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding for the UN MPTF.

7.7 Audit:

The programme will undergo an annual audit by a certified auditor according to UN rules and regulations and based on the requirements of each participating UN agency.

7.8 Legal Context and basis for relationship

This programme document will be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Somalia and UNDP, signed on 20 May 1976. Consistent with the SBAA Article III, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency. The executing agency must put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in Somaliland where the programme is being carried, assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required is a breach of this agreement. The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Programme Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via: <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme Document.

7.9 Administrative Agent

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Somalia MPTF is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Participating UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the Secretariat and the Fund's donors. As the Administrative Agent, MPTF Office transfers funds to PUNOS on the basis of the [signed Memorandum of Understanding](#) between each PUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Participating Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the Somalia MPTF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the PUNO in accordance with instructions from the Fund Secretariat. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the Secretariat along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by PUNOS and provide the Somalia MPTF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the Secretariat;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by PUNOs. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each PUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters;
- Disburse funds to any PUNO for any cost's extensions that the Steering Committee may decide in accordance with the Fund's rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Participating United Nations Organizations

Participating United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each PUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the Fund's account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each PUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the PUNO.

Each PUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the Secretariat (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Annual project progress report	30 March	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by the Fund Secretariat
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within four (4) months after the end of calendar year in which the operational closure of the activities in the approved programmatic document occurs.	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance Fund Secretariat

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 31 May of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 August	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
30 November	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

APPENDIX I: Results and Resource Framework

OUTCOME: Sustainable models developed for the effective delivery of rights-based, inclusive, accountable rule of law and security, being implemented across regions in Somaliland.							
Outcome Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of victims of SGBV are satisfied by police and prosecutors' investigations in SGBV cases (16.1.3) 2. % of public who are receiving better policing and court services and feel safe in the piloted areas (16.1.4) 3. Number of unsentenced detainees and undertrials decreases in the prisons (16.3.2) 							
Baseline: data from 2016 available; Youth Violence baseline survey 2015, administrative data from civil service commission, survey reports, new code of conduct and disciplinary regulations developed. No guide on policy and legislative process, no uniform and integrated standards on legal aid, and no community paralegals. Community policing in 4 police stations.							
Target: 70% sampled users 'satisfaction with access to improved rule of law services, due process, security policies in place, % reduction in organized crimes, % reduction in discrimination against all women, % of confidence in rule of law services, % of users satisfaction of services.							
	Output Indicators	Planned activities	Data source & Data collection method	Responsible Party	Funding Source -Donor	Budget Description	Total Budget- for July 2019 to Dec 2021
OUTPUT 1: – Rights-respecting and accountable basic justice services increased in piloted areas.							
Sub-output: 1.1. Institutional capacity in developing inclusive and rights-based RoL policies and consequent legal drafting process is developed Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) Joint Rule of Law Consultation and Drafting Unit (CDU) and subgroup operational • (1) An inclusive Policy development process SOP developed 	Results Indicators 1.1. # of policies and legislations in line with Somaliland Constitution and best practices developed	Result Activity 1.1.1 • CDU staff recruited and mentored on rights-based and inclusive consultations, policy-making skills and process Result Activity 1.1.2. • Initial rapid stock-take of basic rights to safety and justice and initial mapping of opportunities for justice systems collaboration in legislative process Result Activity 1.1.3. • Needs assessment and legislative drafting SOP agreed. Result Activity 1.1.4.	Training/mentoring reports and independent monitoring to Programme Steering Committee (PSC) SOP and tools on policy development process and inclusive consultation Needs assessment, undertaken	MoJ, MoPCA, Solicitor General, Office of the President, UNDP/UNSOM			80,000 10,000 10,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) Legal drafting process across the government agreed and regulation developed • 30 legal officers trained in rights-respecting legislative drafting techniques <p>Baseline Low strategic policy-making capacity in Ministries; no clear and coherent legislative drafting process and capacity</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-based technical training of legal officers/staff across the ministries in legislative drafting 					20,000
<p>1. 2. Customary dispute resolution is better understood, harmonised, and linked with the formal court system informed by human rights and gender equality principles</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (4) consultations on TDR/ADR organised in piloted areas. • Rights based, and gender responsive National TDR/formal justice framework policy developed and approved 	<p>Results Indicators 1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of cases/matters resolved through TDR/ADR system • # of cases from TDR and ADR decisions dealt with by the formal courts ensuring human rights and fair trial standards 	<p>Result Activity 1.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-based, youth and gender responsive TDR and ADR collaboration framework policy developed by MoJ. <p>Result Activity 1.2.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft guidelines approved by all stakeholders are socialised and are used in the regions <p>Result Activity 1.2.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local consultations in four piloted areas 	<p>Text of National framework policy</p> <p>Text of initial guidelines and evidence</p> <p>Independent monitoring reports, via the PSC</p>	MOJ, MOI HJC, the Religious Council, UNDP/UNS OM			100,000

<p>by the Council of Ministers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) practical guideline on rights-based, gender and child sensitive practices in dispute resolution (ADR) and collaboration between the traditional and formal justice system <p>Baseline</p> <p>(2) national and (2) regional workshops on TDR and formal justice system held in 2017</p> <p>Survey report Informal justice system from the Horizon Institute</p>							
<p>1.3. Mobile courts, Legal aid and legal awareness is expanded to vulnerable groups especially women, children and minority groups in regions</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 8 districts Hargeisa, Gabiley, Borama, Zaylac, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao and Odwayne get targeted mobile courts legal aid services. • Mobile justice system specialized for SGBV 	<p>Results Indicators 1.3.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of reported SGBV cases that are dealt with by specialised Benches (SDG 16.3). • # court cases data including from SGBV specialized benches piloted Districts is available from the regions 	<p>Result Activity 1.3.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand mobile courts to selected districts and regions • Robust ToRs, roles and responsibility and links between mobile courts, legal services and sub-output 1.2 established and monitored • Mobile court coordinator and assistant appointed, mentored are functional • Design and support implementation of Judicial Inspection and disciplinary Scheme (1) Technical Adviser hired 	<p>Regular cases data from District and appeals courts in the regions is tabulated and maintained</p> <p>Reports from monitoring missions in the regions</p> <p>Data on malpractices Complaints received and handled.</p> <p>Small piloted Court users' surveys</p>	HJC, UNDP/UNSONM			<p>300,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

