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PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January – 30 June 2020

Project Name	Somalia Joint Justice Programme
GatewayID	00112621
Start date	1 August 2018
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2020
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Participating UN Entities	UNDP, UNSOM Joint Justice and Corrections Section, UN Women and UNICEF (and IDLO as non-UN agency)
NDP Pillar	Pillar 2: 'To achieve a stable and peaceful Federal Somalia through inclusive political processes, establishing unified, capable and accountable security institutions and establishing independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions.
UNSF Strategic Priority	Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security and the Rule of Law, including Justice. Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis.
SDG(s)	SDG 16
Location	Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	20,299,192.14
Non-MPTF sources	

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	Jocelyn Mason	Resident Representative	
2.	UN Women	Sadiq Syed	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNICEF	Werner Schultink	Representative	



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period 1 Jan – 30 June 2020	Cumulative	Reporting Period 1 Jan – 30 June 2020	Cumulative
UNDP	1,924,500	11,236,046		
UNDP (Italy funds through MPTF)		522,904		
UNDP from UNOPS/ DFID				585,000
UNDP TRAC			488,436.41	2,097,237.44
UN Women	450,000	915,850		
UNICEF	150,000	716,971		415,000
TOTAL	2,562,219.63	13,429,490.00	903,436.41	3,097,237.44
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period 1 Jan – 30 June 2020	Cumulative	Reporting Period 1 Jan – 30 June 2020	Cumulative
UNDP	1,717,441.81	10,065,430.37		
UNDP (Italy funds through MPTF)	36,428	36,428		
UNDP from UNOPS/ DFID			49,852.82	476,200.59
UNDP TRAC			488,436.41	2,097,237.44
UN Women	144,518.99	642,228		
UNICEF	186,549	753,520	237,052	540,082
TOTAL	2,093,940.81	11,400,272.78	775,341.23	2,805,490.03

SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. During the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2020, the programme has kickstarted the community-based, community-led initiatives after the preparatory work done in this area in 2019. In particular, community facilitators trained on community conversations methodology have started to conduct community conversations at sites in all selected locations in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland, and South West State. Participants in local communities have started to build trust within the group and with the community facilitators, establishing important foundations to move towards deeper exploration of justice, land and security issues. To improve access to justice, particularly in rural areas where courts are out of reach, support has been increased for justice mechanisms alternative to formal courts – the 16 alternative dispute resolutions centres supported 1,330 beneficiaries (F: 599, M: 731), the mobile courts have supported 178 beneficiaries in rural areas (F: 61, M: 117), legal aid services have also been provided by lawyers and paralegals to 4,407 beneficiaries (F: 2,904, M: 1,503).

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>) Expenditures for 2020 are interim and still require adjustments in the system.



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2. The onset of COVID-19 and its spread to Somalia necessitated changes in programme implementation and operational modalities of the UN team and partners, to mitigate the spread of the virus and to protect local communities, staff, and counterparts in partner organisations. The programme is currently working on supporting specific responses of Somalia to COVID-19 by finding alternative modalities to maintain access to justice through online platforms, phones, and other means of communication. This will include virtual hearings, radio programmes on justice and security issues in the context of COVID-19, establishment of hotlines in ADR centres, and assessment of trends of incidents of violence, crime and disputes in the community.
3. The programme continued to provide support to justice for women and youth. Ongoing advocacy and engagement resulted in the development of draft juvenile diversion guidelines and the release of 440 children (F: 51, M: 389) in Banadir and Puntland. The AGO handled SGBV cases for 109 women and introduced innovative measures in Mogadishu and Puntland in response to increased reporting of SGBV cases due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. Effective data collection and management on SGBV cases was utilized while focusing on the use of specialized prosecution services to reduce the existing gaps that affect women and girls' access to justice and increase the effectiveness of case management through early and speedy investigation and prosecution of SGBV cases.
4. The programme has completed a mid-term evaluation that reviewed the progress the programme made, and the conclusions and recommendations from the evaluation have been taken into account in the forward planning of the programme for the rest of the programme cycle and beyond. Actions have been taken to implement some of the recommendations, where urgent and practicable.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The programme has achieved results in both key justice sector institutional capacity-building, as well as bottom-up initiatives for transformative change for justice. The programme has been reflexive in adapting to an evolving operational environment, with both heightened security threats as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, responding rapidly to changing priorities, working modalities, and delivery, in order to support Somalia and new justice needs. The programme has developed business continuity plans, to maintain delivery where possible, so as to minimize the disruption to justice services where necessary and feasible. Alternative modalities have been put in place for both formal and traditional justice mechanisms, in the interim. The programme has also supported partners to continue working remotely through online meeting facilities, to facilitate collaboration and coordination within and between institutions. Where precautionary measures as per international guidelines from the WHO and national rules set by the Somali government such as physical distancing cannot be adhered to, activities have been suspended.

The administration and functioning of courts have improved. In Benadir, the case management system in the courts have been revamped, to ensure more seamless case flows through a secure online case recording system. The public information helpdesks have also been reviewed, to increase the information available to court users and improve their experience of navigating the Benadir court system.

Complementary to this, the Programme has also supported access to justice through legal aid services, alternative dispute resolution centres, and mobile courts. Collectively, these have expanded access to justice for 5,915 individuals, (Legal aid services: 4,407, alternative dispute resolution centres: 1,330, and mobile courts: 178). These



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have brought justice mechanisms closer to communities, particularly in rural areas and increased access to justice for marginalized populations.

The Programme continued to support and enhance Women's access to justice in Somalia through national justice institution's capacity building, awareness raising of the key justice actors, better coordination among the institutions and justice actors in protecting and promoting women and girls' rights within the formal and informal Justice Institutions in Somalia and initiatives for gender across justice institutions of the Government and other stakeholders.

While strengthening the capacity of key justice institutions to deliver quality justice services and improving the access to justice to reach more people, the Programme is also driven by a forward-looking approach, and has initiated projects to encourage transformational change for justice reform. The initiation of the community conversations across 5 sites in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland and South West State, has started to build trust within participating community members, and their community facilitators. Early results of community conversations indicate greater inclusion, of women and marginalized populations, and a diverse cross-section of communities in general, as active participants in this community-led effort. For example, 893 women have participated.