<p>cases established in more than 3 districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) court constructed in Burao • (1) Legal Resource Centre functional • Inspection scheme designed and implemented • Complaint mechanism developed and activated • Manual case management system functional in six regions • (1) citizens charter developed and outreached • Approximately 3,000 people (30% women, 50 %IDPs, 10% prisoners) access legal aid and mobile courts • (2) SGBV centres supported • Basic information on disability rights and policy developed for public and private entities • Human rights monitoring at prisons and police station developed 	<p>Results Indicators 1.3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector wide legal aid data available • Legal aid model and guidelines reviewed, socialised and implemented by all relevant stakeholders in regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Vehicles for Supreme court inspection and monitoring scheme procured • Equipment and furniture for 4X regional courts • Manual Case Management support in six regions (files, Registers, Back Up Cards and Labels) • Building of Burao Regional Court • Judicial precedents and research centre/library in Hargeisa <p>Result Activity 1.3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support in legal aid coordination and monitoring in regions and across the spectrum by MoJ including prisons and police stations • Consultation on legal aid law with the relevant parliament committees • Legal Aid Bill developed • Institutionalisation of legal aid unit within the MOJ and its network with CSOs, Academia. and train specialized CSOs in regions through ToT • Monitoring and inspection of prisons for human rights compliance and ensuring appropriate legal aid services • (1) vehicle hired for monitoring and inspection 	<p>Judges regularly visiting legal resource centre</p> <p>Regular management reports to the PSC</p> <p>Report with consultation paper and progress on legal aid bill to the PSC</p> <p>Reports to PSC, with ToT syllabus and reports</p>	<p>MoJ, UNDP/UNS OM</p>				30,000
								20,000
								200,000
								100,000
								290,000
<p>Results Indicators 1.3.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people (IDPs, men and women) receiving legal aid and 								200,000

<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Mobile courts in 37 districts under the UNJRoLP 2013-2017 •Mobile appeal courts in six regions under the UNJRoLP 2013-2017 •New Code of Conduct and Disciplinary procedures approved by the HJC •(1) legal clinic and legal aid centre in Hargeisa supported under the UNJRoLP 2013-2018 •Amoud university legal clinic in Borama under UNJRoLP 2013-2017. <p>(1) Hargeisa Hospital SGBV Centres supported under the UNJRoLP 2013-2017</p> <p>(1) SGBV Centre supported in Burao Hospital under the UNJRoLP 2013-2018</p> <p>The NHRC established and functional</p> <p>Disability Department established under the</p>	<p>mobile court services in # of identified districts and IDPs</p> <p># of court cases taken up by law graduates benefiting from practical legal education</p> <p>Results Indicators 1.3. 4..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %of victims reporting to SGBV centres <p>Results Indicators 1.3.5.</p> <p># Trained staff on collection of evidence in medico-legal cases.</p> <p>Results Indicators 1.3.6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (16.3.2) • % proportion and number of arbitrary administrative detentions and human rights violations of journalists reduced (16.10.1) 	<p>Provision of free legal aid services to targeted vulnerable groups (by HU legal clinic, Burao and Amoud Universities respectively)</p> <p>Result Activity 1.3.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the SGBV Centres under Hargeisa and Burao Regional Hospitals • Structure and model for SGBV Centres designed and implemented • Staffing structures and roles and responsibilities agreed • Clear and effective reporting lines SOP developed • Robust coordination among all actors designed and in place <p>Result Activity 1.3.5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and support SGBV services to other regions • Training of staff on collection of evidence, medico-legal and investigation of SGBV supported, with medico-legal examination training modules in SGBV cases <p>Result Activity .1.3.6.</p> <p>SLNHR helped develop standard tools to monitor detainees and prisoners for protection and promotion and reporting of basic rights</p>	<p>Legal Aid reports on prison monitoring, human rights issues in prisons and number of inmates</p> <p>- Reports on Legal Aid cases, types of cases, training reports</p> <p>Regular management monitoring reports via the PSC, including data from a newly-established SGBV Services Database</p> <p>Regular reports from SGBV centres</p> <p>Awareness activities reports</p> <p>Regular data from SGBV centres</p> <p>Regular monitoring reports of NHRC to PSC</p> <p>Reports on prisons population</p> <p>Reports on unsentenced detainees</p>	<p>HU, Burao, Amoud University, UNDP/UNSOM</p> <p>UNDP/UNSOM ,Hargeisa Government Hospital and Burao Government Hospital, AGO</p> <p>UNDP/ UNODC /UNSOM/Government Regional Hospitals/ AGO</p> <p>SNHRC & UNDP/ UNSOM</p>			<p>208,000</p> <p>50,670</p> <p>100,000</p>
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disabled, the poor) reached by paralegals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # students benefit from scholarships 	Results Indicators 1.4.3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #Regions reached by paralegals 	Result Activity 1.4.3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Lawyers Association training community-based paralegals (women volunteers in the Regions to enhance referral pathway on SGBV and legal aid services) 	Monitoring reports to PSC, including Trainee feedback	UNDP/UNSO, Somali Women Lawyers Association			50,000
Baseline Bar Association established Women's Lawyers Association exists	Results Indicators 1.4.4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Internship programme offered to law students in the Bar Association and Women Lawyers Association 	Result Activity 1.4.4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internship programme for law students in the Bar Association and Women Lawyers Association designed and implemented 	Internship programme documentation, via PSC				50,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 law scholarships during the JRoLP 2013-2017 Zero data on women community paralegal Law graduation curriculum developed in 2012 Zero data on legislative drafting and commercial law 	Results Indicators 1.4.5. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # law graduation curriculum developed 	Result Activity 1.4.5. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HU graduate Scholarship programme including scholarships for justice institutions Review of the university curriculum for law graduation and technical support to develop selected LLM curriculum 	Scholarship programme documentation, via PSC Curriculum revised and meets the standard of modern law graduation qualification	UNDP/UNSO, Hargeisa State University			80,000
Targets (6) Juvenile and Women Units in Regions are accessible to SGBV victims. # Effective and result-oriented, sector-wise SGBV coordination mechanism established	Results Indicators 1.4.6. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Prosecutors trained on juvenile and gender needs, principles of fair trial, medico-legal, 	Result Activity 1.4.6. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building training of AGO in human rights, fair trial, Juvenile justice and SGBV cases investigation, prosecution, and diversions linked to probation system in the prison Training Need Assessment (TNA) for SGBV prosecutors and investigators workshop held Training manuals including medico-legal developed in collaboration with all justice actors 	Training Manuals, via PSC	AGO, UNDP/UNODC, UNSOM, UN Women,			100,000