This is supported by the continuation of *Nonviolent communication* training in locations, that continue to transform the perception of the role of women in the justice chain and in society more broadly and expand traditional models of authority and leadership with more inclusive approaches.

SITUATION UPDATE

During the reporting period, the security situation in Somalia remains volatile with frequent terror attacks, mostly conducted by Al-Shabaab. The frequency and intensity of mortar attacks at the UN compound has increased in the reporting period, particularly during Ramadan. Aside from the persistent security threat, Somalia faces the triple threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, devastating floods and desert locusts. The sustained insecurity, drought, cultural barriers and recently floods continue to increase the risk of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and women and girls to SGBV and persistent critical protection issues. The disruption to humanitarian and development assistance as a result of COVID-19 has exacerbated acute and chronic needs particularly of those in most vulnerable positions such as IDPs. The movement restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19, such as to stay at home, curfews, and school closures, have also heightened the risk factors for increase in sexual and gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, to minimize staff exposure to the virus, ensure the limited medical capacity is not overwhelmed, and address security threats, it was decided that the staffing footprint would be reduced as much as possible. From mid to late March, all programme staff relocated to work from home. The COVID-19 pandemic has also sadly resulted in the death of the Hirshabelle State Minister of Justice in April 2020.

Political changes and uncertainty are also affecting the dynamics of the justice landscape. In Galmudug, political disputes over the outcome of presidential elections have delayed progress in key justice issues, including formation of the Galmudug Supreme Court. Since mid-April 2020, the new Galmudug administration has engaged in dialogue with its political opposition and there are now positive signs of reconciliation through the formation of a cabinet that includes prominent opposition politicians.

Following from the remodeling of the programme results and reporting framework in 2019, in 2020 the programme has anchored interventions in social transformation, as a pathway to institutional reform. Local government authorities have been brought on board to support community-led initiatives such as community conversations,



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towards local solutions for justice issues, which will contribute to the rebuilding of trust in justice institutions and the development of social contract.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Enhanced and accountable justice institutions operating in accordance with the justice model, increasingly deliver affordable justice services in key population centers in cooperation with local populations. These institutions provide a visible and effective justice presence in support of security transition, facilitates the peaceful resolution of disputes and build trust and demand for federal and State-provided justice services. Judicial authority and independence is provided for in revised legislation including the constitutions.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Adequate services are provided to vulnerable people based on community participation in justice reform

Output 1.1: The justice chain, including policing, is strengthened through community-oriented approaches

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		Reporting Period (January-June 2020)	CUMULATIVE
# of decisions derived from consensus within the community	Set of decisions related to justice and security agreed upon consensus by the community including specific decisions on SGBV/women's access to justice	Community facilitators have started to conduct community conversations at sites in all locations focusing on the first stages of the community conversations process: building trust and identifying concerns. Initial response to the community conversations have been positive, with interest from local communities to participate.	Master trainers were trained on community conversation methodology and went on to train a pool of 30 community facilitators in each FMS location selected for the pilot project (Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Garowe, Jowhar, and Kismayo). The community facilitators, with the support of master trainers and partner NGOs, have successfully conducted sessions of community conversations across all 5 FMS.
# of people disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability, actively involved in community conversation sessions		A total of 1604 people (F: 893, M: 711) have participated in the community conversations thus far.	A cumulative total of 1,724 people (F: 960, M: 764) have participated in the community conversations.

UNDP ONLY: reports from community conversation sessions

Output 1.2: Improved access to justice and human rights through a multi-track approach

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



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<p># of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability, receiving legal aid services Level of satisfaction with services provided based on representative sample drawn from the cases (of total cases) disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability</p>	<p>8000 (50% women, and 50% IDPs) beneficiaries</p>	<p>4,407 beneficiaries receiving legal representation or paralegal services (F: 2,904, M: 1,503, IDPs: 2,128) Refer to Annex for breakdown of beneficiaries by location.</p>	<p>Cumulative 8,475 beneficiaries received legal representation or paralegal services (F: 5,916, M: 2,559, IDPs: 2,390)</p>
<p># of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability, receiving services from the ADR centres Level of satisfaction with services provided based on representative sample drawn from the cases (of total cases) disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability</p>	<p>2000 beneficiaries received services</p>	<p>1,330 beneficiaries receiving services from the ADR centres (F: 599, M: 731) Refer to Annex for breakdown of beneficiaries by location.</p>	<p>Cumulative 6,381 beneficiaries received services from the ADR centres (F: 2,557, M: 3,824)</p>
<p># of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability, receiving services through mobile courts Level of satisfaction with services provided based on representative sample drawn from the cases (of total</p>	<p>500 cases addressed</p>	<p>178 beneficiaries receiving services through the mobile courts (F: 61, M: 117) Refer to Annex for breakdown of beneficiaries by location.</p>	<p>1,218 beneficiaries receiving services through the mobile courts (F: 527, M: 691)</p>



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cases) disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability			
2 pilot projects based on community-based response to SGBV and juvenile cases developed through the community dispute resolution centre and implemented in two locations in Baidoa and Kismayo	Project concept developed based on emerging practices	Convergence between community based social norms change programmes and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms have been initiated in 2020. The implementation of these pilot projects had to be postponed due to COVID 19.	Convergence between community based social norms change programmes and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms have been initiated in 2020. First stage of the projects focusing on training a group of pilot group of participants on <i>Nonviolent communication</i> completed.
Strategy on providing justice to recovered areas developed and implemented in one location	Research action about justice needs in recovered areas (including transitional justice) with plan developed	Concept note for bringing justice to the recovered areas developed and shared with the strategic partners and donors.	Concept note for bringing justice to the recovered areas developed and shared with the strategic partners and donors.
UNDP ONLY: reports by legal aid service providers on the implementation of activities, reports from ADR centres, reports by mobile court teams of registered cases, # healing/empathic circles for SGBCV survivors and restorative dialogue and behavioural programmes for juveniles in conflict with the law			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Drawing from community consensus, key justice institutions are strengthened to deliver on the priorities identified in the community dialogue with enhanced sustainability			
Output 2.1: Basic principles for a justice model agreed upon by FG and FMS			
# of FMS Rule of Law Working Group	Rule of law working group established and operationalized; bi-monthly meeting	Concept of Rule of Law Working Group revised with support from donors and UN to ensure stronger delivery on coordination and strategic planning	Concept of Rule of Law Working Group revised with support from donors and UN to ensure stronger delivery on coordination and strategic planning
# Basic principles agreed upon	Basic principles on federalism on the justice sector emerges from the discussions	The consultations on the Justice and Corrections model have been integrated in the constitutional review process.	The Justice and Corrections Model paper has been approved by the FGS Cabinet in 2018, and the JCM is still pending agreement and approval. 5 technical workshops have been concluded between the FGS and FMS judiciary (in Puntland, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle) for



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			further discussions on the Justice and Corrections Model (JCM) and Judiciary Service Commission. The Supreme Court and FGS MOJ have also conducted 7 consultations in the FMS (Puntland, Jubbaland, South West, Galdudug, Hirshabelle, and Banadir) on the JCM.
Public expenditure review of the justice sector including propositions for sustainable financing model of the justice sector	Workplan for the PER	Concept note on financial analysis of the justice sector developed and awaiting comments from RoL Working Group	Concept note on financial analysis of the justice sector developed and awaiting comments from RoL Working Group
UNDP ONLY: ToR, minutes of meetings, report on public expenditure review			
Output 2.2: Institutional and technical capacities of key justice institutions are established and informed from the community dialogue			
Model information desks (information desk needs identified by the community in outcome 2)	2 information desks established as pilot in 3 institutions	Information desks established and operational for Banadir Regional Court, Banadir Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court. Guides for court users have been developed and finalized.	Information desks established and operational for Banadir Regional Court, Banadir Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court. Guides for court users have been developed and finalized.
# courts with manual case filing system and case flow and standardization system with ability to record disaggregated data per type of cases (including SGBV)	Courts in 2 FMS capitals	The case management system in Benadir was revamped to improve case flow and access to information by relevant court officials.	At least 7 courts in 3 FMS have manual case management systems, with others in different stages of development. Electronic case management system operational in Banadir (in all 14 Banadir district courts), with disaggregated data. Case information sharing protocols established.
Judicial training institute designed to strengthen the capacity of judicial officials to deliver justice	Policy framework for judicial training agreed	Technical and advisory support have continued to be provided to the Office of the Chief Justice to leverage the learnings from the JTI Options Paper, Strategic Framework/Roadmap. The stakeholder consultation planned to support the adoption of the JTI draft charter	In 2019, consultations were undertaken and progress made on the Strategy and Charter for the establishment of the Judicial Training Institute, institutional options, the judicial training programme master plan, as well as the selection of national trainers. The first phase of the



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		<p>and the initiation of institutional structures for the JTI have been postponed until Q3 2020.</p> <p>Plans made for the next phase of Judicial Training have also been postponed due to COVID-19, with contingencies being explored for conducting some trainings of trainers online in Q3/4. In the meantime, the international expert on judicial training has developed further training material which has been submitted to the Supreme Court for approval.</p>	<p>Judicial Training of Trainers had concluded.</p>
<p>Model for specialized AGO units established on SGBV and serious crimes (capital crimes)</p>	<p>Specialised GBV and serious crimes unit established at AGO FGS</p>	<p>109 SGBV cases (F: 109; M: 0) handled by AGOs in Mogadishu and Puntland. 2 embedded advisors (SGBV Legal Advisor and AGO Technical Coordinator), and three interns. A training manual for Somali prosecutors on prosecutorial trial advocacy, particularly on SGBV cases, is in the process of being developed.</p>	<p>Fully functional SGBV Unit at AGO in Mogadishu and Puntland. In Mogadishu, staffed by 4 prosecutors (F: 2, M: 2). Four AGO SGBV Unit prosecutors (M: 2; F: 2) and three interns (M: 2; F: 1) were mentored by the SGBV Legal Advisor. In Puntland, 1 SGBV expert and 1 intern attached to the SPU AGO.</p>
<p>Model of juvenile justice system established in Puntland</p>	<p>332 juveniles diverted</p>	<p>In Puntland, diversion guidelines drafted in 2019 are being implemented. 234 children (F:38, M:196) were released during the reporting period. At the Federal level, 206 children (F:13, M:193) were diverted in Benadir.</p>	<p>Cumulative from Federal and Puntland is 440 children diverted (F:51, M:389).</p>
<p># of law students benefitting from the programme</p>	<p>30% women</p>	<p>A total of 173 students currently benefit from the legal scholarship programme (F: 64, M: 109). 110 students (F: 40, M: 70) received the legal scholarship to study at Mogadishu University. 63 students (F: 24, M: 39) received</p>	



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		<p>the legal scholarship to study at Puntland State University.</p> <p>51 law graduate interns (F: 17, M: 34) have undertaken internship programmes at various units of the judiciary, including the Office of the Supreme Court, Ministries of Justice and District Courts at both FGS and FMS.</p>	
<p>Develop & finalize a roadmap for transfer of high-risk cases to the civilian courts through a stakeholder consultation</p>	<p>Roadmap and strategy for transfer of high-risk cases to the civilian court, agreed upon</p>		<p>FGS MOJ produced a draft road map for the transfer of cases from military to civilian courts, which was discussed formally at a stakeholders' consultation.</p> <p>Roadmap for the Transfer of Serious Crimes Cases from Military Courts to Civilian Courts was developed and reviewed (2 September 2019).</p> <p>The Roadmap is awaiting presentation to the Council of Ministers by the Federal MoJ.</p>
<p># of bar associations established and functional with % of women lawyers registered</p>	<p>2 bar associations established; 30 lawyers trained</p>	<p>Three embedded staff have been retained, and two embedded staff and two interns have additionally been recruited, to ensure the secretariat's continued functioning. A Trial Advocacy Manual is being developed for the training of lawyers and designing trainings for Somali lawyers and legal graduates. Capacity building initiatives have focused on practical courtroom skills.</p>	<p>The Somali Bar Association Secretariat is operational. 183 registered members (M: 160, F: 25). Workshops have also been conducted in various FMS locations (Baidoa, Garowe, and Kismayo).</p> <p>Capacity injection for SBA was undertaken, with the recruitment of staff and interns for the Secretariat, and Regional Coordinators for Puntland, Jubaland and Southwest, along with the set-up for SBA offices in Garowe, Kismayo and Baidoa. SOPs were developed for the SBA in finance, procurement, human resources, asset management and ICT. A Trial</p>