<p># SGBV Services Database developed and fully functioning and measuring effectiveness.</p> <p>Baseline: Basic structure of women and children units in six regions established Comparable data in 2017 annual report</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized cadre of professionals established across the GBV referral pathway (including community champions and TDR actors) • Sector wide SGBV coordination mechanism in place on socialization and awareness raising on SGBV Offences law • Support in strategic planning and action plan under NDPII • Juvenile and Women Units supported with 2 vehicles to monitor child rights and SGBV cases in the Regions • Construction of AGO Office in Gabiley • Support Mobile court participation of AG Office 	<p>Minutes of meetings and management reports, via PSC</p> <p>Vehicle documentation and monitoring reports, via PSC</p>				<p>50,000</p> <p>65000</p> <p>7000</p>
<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) TNA workshop held and report prepared • At least 6 training manuals developed • (1) TOT training held <p>Baseline: No baseline. Ad hoc trainings by FCO on countering terrorism</p>	<p>Results Indicators 1.4.7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # judicial educators developed 	<p>Result Activity 1.4.7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT training for judges on selected modules • Workshop on training need assessment (TNA) for judges held • Integrated training manuals including medico-legal developed and implemented in the regions • TOT training delivered • Local consultants for curriculum and training manuals development hired 	<p>Training syllabus, manuals, management reports and trainee feedback reports, via PSC</p>	HJC, UNDP/UNS OM			80,000
<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) judicial conference organized • (4) joint conferences held 	<p>Results Indicators 1.4.8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plan and action plan for MoJ is developed 	<p>Result Activity 1.4.8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to the High Judicial Commission through training and development of policies and procedures. 	<p>Strategic planning and action plans, management and monitoring reports.</p>	UNDP/UNS OM, HJC, MOJ,			60,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and instructions issued on court communications, integrity standards and procedural justice <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful Judicial conference held in June 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> #of meetings/workshops on fair trial standards for HJC held #of meetings/workshops on sentencing guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Judicial conferences held Periodic judicial-prosecution-lawyers and media workshops to foster relationship. Support to develop strategic planning and action plan for MoJ Capacity building of Regional Offices of MoJ. 	Reports of training				40,000
<p>Targets:</p> <p>% justice actors(w/m) follow sentencing guidelines</p> <p>50% judges and prosecutors in regions trained in sentencing guidelines</p> <p>Sentencing guideline is included in Inspection missions and disciplinary actions</p> <p>Baselines</p> <p>Draft sentencing guidelines developed from remote</p>		<p>Result Activity 1.4.9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sentencing Guidelines socialized with legal profession, and justice actors' trainings 	<p>Reports on judges and prosecutors applying sentencing guidelines</p> <p>Management reports including trainee feedback,</p> <p>Inspection and monitoring mission reports</p>	UNODC, UNDP/UNSO/AGO & HJC			70,000
Sub Total Output1:							2,850,820
OUTPUT 2: – Rights-respecting and accountable basic policing services increased in piloted areas.							
Sub-output 2.1 Promoting right based, gender responsive and child	<p>Results Indicators 2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community police guidance note is developed, 	<p>Result Activity 2.1.1</p> <p>Rights-based community partnership schemes developed which plan</p>	Reports on community and police meetings and engagements	UNDP MOI, Police Commissioner			250,000

sensitive police and community partnership in community security and justice structures Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community/police partnership schemes engagement initiated in 8 police stations 50% Police officer and community educated and trained on policing 8 police stations constructed Baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community policing developed in 4 police stations in 2017 	and a community policing initiative is implemented in each of the targeted locations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police stations constructed and equipped in targeted locations. 	actively to address specific security problems in the targeted locations.	Management reports, via the PSC, with monitoring information as well as scheme documents and training materials documents Reports on community needs and nature of safety and security challenges				
		Result Activity 2.1.2 Construction of eight police stations in selected districts and equipped	Procurement and handover documents, monitoring reports and appraisals, via PSC.	UNDP MOI, Police Commissioner			330,000
		Result Activity 2.1.3 Nine vehicles procured (1 MOI Monitoring and 8 for constructed police stations)	As above	UNDP MOI, Police Commissioner			234,000
2.2 Strengthening police capacity in human rights, SGBV and child rights. Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToT curricula on right based policing partnership developed. 	Results Indicators 2.2. Number of police referrals to victim protection and support services in targeted locations. (linked to 2.1 as a potential focus for community policing initiatives).	Result Activity 2.2.1 Training Plan developed and implemented by MOI.	Training curricula, via PSC.	MoI, SL Police, UNPOL/UNDP			35,000
		Result Activity 2.2.2 Training delivered on rights-based community partnership policing, human rights, due process, child sensitive and gender responsive policing.	Training reports, via PSC	UNDP/UNPOL/SLP			60,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Training of Trainers course delivered for 15 persons(w/m). Rights-based training plan implemented. <p>Baseline Police station commanders training completed in 2017</p>		<p>Result Activity 2.2.3 Development of strategic Plan for MOI and SLP supported</p>	MoI Strategic Plan and Management report, via PSC.	MoI/UNDP/UNPOL/SLP			40,000
		<p>Result Activity 2.2.4. Police Reform Team mentored and supported</p>	Management reports, via PSC	UNDP/SLP/UNPOL			60,000
		<p>Result Activity 2.2.5 Develop a mentorship programme for selected trainers(m/w) from Somaliland Police Force (SPF) Training Department to enhance the understanding of the Comprehensive Education Programme (CEP)</p>	Training Plan and Mentorship Plan, via PSC.	MoI/SLP/UNODC/UNPOL/UNDP			65,000
<p>2.3 Ongoing dialogue about rights-respecting police oversight, accountability and police/public community partnerships is sustained and informed by international and constitutional norms.</p> <p>Target MOI Strategic Plan contains prioritised agenda for new rules and legislation, including on police human resources and financial/procurement systems as well as the establishment of a</p>	<p>Results Indicators 2.3 The Police Complaints mechanism implemented.</p>	<p>Result Activity 2.3.1 Agreed, rights-respecting proposals brought forward both to implement and to build on the 2017 Police Act</p>	Regular management reports with fully documented outputs, including workshop papers, MoI Strategic Plan, and prioritised police regulations. Record on consultation with the civil society and human rights defenders	MoI, SL Police UNDP UNPOL			50,000
		<p>Result Activity 2.3.2. MOI supported to initiate police internal oversight mechanism based on the Police Act 2017</p>	Record of consultation with civil society	MoI, SL Police UNDP UNPOL			60,000