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			Advocacy Manual is also being developed.
# of laws monitored by PLDU	5 laws monitored	12 laws, policies, legislations drafted/reviewed in 2020.	46 laws, policies, legislations drafted/reviewed in 2019.
UNDP ONLY: # established information desks that would specifically help women clients, written procedures and protocols, asset registration, data produced, strategic framework, results of court monitoring project, # of cases processed by AGO's SGBV units, # of juveniles diverted from the formal justice system benefitting from the community based care programme, graduation of students in law programme with practical legal education introduced, registration of lawyers, report from workshops, training reports, PLDU reports			
Output 2.3: Programme management			
# evaluations conducted	1 mid-term evaluation undertaken	The consultant hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation has completed the evaluation and submitted the final report. The programme team has reviewed the report and is in the process of finalizing management responses to the recommendations provided.	A consultant was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation has been completed, and management have reviewed the conclusions and recommendations, with draft decisions on next steps for the agreed recommendations.
# of project monitoring visits per quarter, which specifically looks at access to justice for women clients	At least 2 per quarter		
# PSCs held during programme implementation	4 PSCs	2 PSCs held	4 PSCs held
# annual UN Global Focal Point arrangements for Rule of Law's retreat	1	1-day meeting	
IDLO management and staff costs			
Bossaso courts			
UNDP ONLY: evaluation reports, bi-annual reports, PSC meeting minutes and reports, retreat reports, IDLO reports, renovation of Bossaso court			

NARRATIVE

Output 1.1: The justice chain, including policing, is strengthened through community-oriented approaches

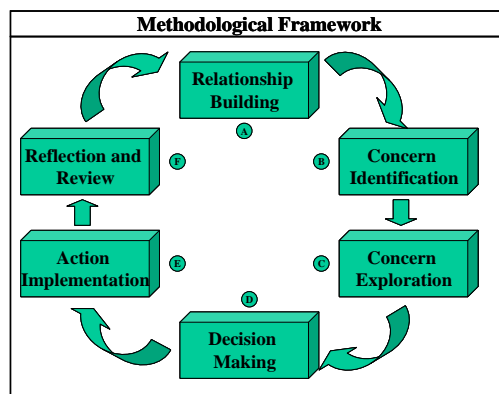
Community Conversations



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To engage local communities in various FMS in an inclusive manner, sites and participants for community conversations were selected with specific criteria to ensure representativeness, including of women and marginalized groups such as minority clans and IDPs, different age groups, and to reach more remote areas.

Community facilitators have started to conduct community conversations at sites in all locations. Initial response to the community conversations have been positive, with interest from local communities to participate. A total of 1604 people (F: 893, M: 711) have participated in the community conversations thus far. The community-led approach has been particularly appreciated by participants at Dalhiska IDP camp in Kismayo, who valued the ownership of the process. Conversations have mainly focused on the first stages of the community conversations process: building trust and identifying concerns within the group of participants and with the community facilitators. Land issues have surfaced as a prominent area of concern in the identification of common concerns.



The transformative leadership competency and facilitation skills of master trainers and community facilitators will be developed further and is expected to contribute to scaling up community responses to security, justice and land issues. This initiative is also expected to strengthen local NGOs to develop appropriate strategies for community and individual-centred responses. Deeper exploration of concerns and unpacking of social dynamics around issues will take time and is expected to develop with more sessions. As all community conversations have been put on hold due to the measures in place in the context of COVID-19, the team has used the time to review the first phase of implementation, including feedback from the international expert engaged for the training of the master trainers. Alternative modalities have also been explored to continue community conversations while respecting restrictions in place in the context of COVID-19, such as supporting interactive radio programmes hosted on local radio stations, anticipated to begin from July 2020.

Non-Violent Communication

The end line survey of the study on the impact of Non-Violent Communication conducted by New York University has been conducted and the results are undergoing analysis.

Output 1.2: Improved access to justice and human rights through a multi-track approach



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The Programme supports access to several justice initiatives, including legal aid services, alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms, and mobile courts. A total of 4,407 individuals (F: 2,904, M: 1,503) received legal aid services through legal representation by a lawyer or from paralegal services, aggregated from Puntland with 1,538 beneficiaries (F: 1,185, M: 343), SWS with 215 beneficiaries (F: 97, M: 118), Jubbaland with 493 beneficiaries (F: 160, M: 333) and Banadir with 2,171 individuals (F: 1,462, M: 709). During the reporting period, a legal aid expert was hired as a consultant to review the status of legal aid in Somalia and provide support and recommendations on the way forward. The mission undertaken by the consultant from 24 January to 7 February resulted in successful meetings with a breadth of key actors in the justice chain and decision-makers regarding the legal aid architecture in Somalia. Stakeholders consulted included programme staff, legal aid service providers (Somali Women's Development Centre, Puntland Legal Aid Centre, Puntland State University Legal Aid Clinic), Federal Ministry of Justice and Puntland Ministry of Justice, Federal Chief Justice, Puntland Office of Chief Justice staff, prosecutors, judges, police officers and a commander of a police station, custodial officers and custodial services training officers, elders at alternative dispute resolution centres, paralegals, Somalia Bar Association and Puntland Bar Association, Puntland Human Rights Defenders Office, Puntland Women's Lawyers Association, USAID. As a result, the following actions have been taken to improve the provision of legal aid services in Somalia: bylaws for the legal aid bill has been developed and an interim legal aid board has been established in Puntland; members will be appointed soon. Additionally, 5 paralegals have so far been recruited (Hirshabelle: 2, South West 3); modalities have been developed for the provision of legal representation by the local Bar Association in some cases in Jubbaland, SWS and Galmudug; and

A total of 1,330 individuals (F: 599, M: 731) benefitted across the 16 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres located in districts in Banadir and 5 FMS (Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland and South West State). These alternative dispute resolution centres continue to provide justice services to the people on issues ranging from inheritance, to land and property disputes, and create bridges with the formal justice system with case referrals. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme has supported the purchase of PPE supplies (gloves, hand sanitizers, soap for hand washing, and face masks), as well as the development of measures to restrict the number of personnel present in the ADR centres and to adhere to physical distancing rules, in order to prevent COVID-19 from spreading inadvertently as a result of people seeking or providing justice through the ADR centre. 2 radio stations aired programmes related to raising awareness of the local communities about the ADR centres in SWS, about how they operate and the importance of dispute resolution. An awareness raising campaign about the ADR centers in Jubbaland was aired on a radio station. 2 radio programmes aired in Puntland in January and February, providing listeners with basic information on undertaking legal action and guidance related to road accidents involving livestock.

Traditional justice mechanisms can often be discriminatory, particularly against women and members of minority clans. Training was implemented to mitigate and prevent discriminatory practices, enhance their knowledge about human rights, and encourage social transformation through changes in attitudes and behavior, through the continuation of the *Nonviolent Communication* training. (See Annex 3 for details about training sessions and locations). However, unfortunately, due to COVID-19, the training had to be interrupted.

The 16 mobile courts teams, across the 5 FMS (Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland, and South West), provided access to justice services for a total of 178 individuals (F: 61, M: 117). The Galmudug mobile court team made 4 missions from January to April 2020 in the villages, cities and IDPs in Galkayo, Balanbale and Abudwak districts. They conducted awareness sessions and attended to 40 beneficiaries (F: 14, M: 26). The Jubbaland mobile court team conducted 12 missions in total, with 6 missions each in Garbaharey and Kismayo, reaching 63 beneficiaries



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(F: 20, M: 43). The Puntland mobile court team conducted 5 missions across 5 regions in Puntland, covering a total of 23 districts/villages, reaching 67 beneficiaries (F: 21, M: 46). The SWS mobile court team conducted one mission reaching 8 beneficiaries (F:6, M:2). No mobile court missions were conducted in HirShabelle during the reporting period.

The Puntland Ministry of Justice validated the Training Manual for Judicial Authorities in Puntland on Gender Responsive Justice Based on Anti-Rape Law. The manual will provide a user-friendly tool to guide the judiciary of Puntland on how to bring Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases to trial, ensure effective prosecution and sentencing, while supporting the victims throughout the process in order to build the confidence of victims, witnesses and other parties in the justice system of Puntland.

50 Judges and clerks (F: 5, M: 45) from Puntland were trained on women's rights from international human rights perspective, prosecution and sentencing of SGBV to enhance the institutional capacities of the courts to effectively address means of combating SGBV crimes. The Programme provided capacity building workshops for the traditional elders, religious leaders and youth in Bosaso and Gardo in gender justice and women's rights and as well as improving the referral of criminal cases between customary and formal justice systems. As result of this and through the Ministry of Justice Puntland, the participants established a group of elders in Bosaso to effectively refer SGBV cases to courts and religious scholars addressed communities on the fight against SGBV.

(See Annex for detailed information on beneficiaries of this multi-track approach, and the locations of legal aid services, alternative dispute resolution centres, and mobile courts)

Output 2.1: Basic principles for a justice model agreed upon by FG and FMS

FGS MOJ and donors have worked together to develop a new set up for the RoLWG to allow for more strategic discussions. Discussions have started with FMS MOJ to adopt the same set up and launch their own RoLWG. In Puntland, the rule of law working group meetings has improved the coordination of key actors, working relationships, implementation of legislation, and problem-solving for common challenges, such as the unprecedented issues brought about by COVID-19. A concept note for the financial review of the justice sector has been developed and submitted to the FGS MOJ and the Supreme Court and donors.

Output 2.2: Institutional and technical capacities of key justice institutions are established and informed from the community dialogue

Case Management Systems and Public Information

Information desks are established and operational for Banadir Regional Court, Banadir Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court, and guides for court users have been developed and finalized. The case management system in Benadir was revamped to improve case flow and access to information by relevant court officials. In Jubbaland, training was conducted online in June for information desks on receiving clients. In Puntland, the programme continues to support manual case registration in Garowe and Gardo cities to enable the development and improvement of a case recording system.

Judicial Training



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Technical and advisory support have continued to be provided to the Office of the Chief Justice, including the capacity injection of the JTI Technical Advisor and the JTI Admin Assistant, to leverage the learnings from the JTI Options Paper, Strategic Framework/Roadmap. The stakeholder consultation planned to support the adoption of the JTI draft charter and the initiation of institutional structures for the JTI have been postponed until Q3 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Plans for the next phase of Judicial Training have also been postponed due to COVID-19, with contingencies being explored for conducting some trainings of trainers online in Q3-Q4 and for training of judges in the FMS in small groups. In the meantime, the international consultant continued to develop detailed training material which have been submitted to the Supreme Court for endorsement.

SGBV Unit

Technical and advisory support continued to be provided in 2020 to the AGOs in Mogadishu and Puntland by IDLO and UN Women respectively. The Mogadishu AGO has handled 66 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases (F: 66; M: 0), mentored the AGO SGBV Unit prosecutors (F: 2; M: 2) and interns (F: 1; M: 2), developed an SGBV Trial Advocacy Manual for prosecutors, and initiated the procurement of a vehicle for the AGO SGBV Unit. The AGO Puntland handled and recorded 43 SGBV related cases in Puntland and increased the reporting of SGBV cases due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions.