complaints and discipline system		Result Activity 2.3.3. Prioritised regulations for implementation of the Police Act developed and approved					
Baseline Police Act 2017 amended 2018							
Sub-output 2.4 Training Targets: ▪ TNA for existing SPU officers(m/w). ▪ SPU trained to carry out their functions. Baseline: Not available	Results Indicators 2.4.1 Number of SPU (m/w) members trained.	Result Activity 2.4.1 Strengthen the security and protection services delivered to the international community through capacity development of targeted SPU officers.	Training reports and management assessments via PSC. Record on use of the SPU by the international community	UNDP, UNSOM, MOI			140,000
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 2:							1,324,000
OUTPUT 3. Parole and probation services to help the sustainable management of scarce corrections facilities developed and piloted							
3.1: The legal and institutional framework for parole and probation agreed, socialized and operational Targets: Parole programme piloted in Hargeisa Baseline: Prison Law Passed in 2017 Targets (1) Parole and Probation Unit set up	Results Indicators 3.1.1. (1) of parole policies and programme developed and implemented	Result Activity 3.1.1. Inclusive Parole scheme is developed and piloted in Hargeisa and women Prison in Gabiley	Management reports, including documented assessments of the Parole Pilot, Parole regulations and Manual, via PSC Report on prison population	UNODC, UNSOM, MoJ, Custodial Corps			200,000
	Results Indicators 3.1. % decrease in unsentenced detainees and undertrials in prisons(SDG16.3.2) # parole prisoners(m/w) engaged in community rehabilitation programmes	Result Activity 3.1.2 ▪ Develop parole regulations ▪ Develop parole manual including supervision of parolees ▪ Community education and mobilisation on parole ▪ Support the setup of the parole board	MoJ monitoring reports on unsentenced detainee released Monthly reports from prisons on population of prisons				

<p>and operationalized (1) parole and probation policy developed (1) regulation on P&P drafted</p> <p>Training on parole and probation developed and stakeholders trained on the scheme.</p> <p>Baseline: Prison Law passed in 2017</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the setup of the parole supervisory office/unit Conduct assessment and developed process for sentenced prisoners for parole eligibility 	<p>Monthly reports from the parole unit</p> <p>The NHRC monitoring reports</p>	UNODC, UNSOM			100,000
<p>3.2: Capacity building of parole and probation stakeholders (SDD).</p> <p>Targets: Capacity building of senior and junior managers (SDD) on rehabilitative approaches</p> <p>Baseline: 8 managers, 30 senior managers received basic SMP</p>	<p>Results Indicators 3.2.1. % of detainees benefiting from P&P scheme</p>	<p>Result Activity: 3.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train the probation officers and justice actors on new parole system Socialization and training of human rights monitors on the new parole system 	<p>Training reports including trainee feedback data and management reports, via PSC</p> <p>Evaluation report on how training is used</p> <p>Report on beneficiary of trainings</p> <p>MoJ and the NHRC prisons monitoring reports</p>		150,000 (Experts loaned to UNODC by SPPS; 40,000 funded bilaterally – shortfall \$110,000)	150,000 (Experts loaned to UNODC by SPPS; 30,000 funded bilaterally – shortfall \$120,000)	Unfunded
<p>3.3: Capacity building of custodial corps</p>	<p>Results Indicators 3.3.</p>	<p>Result Activity 3.3.1. Deliver one PVE in prison feasibility study</p>	<p>Management reports, including documented outputs, e.g. the PVE</p>	UNODC, MoJ,			100,000

leadership and vocational trainings Targets: (1) PVE feasibility study delivered Capacity building of senior and junior managers on rehabilitative approaches Baseline: No comprehensive C/PVE feasibility study developed 8 managers, 30 senior managers received basic SMP.	(1) comprehensive feasibility study on PVE in prison available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design an engagement stakeholders plan Design interview tool Deliver interviews to target group Deliver feasibility study and programme design Gradually Expand PCVE to other prisons Result Activity 3.3.2. Rehabilitation of one Prison	feasibility study and plans, via PSC Management rehabilitation plans and monitoring reports, via PSC	Custodial Corps UNODC, Custodial Corps, MoJ			85,000
Targets: (1) prison rehabilitated (1) trainings delivered for the developing managers (1) trainings delivered for the junior managers	Results Indicators 3.3.3 1 SMP delivered Result Indicator 3.3.4. 1 DMP delivered	Result Activity 3.3.3. • Deliver developing Managers' Programme II Result Activity 3.3.4. • Deliver senior management programme II	Manager's Programme with assessment and reports, via PSC	UNODC, MoJ, Custodial Corps			100,000
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 3							585,000
Output 4: Security Sector Governance enhanced.							
4.1: Parliamentary training of Security/Defence/Human Rights Committees.	Results Indicators 4.1.1. %of Committee work complies with human rights standards	Result Activity 4.1.1. Security/Defence/human rights Committees have improved awareness of legislative processes and promote	Regular management reports and documented outputs, via PSC	MOI, UNSOM			20,000

Targets: # Trainings for new committees undertaken following Parliamentary and Local elections in December 2019. Baseline: Limited knowledge of SSC among personnel in case management		increased civilian oversight of security institutions	Training and capacity building reports Monthly reports on activities of the Committees				
4.2: Institutional capacity of the Armed Forces/Security Sector Courts. Target: # Case Management Training of the Security Sector/ Armed Forces Courts # Security Sector /Armed Forces Courts (SSC) legislation reviewed and reform plan developed.	Results Indicators 4.2.1 #data and record of cases standardised and harmonised with the civilian courts.	Result Activity 4.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective information management and case life cycle processes implemented in SSCs. 	Reports on training Record of number of cases available Data of cases filed and disposed of is available The user's satisfaction through exit survey available	SSR UNSOM, MOI			20,000
4.3: Development of Security Sector Assessment/Threat Assessment/Security Policy Target: (1) Drafting process for threat assessment and	Results Indicator 4.3.1 (1) Human Security Threat Assessment and Security Policy developed.	Result Activity 4.3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Capstone papers to compliment NDP II and to guide all aspects of Security and RoL. 	Reports on the process of threat assessment Report and record of committee established Monthly proceedings of the committee	UNSOM, MOI			20,000

security policy documents outlined (1) committee established to guide process. Baseline: No capstone paper exists.							
4.4: Strengthen the capacity of the armed forces, security services and civil service Target: 1 policy on rightsizing approved Baseline: 0	Results Indicator 4.5.1 #Rightsizing Policy drafted, and legislation presented to the parliament on gratuity and pension law in order to achieve fir for purpose security institutions.	Result Activity 4.4.1 Support to government to develop Rightsizing Policy by an expert engaged to advise and support the Rightsizing working group	Regular progress reports Reports of the process of rightsizing Meetings and on workshops on rightsizing	UNSOM, MOI			110,000
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 4:							170,000
Output 5: Co-ordination of the rule of law and security sectors improved at leadership and delivery levels							
5.1: Comprehensive rule of law and security framework Target: One UN programme document aligned to NDPII and the 2030 Agenda and with overarching vision Baseline:	Results Indicators 5.1. (1) UN integrated programme aligned to NDPII and MOI Prioritisation Plan on rule of law and security NDPII Governance Forum supported to enhance policy and programmatic coherence Increased national ownership, leadership and policy coherence	Result Activity 5.1.1. Development of comprehensive sector wide rule of law and security programme based on NDP and MOI prioritisation plan Coordinate and support NDP Governance Forum of civil society, NGOs and international stakeholders One National Coordination Officer for the Rule of Law and Security Programme	Regular reports to the PSC, with fully documented outputs Common themes emerging from discussion Community conversations around rule of law and security generated	MOI/MoJ/H JC UNDP, UNSOM			80,000

No comprehensive an integrated program in place The JRoLP finished in 2017							
5.2. Coordinate and support the sub working groups under NDPII Targets: • (3) thematic sub working group are established and functional Baseline: • NDPII governance working group established in 2018	Results Indicators 5.2. (3) working group are defined and supported # coherent and informed policies and action plans developed (SDG17) (3) spaces for civil society actors and government impactful dialogue and collaboration activated # Increased capacity of counterparts in inclusive coordination and partnership enhanced and institutionalised	Result Activity 5.2.1 Coordinate and support NDPII Security Sub-Working Group	Minutes of the meetings Record of discussions and presentations	MoI, UNDP, UNSOM			20,000
		Result Activity 5.2.2. Coordinate and support the NDPII Rule of Law Sub- Working Group.	Minutes of the meetings Record of discussions and presentations	MoJ, UNSOM, UNDP,			20,000
		Result Activity 5.2.3. Office support, one adviser/coordinator and cost of 3 cars to be hired by MOI for monitoring purposes	Monitoring reports Challenges and priorities identified	MOI, UNDP			300,000
		Result Activity 5.2.4. Define and support juvenile justice working group.	Minutes of discussions Reports on challenges child protection	MoJ, UNSOM/ UNDP			20,000
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 5:							440,000
Total (output1-5)							5,369,820
One Midterm evaluation							60,000
One end term evaluation							75,000
Operational cost for UNCC Hargeisa							75,000
Two technical and Associate staff UNDP							726,174
Third party monitoring and training on M&E							65,000
Total Programmable amount							6,370,994
GMS 7% & (MPTF fee)							581,755.41
DPC							828,229.22
Total							7,780,978.63

Annex 2: Multi-year Work Plan for the UN Rule of Law & Security Sector Governance Program for Somaliland - From 01 January 2020 to 31 Dec. 2021.

OUTCOME: Sustainable and adaptable models for the effective delivery of inclusive, rights-based and accountable rule of law, and security developed and being implemented across regions in Somaliland																
Outcome Indicators: 1. Number of victims of SGBV are satisfied by police and prosecutors in SGBV cases (16.1.3) 2. % of public sampled who consider they are receiving better policing and court services and feel safe in the piloted areas (16.1.4) 3. Number of unsentenced detainees and undertrials decreases in the prisons (16.3.2)																
Baseline: Data from 2016 available; Youth Violence baseline survey 2015, administrative data from civil service commission, survey reports., new code of conduct and disciplinary regulations developed. No guide on policy and legislative process, no uniform and integrated standards on legal aid, and no community paralegals. Community policing in 4 police stations.																
Target: 70% sampled users ‘satisfaction with access to improved rule of law services, due process, security policies in place, % reduction in organized crimes, % reduction in discrimination against all women, % of confidence in rule of law services, % of users satisfaction of services.																
Expected Outputs	Planned activities	1st Year-2020				2nd Year-2021				Budget by Year USD		Responsible Parties	Total Planned Budget USD			
										2020	2021		Funding Source	Budget Description	Total Amount in USD	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
OUTPUT 1: – Rights-respecting basic justice services increased sustainably for ‘hard to reach’ populations in piloted areas.																
Sub-output 1.1. Institutional capacity in developing inclusive and rights-respecting RoL policies and consequent legal drafting process is developed Targets: •1X Joint MoJ/MoI/SG Rule of Law Consultation and Drafting Unit (CDU) and subgroups operational •1X policy development process SOP developed and approved by the Council of Ministers	Result Activity 1.1.1 • CDU staff recruited and mentored on rights-respecting and inclusive consultations and policy-making skills and process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	40,000	40,000	MoJ,Solicitor general, Local Elders, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	80,000	
	Result Activity 1.1.2. •Initial rapid stock-take of basic rights to safety and justice and initial mapping of opportunities for justice systems collaboration in legislative process				X	X					10,000	MoJ, Solicitor general, Local Elders, UNDP	EU	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	
	Result Activity 1.1.3. • Needs assessment and	X	X								10,000		MoJ, MoI, Solicitor	EU	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1X Legal drafting process across the government agreed and regulation developed • 30 legal officers trained in rights-respecting legislative drafting techniques <p>Baseline Low strategic policy-making capacity in Ministries; no clear and coherent legislative drafting process and capacity</p>	legislative drafting process agreed.										general, Local Elders, UNDP					
	<p>Result Activity 1.1.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-based technical training of legal officer staff across the ministries in legislative drafting 				X	X			X	X	10,000	10,000	MoJ, MoI, Solicitor general, Local Elders, UNDP	EU	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	20,000
<p>1. 2. Customary dispute resolution is better understood, harmonised, and linked with the formal court system informed by human rights and gender equality principles</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rights respecting, and gender responsive National TDR/formal justice framework policy developed and approved by the Council of Ministers. • 1x practical guideline on rights-respecting, gender and child sensitive practices in dispute resolution and collaboration between the traditional and formal justice state system • Local RoL improvement and collaboration plans (Declarations) drawn up by 	<p>Result Activity 1.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-respecting, youth sensitive and gender responsive TDR collaboration framework policy developed by MoJ/ the HJC/CDU and approved by the Council of Ministers Upper House and Ulema Council 				X	X	X	X	X	20,000	20,000	MOJ, MOI, HJC, UNDP	EU	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer	40,000	
	<p>Result Activity 1.2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDU work with practitioners and civil society stakeholders to draft initial guidelines 	X	X	X	X						15,000	15,000	MOJ, MOI HJC, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	30,000
	<p>Result Activity 1.2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local consultants including gender specialist facilitate local improvement and collaboration plans in the pilot areas 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12,000	18,000	MOJ, MOI HJC, UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	30,000