In response to a noted increase in SGBV cases since the start of COVID-19 restrictions, the AGO has introduced innovative COVID-19 response measures in Mogadishu and Puntland. The AGO and the Programme have agreed to collaborate on this by:

- Supporting the AGO to coordinate justice sector advocacy and supervise police stations, Criminal Investigations Division (CID) offices and central prison in dealing with the arrestees and detainees' cases and implement COVID-19 guidelines developed by the AGO and the Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ) (which include implementing social distancing in prisons, providing human-rights compliant healthcare to prisoners, and incorporating COVID-19 sensitive and gender sensitive approaches to managing arrests and detentions by police).
- Supporting the Puntland AGO to respond to increased reporting of SGBV cases due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions.

Juvenile justice

In Puntland, diversion guidelines drafted in 2019 are being implemented. Advocacy and engagement with the Ministry of Justice, Juvenile Courts and the police resulted in the release of 234 children (F:38, M:196) during the reporting period.

At the Federal level, during the reporting period draft diversion guidelines were developed which will be rolled out to the Federal Member States upon finalization and the development of Child Protection Units within FMS MoJ structures. During the reporting period 206 children (F:13, M:193) were diverted in Benadir.

Law Graduate Interns and Law Students



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110 students (F: 40, M: 70) received the legal scholarship to study at Mogadishu University. 63 students (F: 24, M: 39) received the legal scholarship to study at Puntland State University. Following the measures taken to mitigate the spread of the viruses, both universities adapted their programme to provide online lessons. Puntland University resumed normal classes in June 2020 and Mogadishu University is expected to do the same in July. To ensure that enrolments of students translate into the development of the supply of legal professionals, the monitoring and evaluation team has instituted changes in the documentation and reporting processes, to track the progress of first-year enrolments to graduation, map the employment pathways that the legal scholarship has created for the cohorts of students that have been funded through the programme, and identify challenges that result in drop-outs. This new data recording system has been implemented, improving the granularity of data received and the financial accountability of the funds.

51 law graduate interns (F: 17, M: 34) have undertaken internship programmes at various units of the judiciary, including the Office of the Supreme Court, Ministries of Justice and District Courts at both FGS and FMS. Support has been provided by the programme to improve the professionalization of the justice sector, through the training of next generation legal professionals.

Galmudug: 4 interns (F: 3, M: 1) are currently working to support different justice institutions including MoJ office, formal courts, mobile court and ADR center. Hirshabelle: 5 interns (F:1; M:4) benefit at various units of the judiciary, including Office of the SC, MoJs, and District Courts (both FGS and FMS). Jubbaland: 12 interns (F: 2, M: 10). Puntland: 22 interns in 2020 (F:8, M:14). 7 graduate students are attached at different department of MOJ. and 15 students still studying 3rd year are also attached different justice institution to gain more practical sessions. SWS: 8 interns (F:3, M:5).

Roadmap for the Transfer of Serious Crimes Cases from Military to Civilian Courts

The Legal Officer and Policy Officers supported by IDLO continue to provide technical and advisory support to the MoJ to carry out the implementation of the Roadmap agreed by all relevant stakeholders in 2019, aimed at transferring cases from the Military Court to Civilian Courts. A series of meetings are planned to organise high-level discourse and rally political will in support of the Roadmap's adoption and implementation. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic (and accompanying restrictions on travel and gatherings), consultations and meetings have been postponed until conditions permit.

Somali Bar Association

Technical and advisory support continue to be provided to the Somali Bar Association (SBA) Secretariat by the Technical Coordinator and Regional Coordinators supported by IDLO. This includes developing a Trial Advocacy Manual for Somali lawyers and designing interactive training to strengthen their practical courtroom skills. The recruitment of a trainer has been completed. However, due to travel restrictions and social distancing guidelines caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the training has been postponed until feasible.

In order to build the SBA's institutional capacity to efficiently regulate lawyers' licensing and coordinate national and regional activities for lawyers, the SBA's technological infrastructure was enhanced through the establishment of the SBA website and database of Somali lawyers. The SBA database will record lawyers' and law firms' data, including their location, caseload, and legal aid activities, inter alia, enabling the SBA to make data-driven decisions in its future planning and activities.



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During the reporting period, IDLO strengthened the SBA's human infrastructure through the embedding of an Admin & Finance Officer and the Southwest Regional Coordinator (F: 2; M: 0), along with two interns (F: 0; M: 2).

Output 2.3: Programme management

A consultant was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation, which has been completed and the final report has been submitted to the programme team. The programme team has reviewed the report and is in the process of finalizing management responses to the recommendations provided, including the next steps for agreed recommendations, that identify key actions and indicative timeline. The list of recommendations has been provided in the Annex for reference.

The programme team has agreed to provide a series of capacity-building trainings for key staff of the Ministry of Justice in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland and South West State. During the reporting cycle, reporting and monitoring training was completed for Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland and South West State, with a total of 33 participants (F5: M:28). The theoretical and practical sessions in the training module increased the capacity of relevant partners to report on and monitor their activities and results more effectively and efficiently. Further trainings are planned for the rest of the year, and include the following topics: reporting and monitoring, financial management, human rights, gender, presentation skills, leading effective meetings, non-violent communication, and preventing and countering violent extremism.

Other Key Achievements

UNSOM continues to lead the coordination mechanism for the relevant pillar of the Somalia National Development Plan. Regular Rule of Law Working Group and Programme Steering Committee meetings are organized with the support of the UN and the leadership of the Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government of Somalia. In this reporting period, 2 Rule of Law Working Group meetings were organized with the participation of all stakeholders, including the federal member states, and 2 Programme Steering Committee meetings were organized.

The Joint Justice Programme contributes to the Rehabilitation of the Supreme Court, which has been finalised.

COVID-19 Response

In this reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic affecting Somalia and globally have resulted in severe delays with the implementation of activities and delivery of the programme. Contingencies have been made to facilitate business continuity where possible, with alternative modalities in the interim. Due to the uncertainty around when and how the operational environment will evolve, further plans for most of the programme for the rest of the year have been tentative. Reflexivity of the programme have been critical to respond to new justice needs, and to adapt to drastically different operational environment and threat factors.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

The lack of agreement between the FGS and FMS on several important political issues continues to constitute one of the main challenges for JJP in achieving key programme goals. The limited progress on reaching an agreement on a federated Justice and Corrections Model has left several programme objectives pending, including a review of the legal framework and establishment of key institutions. Related to this, weak relations between the federal



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government and federal member states continues to be a barrier for implementation. Commitment and political will by the federal government to take greater ownership and invest in building the capacity of formal justice institutions and actors, to function in tandem with community-oriented and community-led approaches to justice reform, is urgently needed.

Interventions have historically focused on capacity building and technical training, based on the assumption that the lack of capacity in formal justice institutions is one of the main problems hindering access to justice. While the lack of capacity contributes to poor justice services, a fundamental problem that has not been addressed adequately is the mindset of stakeholders. Entrenched views about appropriate and acceptable means for conflict resolution, the role of women in society and in the justice sector, the legitimacy of formal justice mechanisms, power dynamics between majority and minority clans, and other significant issues are the result of personal, family, community and social experiences perpetuated over generations. To achieve meaningful change in the access to effective justice for all, the conceptualization of necessary interventions should thus not only target capacity-building, but also work towards shifts in perspective and social transformation. Furthermore, there are complex interactions between and within the various formal and informal justice mechanisms, which are affected by a range of moderating factors, such as clan dynamics. While each project supports specific interventions, the issues, actors and communities they engage exist within this greater complex environment that cannot be mapped exhaustively.

Providing tools and facilitating the process for communities to address the complex issues related to justice and security can empower beneficiaries to take ownership of their issues and create localized solutions. This complements existing efforts to strengthen formal justice institutions and mechanisms. This process, however, takes time to develop and mature. The community conversation methodology is an innovative concept and methodology and takes time to develop in practice. Equipping the master trainers and community facilitators with skills to facilitate transformative dialogue takes time as they are also going through a transformative process themselves. Further training and capacity building will also need to focus on addressing and managing power dynamics, given existing power hierarchies. The community facilitators capacity to understand such complex issues need to be strengthened to develop new dialogue tools necessary for justice issues.

Persistence in the lack of legislation for SGBV cases in the southern states makes it difficult to establish specialized prosecutorial units at the AGOs.

Lack of harmonized system and agreement at the country and FMS level revenue generation systems poses continues challenge to build and enhance the capacity of the judiciary from district level and decentralized services for the citizens.

Peacebuilding impact

The Justice Programme does not receive funds from the PBF. However, it works closely together with the 'Dhulka Nabaada' Joint PBF project, which focuses especially on land issues, and the 2 programmes are complementary.

The programme supports both the expansion of formal justice institutions and the reform of informal dispute resolution mechanisms. Through support to alternative dispute resolution centres, the programme contributes to strengthening existing community structures in preventing conflicts and promoting peace. During the reporting period, the 16 ADR Centres across Somalia assisted a total of 1,330 beneficiaries (F: 599; M:731), empowering citizens to realise and reclaim their rights and in the process creating linkages between the informal and formal justice service providers. Community dialogues and mobile courts further contribute to peacebuilding by arranging public discussions and education about rights, significant issues, the role of the formal justice system, and exploring how to



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make justice services more accessible to the people. This contributes to greater confidence and trust among community members in the formal justice system as a means of resolving conflict.

The programme also supports the reform of informal dispute resolution mechanisms. Through the support to Alternative dispute resolutions, the programme supports existing community structures for the prevention of conflicts and promote women access to justice.

Community dialogues, women participation for the community level decision making, awareness compounds contribute to peace building by having discussions and educating the public about their rights, rights of women and girls, issues affecting them, addressing issues affecting women and participation of the decision making, bringing the services closer to the community, resulting in greater confidence.

Catalytic effects

With funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, the Dhulka Nabaada project focuses on land dispute resolution mechanisms. Land disputes are one of the major reasons for conflict in Somali society. The JJP complements this project through its support to traditional dispute mechanisms and intends to address the pressing land issues across Somalia through capacity building and conflict resolution. The JJP is implemented in all FMS, including where the Dhulka Nabaada project is implemented, Jubaland and South West State, and can thereby supplement it in these FMS but also expand conflict mechanisms to other FMS.

Funds received through the PBF for reintegration programming have helped to support ongoing development and conceptual clarity of the former CAAFAG (children associated with armed forces and armed groups) reintegration programme. This programme mirrors effective programming that we are building within the justice programme. With the development of diversion guidelines in Puntland and the drafting of juvenile justice legislation at the Federal level, there is growing understanding within government and the community that restorative justice approaches – similar to those used in the cases of CAAFAG – should be applied to children under the age of 18. In 2020, we intend to build the rigor and measurability of interventions made by social workers, programme partners and the government in supporting children in conflict with the law, as well as CAAFAG, are supported in their transition to positive pathways through childhood.

Gender

The Joint Justice Programme mainstreams gender throughout all its activities, ensuring that gender markers and concerns are articulated in the description of the activities and that gender-sensitive indicators are in place. The programme implementation has specifically focused on access to justice and participation in justice reform for women and vulnerable groups.

Steps are taken to promote the inclusion and active participation of women in all activities, and to encourage leadership of women. For example, in the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, the programme enhances access to justice for women by increasing and ensuring their participation and addressing their issues in the ADR centres. Continuous training is given to the elders and religious leaders at these centres to help them transform their perceptions of women and change social norms. With regards to the community conversations, every group of master trainers in the 5 federal member states includes female and youth trainers and the training of trainers focused on SGBV. The community facilitators engaged have been selected as they are representative of local communities and specifically include women leaders, minority clans and youth. Community conversations have been conducted in an inclusive way, to include diverse participants to bring together a range of perspectives about the issues of the community.



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In relation to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) specifically, the team has measured progress on the prevention of SGBV and analysed the enduring challenges with regards to SGBV in the rule of law sector. An extensive study to evaluate key formal and informal justice mechanisms in Somalia and analyse their inclusiveness and responsiveness to women, children and other vulnerable groups, particularly minority clans and IDPs, was also completed in the previous reporting cycle. In 2020, steps have been taken to identify the key programmatic entry points, to onboard the recommendations provided in the report. Since the onset of COVID-19, particular attention has also been focused on monitoring the trends regarding sexual and gender-based violence.