broadly-based meetings in all pilot areas • 70% of sampled community members (50% women, 50% men) in the target areas know and approve the local justice dispensation Baseline 2x national and 2X regional workshops on TDR and formal justice system held in 2017 Survey report Informal justice system from the Horizon Institute															
1.3. Mobile courts, Legal aid and legal awareness is expanded to vulnerable groups especially women, children and minority groups in regions Targets • At least 8 districts Hargeisa, Gabiley, Borama, Zaylac, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao and Odwayne get targeted mobile courts legal aid services. • Mobile justice system specialized for SGBV cases established in more than 3 districts • 1X court constructed in Burao • 1X Legal Resource Centre functional • Inspection scheme designed	Activity Result 1.3.1 1.3.1.1) - Expand mobile courts to selected districts in the Regions • Robust ToRs ,roles and responsibility and links between mobile courts, legal services and sub-output 1.2 established • Specialized cadre of professionals established across the GBV referral pathway (including community champions and TDR actors) • Mobile court coordinator and assistant appointed and functional	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	150,000	150,000	HJC, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel 72600 - Grants	300,000
	1.3.1.2)) - Design and support implementation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80,000	120,000	HJC, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	200,000

<div>and implemented</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complaint mechanism developed and outreached• Manual case management system functional in six regions• 1X citizens charter developed and outreached• Approximately 3,000 people (30% women, 50 %IDPs, 10% prisoners) access legal aid and mobile courts• 2x SGBV centres supported</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic information on disability rights and policy developed for public and private entities• Human rights monitoring at prisons and police station developed</div> <div>Baseline The Mobile courts in 37 districts under the UN - JRoLP 2013-2017</div> <div>Mobile appeal courts in six regions under the UN - JRoLP 2013-2017</div> <div>New Code of Conduct and Disciplinary procedures approved by the HJC 1X legal clinic and legal aid centre in Hargeisa supported under the UNJRoLP 2013-</div>	of Judicial Inspection and disciplinary Scheme 1X Technical Adviser hired															
	1.3.1.3))- Two Vehicles for Supreme court inspection and monitoring scheme procured				X						50,000		HJC, UNDP	EU	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	50,000
	1.3.1.4))- Equipment and furniture for 4X regional courts					X				X	15,000	15,000	HJC, UNDP	EU	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	30,000
	1.3.1.5) - Manual Case Management support in six regions (files, Registers, Back Up Cards and Labels)					X				X	10,000	10,000	HJC, UNDP	EU	72500 - Supplies	20,000
	1.3.1.6) - • Building of Burao Regional Court – 200,000 • Judicial precedents and research centre/library in Hargeisa – 100,000									X	150,000	150,000	HJC, UNDP	EU	72100 - Contractual Services-Companies	300,000
	Result Activity 1.3.2. • Technical and financial support in legal aid coordination and monitoring in regions and across the spectrum by MoJ including prisons and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	145,000	145,000	MOJ, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel 72600 - Grants 71300 Local Consultants	290,000

2018	stations																
Amoud university legal clinic in Borama under UNJRoLP 2013-2017.	• Consultation on legal aid law with the relevant parliament committees to align policies with developing models for access to justice and rule of law provisions																
1X Hargeisa Hospital SGBV Centres supported under the UNJRoLP 2013-2017	• Institutionalisation of legal aid unit within the MOJ and its network with CSOs, Academia.																
1X SGBV Centre supported in Burao Hospital under the UNJRoLP 2013-2018	and train specialized CSOs in regions through ToT																
The NHRC established and functional	• Local consultant hired																
Disability Department established under the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs	• Monitoring and inspection of prisons for human rights compliance and ensuring appropriate legal aid services																
The National Disability Policy in place	• 1X vehicle hired for monitoring and inspection																
	Activity Result 1.3.3.Provision of free legal aid services to vulnerable by HU legal clinic, Burao and Amoud Universities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	120,000	80,000	UoH, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	200,000		

Result Activity 1.3.4. 1.3.4.1. Supporting the SGBV Centres under Hargeisa and Regional Hospital	X	X	X	X	X					52,000	52,000	UNDP, Hargeisa Hospital, AGO	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	104,000
1.3.4.2. Supporting the SGBV Centre under Burao Regional Hospital	X	X	X	X	X					52,000	52,000	Burao Hospital, AGO, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	104,000
Activity Result 1.3.5. • Expand and support SGBV services to other regions • Training of staff on collection of evidence, medico-legal and investigation of SGBV supported with medico-legal examination training modules in SGBV cases					X	X	X	X			50,670	UNDP, Other Regional Hospitals	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,670
Activity Result .1.3.6. SLNHR helped to monitor detainees and prisoners for protection and promotion and reporting of basic rights	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	HRC, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000
Result Activity 1.3.7. Lead social dialogue on freedom of expression, media and training on due process and human rights for police and journalists	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	HRC, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000

	Result Activity 1.3.8. Support in awareness raising in disability rights and developing legislation to implement the National Disability Policy, 2012	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	Disability Organizations, UNDP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000
1.4. Capacity of the rule of law institutions in the regions in judicial administration, processes and SGBV cases strengthened. TARGETS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% increase of professional women in justice institutions including Bar Association • 3000 women benefitting from paralegal services in the regions • 3000 vulnerable (women, IDPs, disabled, the poor) reached by paralegals • # students benefit from scholarships • 6X Juvenile and Women Units in Regions are accessible to SGBV victims. 	Activity Result 1.4.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women receiving training and legal empowerment to strengthen their agency through women organisation and community. 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65,075	65,075	UNDP / UNWOMEN, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	130,150

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Effective and result-oriented, sector-wise SGBV coordination mechanism established • # SGBV Services Database developed and fully functioning and measuring effectiveness • 1X TNA workshop held and report prepared • # At least 6 training manuals developed • #1X TOT training held • 2X judicial conference organized • 4X joint conferences held • Guidelines and instructions issued on court communications, integrity standards and procedural justice • % justice actors(w/m) follow sentencing guidelines • 50% judges and prosecutors in regions trained in sentencing guidelines • #sentencing guideline is included in Inspection missions and disciplinary actions 	Result Activity 1.4.2: § SL Bar Association including women lawyers' association providing greater continuous professional development for lawyers. • CPD need assessment completed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	UNDP/ SOLLA	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000	
	Activity result 1.4.3. • Women Lawyers Association training community-based paralegals (women volunteers including the human rights monitors) in the Regions to enhance referral pathway on SGBV and legal aid services				X	X	X	X	X	X	25,000	25,000	UNDP / SWLA	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000
	Result Activity 1.4.4. Internship programme for law students in the Bar Association and Women Lawyers Association designed and implemented				X	X	X	X	X	X	25,000	25,000	UNDP / SWLA	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	50,000
	Result Activity 1.4.5. • HU graduate Scholarship programme including scholarships for justice institutions • Review of the university curriculum for law graduation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50,000	30,000	UNDP/ Hargeisa University	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	80,000

Baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar Association established Women's Lawyers Association exits • 25 law scholarships during the JRoLP 2013-2017 • Zero data on women community paralegal • Law graduation curriculum developed in 2012 • Zero data on legislative drafting and commercial law • Basic structure of women and children units in six regions established • Comparable data in 2017 annual report • No baseline. Ad hoc trainings by FCO on countering terrorism • • Successful Judicial conference held in June 2017 • Draft sentencing guidelines developed from remote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to LLM curriculum development • Scholarship for LLM students including scholarships for justice institutions 														
	<u>Result Activity 1.4.6.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support capacity building training of AGO in human rights and criminal justice, due process, fair trial, Juvenile justice and SGBV cases investigation, prosecution, and diversions linked to probation system in the prison • Training Need Assessment (TNA) for SGBV prosecutors and investigators workshop held • Training manuals including medico-legal developed in collaboration with all justice actors • Specialized cadre of professionals established across the GBV referral pathway (including community champions and TDR actors) 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	64,200	42,800	AGO, UNDP,	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	107,000

[illegible]

sensitive police and community partnership in community security and justice structures Targets § Community/police partnership schemes engagement initiated in 8 police stations § Police partnership schemes are referenced in national and local RoL improvement Declarations (Output 1) § 50% Police officer and community educated and trained on policing § 8 police stations constructed Baseline § Community policing developed in 4 police stations in 2017	developed which plan actively to address specific security problems in the targeted locations.													75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel 72600 - Grants		
	Result Activity 2.1.2 Construction of eight police stations in selected districts					X				140,000	140,000	UNDP MOI, Police	EU	72100 - Contractual Services-Companies	280,000	
								X		100,000	134,000	UNDP MOI, Police	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	234,000	
		Result Activity 2.1.3 § Nine vehicles procured (I x MOI Monitoring and 8 x for constructed police stations) § Basic communications equipment procured for new police stations									50,000			EU	72200 - Equipment and Furniture	50,000
2.2 Strengthening police capacity in human rights, SGBV and child rights. Targets § ToT curricula on right based policing partnership developed. § One Training of Trainers course delivered for 15 persons(w/m). § Rights-based training plan implemented. Baseline	Activity Result 2.2.1 Training Plan for security developed and implemented by MOI.				X	X				15,000	20,000	Police, MOI UNDP, UNPOL	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	35,000	
	Result Activity 2.2.2 Training delivered on rights-based community partnership policing, human rights, due process, child sensitive and gender responsive policing.						X	X	X	X	40,000	20,000	Police, MOI UNDP, UNPOL		75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	60,000
	Activity Result 2.2.3 Development of strategic				X				X	20,000	20,000	MoI, SL Police,		71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	40,000	

§ Police station commanders training completed in 2017	Plan for MOI and SLP supported											UNDP, UNPOL			
	Activity Result 2.2.4. Police Reform Team mentored and supported	X	X	X	X					30,000	30,000	MoI, SL Police, UNDP, UNPOL	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	60,000
	Result Activity 2.2.5 Develop a mentorship programme for selected trainers(m/w) from Somaliland Police Force (SPF) Training Department to enhance the understanding of the Comprehensive Education Programme (CEP)						X	X	X	X	40,000	25,000	Moi and SLP	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 71300 Local Consultants
2.3 Ongoing dialogue about rights-respecting police oversight, accountability and police/public community partnerships is sustained and informed by international and constitutional norms. Target MOI Strategic Plan contains prioritised agenda for new rules and legislation, including on police human resources and financial/procurement systems as well as the establishment of a complaints and discipline system Baseline	Result Activity 2.3.1 Agreed, rights-respecting proposals brought forward both to implement and to build on the 2017 Police Act	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	30,000	20,000	SLP, MOI, UNDP UNPOL	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	50,000
	Activity Result 2.3.2. MOI supported to initiate police internal oversight mechanism based on the Police Act 2017						X	X		20,000	20,000	SLP, MOI, UNDP UNPOL	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 72200 - Equipment and Furniture	40,000
	Result Activity 2.3.3. Prioritised regulations for implementation of the Police Act developed and approved				X	X	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	SLP, MOI, UNDP UNPOL	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners

Police Act 2017 amended 2018																	
Sub-output 2.4 Training Targets: § TNA for existing SPU officers(m/w). § SPU trained to carry out their functions. Baseline: Not available	Result Activity 2.4.1 Strengthen the security and protection services delivered to the international community through capacity development of targeted SPU officers.						X	X			70,000	70,000	UNDP, UNSOM, POLICE, MOI	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	140,000	
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 2:											715,000	609,000				1,324,000	
OUTPUT 3: Parole and probation services to help the sustainable management of scarce corrections facilities developed and piloted																	
3.1: The legal and institutional framework for parole and probation agreed, socialized and operational Targets: Parole programme piloted in Hargeisa Baseline: Prison Law Passed 2017 1X Parole and Probation Unit set up and operationalized 1x parole and probation policy developed 1x regulation on P&P drafted Training on parole and probation developed and stakeholders trained on the scheme. Baseline: Prison Law passed in 2017	Result Activity 3.1.1. Inclusive Parole scheme is developed and piloted in Hargeisa and women Prison in Gabiley	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	80,000	120,000	MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	200,000		
	Result Activity 3.1.2 Develop parole regulations § Develop parole manual including supervision of parolees § Community education and mobilisation on parole § Support the setup of the parole board § Support the setup of the parole supervisory office § Conduct assessment and developed process for sentenced prisoners for parole eligibility	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60,000	40,000	MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners	100,000		

3.2: Capacity building of parole and probation stakeholders(SDD). Targets: Capacity building of senior and junior managers(SDD) on rehabilitative approaches Baseline: 8 managers, 30 senior managers received basic SMP	Activity Result: 3.2.1. Train the probation officers and justice actors on new parole system												EU	150,000 (Experts loaned to UNODC by SPPS; 40,000 funded bilaterally – shortfall \$110,000)	
	Activity Result 3.2.2. Socialization and Train Human rights monitors on the new parole system												EU		
3.3: Capacity building of custodial corps leadership and vocational trainings Targets: § 1X PVE feasibility study delivered § Capacity building of senior and junior managers on rehabilitative approaches § #prison rehabilitated § #trainings delivered for the developing managers § #trainings delivered for the junior managers Baseline: § No comprehensive C/PVE feasibility study developed § 8 managers, 30 senior managers received basic SMP.	Activity Result 3.3.1. Deliver one PVE in prison feasibility study § Design an engagement stakeholders plan § Design interview tool § Deliver interviews to target group § Deliver feasibility study and programme design § Gradually Expand PCVE to other prisons	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	60,000	40,000	MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	100,000
	Activity Result 3.3.2. Rehabilitation of one Prison					X				85,000		MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	72100 - Contractual Services-Companies	85,000
	Activity Result 3.3.3. • Deliver developing Managers' Programme II			X	X			X	X	25,000	25,000	MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000
	Activity Result 3.3.4. • Deliver senior management programme II					X	X			25,000	25,000	MOJ, Custodial Corps, UNODC, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	50,000

SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 3:										335,000	250,000				585,000
OUTPUT 4: Security Sector Governance enhanced.															
4.1: Parliamentary training of Security/Defence/Human Rights Committees. Targets: # Trainings for new committees undertaken following Parliamentary and Local elections in Mar 2019. Baseline: Limited knowledge of SSC among personnel in case management	Result Activity 4.1.1. Security/Defence/human rights Committees have improved awareness of legislative processes and promote increased civilian oversight of security institutions														
4.2: Institutional capacity in Security Sector Courts. Target: # Case Management Training of the Security Courts # Security Sector Court (SSC) legislation reviewed and reform plan developed.	Result Activity 4.2.1 • Effective information management and case life cycle processes implemented in SSCs.														
4.3: Development of Security Sector Assessment/Threat Assessment/Security Policy Target: 1X Drafting process for threat assessment and security policy documents outlined 1Xcommittee established to guide process. Baseline: No capstone paper exists.	Result Activity 4.3.1 • Two Capstone papers to compliment NDP II and to guide all aspects of Security and RoL.														

4.5: Strengthen the capacity of the armed forces, security services and civil service Target: 1 policy on rightsizing approved Baseline: 0	Result Activity 4.5.1 Support to government to develop Rightsizing Policy by an expert engaged to advise and support the Rightsizing working group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66,000	44,000	UNSOM, MOI	EU	71200 International Consultants 71300 Local Consultants	110,000
SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 4:										96,000	74,000				170,000
OUTPUT 5: Co-ordination of the rule of law and security sectors improved at leadership and delivery levels															
5.1: Comprehensive rule of law and security framework Target: One UN programme document aligned to NDPII and the 2030 Agenda and with overarching vision Baseline: No comprehensive an integrated program in place The JRoLP finished in 2017	Result Activity 5.1.1. § Development of comprehensive sector wide rule of law and security programme based on NDPII and MOI prioritisation plan § Coordinate and support NDPII Governance Forum of civil society, NGOs and international stakeholders § One National Coordination Officer for the Rule of Law and Security Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	40,000	40,000	MOI, UNDP, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 71200 International Consultants 71300 Local Consultants 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	80,000
5.2. Coordinate and support the sub working groups under NDPII Targets	Result Activity 5.2.1 Coordinate and support NDPII Security Sub-Working Group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	MoI, UNDP, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	20,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3X thematic sub working group established and functional <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPII governance working group established in 2018 	<p>Result Activity 5.2.2. Coordinate and support the NDPII Rule of Law Sub- Working Group.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	MoI, UNDP, UNSOM	EU		20,000
	<p>Result Activity 5.2.3. Office support, one adviser/coordinator and cost of 3 cars to be hired by MOI for monitoring purposes</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	180,000	120,000	MoI, UNDP, UNSOM	EU	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partners 73400- Rental & Maint of Other Equip 72200 - Equipment and Furniture 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt 72500 - Supplies	300,000
	<p>Result Activity 5.2.4. § Define and support juvenile justice working group.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10,000	10,000	MoJ, UNSOM/ UNDP	EU	75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer 71600 - Travel	20,000
	SUB TOTAL - OUTPUT 5:									250,000	190,000				440,000
Total Outputs (1 - 5) :															5,369,820
One Midterm evaluation															60,000
One end term evaluation															75,000
Operational cost for UNCC Hargeisa															75,000
Two technical and Associate staff UNDP															726,174
Third party monitoring and training on M&E															65,000
Total Programmable amount															6,370,994
GMS 7% and MPTFO fees															581,755.41
DPC 13%															828,229.22
Total															7,780,978.63