A thorough gender analysis has also been conducted on the programme, using the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment and Youth Monitoring Framework, to identify gender-related outputs and activities, and improve monitoring with a gender lens.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	2	0
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (<i>as of end of 2019</i>) ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	14	11

Human Rights

The Joint Justice Programme follows the human right principles in its implementation. The human rights-based understanding of access to justice, underpins the interventions that aim to improve the equal access to justice for all. This includes not only access, but also effective justice, that incorporate both procedural and substantive justice. Furthermore, the programme considers the intersectional impacts of discrimination, and is alive to the clan as well as gender-based issues that perpetuate the existing power dynamics and social structures.

In this Programme, UN Women supports and boosts the institutional capacity of AG offices to promote access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and address the particular protection challenges relating to women and girls. One of the main responsibilities of the Specialized Unit is effective data collection and management on SGBV cases while focusing on the use of specialized prosecution services to reduce the existing gaps that affect women and girls to access justice and to increase the effectiveness of case management through early and speedy investigation and prosecution of SGBV cases. The support was extended to build the capacity of specialized units as well.

In support to this programme, UNICEF also supported the deployment of trained social workers with the government in Puntland, at the Federal level and also with the Federal Member states. During the Covid-19 pandemic, social workers were critical in providing COVID-19 mitigation messages and supplies to children in detention as well as ensuring the release of children into diversion programmes to mitigate against the spread of COVID-19 in detention facilities where physical distancing is difficult. Social workers deployed within the Ministry of Justice are providing several key services to both survivors as well as children in conflict with the law and family members. The social

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁴ Staff members are those contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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<p>workers aim to provide psycho-social support to survivors and their families throughout the legal process to mitigate against re-traumatisation, stigma or re-perpetration. They also provide support to children in contact with the law (either as alleged perpetrators of crime or other) to ensure they are provided age-appropriate guidance and support to understand their legal rights and to navigate administrative processes. The social workers are trained to advocate on behalf of children, support transition into diversion programmes where appropriate, prepare reports and to advocate for children within the legal process.</p>	
<p>Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?</p>	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.</p>	Result (No.)
	0
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.</p>	Result (Number)
	2
Other	
<p>Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing:	
Communications & Visibility	
Looking ahead	
<p>Community-driven interventions indicated encouraging results as they focused on the particular needs of the community, and the inclusive and people-centric approach empowered collective responsibility. The master trainers and community facilitators for community conversations are now equipped with basic skills for engaging communities on transformational processes on justice, security and land related issues. Their transformative leadership competency and facilitation skills will thus scale up community responses to security, justice and land issues, through their support of community facilitators. The programme will continue to build the local capacities to conduct transformative dialogue. Additionally, the programme will build the capacity of a pool of experts on restorative justice in each FMS as a way to support the development of the next generation of ADR centers: community disputes resolutions centers that will have the dual aim of resolving conflicts and support social transformation for more social justice (transformative justice).</p>	



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
COVID-19 transmission in Somalia	Staff exposure to the virus and inadvertently be a vector for the disease in Somalia, limited medical capacity may be overwhelmed, global travel restrictions resulting in limited freedom of travel outside the country including for medical reasons should the need arise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce footprint of staff at duty station, by implementing work from home / telecommuting arrangements for both international and national staff, with international staff leaving for their home or otherwise chosen location. • Prioritization of activities related to supporting Somalia in its response to COVID-19, as well as recovery efforts. • Mobilizing alternative modalities for implementation, such as online meetings and capacity-building activities • All implementation activities that do not adhere to precautionary measures e.g. physical distancing, are suspended, and deferred on a rolling basis.
Tensions and conflicts in South-Central and Banadir	All activities in South-Central and Banadir might be affected if the Joint Programme is forced to suspend implementation due to increased security risks.	Through making extensive use of national coordination mechanisms, empowering national programme staff and continuing to build capacity with all programme counterparts, the Joint Programme will be able to continue implementation in key districts where other programmatic interventions of Transition, CRESTA and JPLG shall be undertaken.
Insecurity	The Programme intended to support access to justice for the newly recovered areas, which at times remain difficult to access. Difficulty in securing international expertise to come to Somalia. Delayed recruitment processes may impact on the implementation pace of the Programme	The Programme initially planned to expand the mobile court activities to the newly recovered areas from al-Shabaab in the Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle. However, the lack of access to the district prevented the Programme to extend the mobile court activities to these areas. The Programme continues to monitor the security situation in close collaboration with the local MoJ to assess when mobile courts can be extended to these areas. The Joint Programme may have to re-prioritize activities. Possible mitigation measures include a committed focus on technical capacity development of institutional counterparts.
Increase in internal political divisions	An increase in internal political divisions will have detrimental effect on all activities and interventions under the Joint Programme.	While keeping track of all political developments, the Joint Programme will continue to build strong relationships with all local and FMS partners, with a focus to support a harmonized approach to RoL development across Somalia.

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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Interference with judiciary	Compromise or influence of the justice system if independence of the judiciary is interfered with by the executive	The Programme supported the justice and correction model to ensure the independence of the judiciary as well its roles and responsibilities to enable proper functioning of the justice system. The Programme also supported the intended activities of the judiciary to make sure that it receives support as an independent institution, thereby contributing to improving the transparency and accountability of the judiciary. The JCM is not yet endorsed by the national security council (NSC).
Corruption in the public sector	UN RoL activities undermined as a result of corruption	Strengthen oversight mechanisms and M&E
Community disinterest	Community conversation project and community-based interventions in general will not work and result in perpetuation of the status quo	Build and maintain strong relationships with NGO and master trainers who are supporting the initiative, to ensure regular communication and progress checks, as well as team reflections to address any anticipated or actual issues that arise in a timely manner. Consult with colleagues who have implemented similar models for other programmes for lessons learned.
Lack of interest in women's empowerment interventions	The limited interest of justice and judiciary for women's empowerment interventions	Together with partners, it was agreed that 30% of the positions under this programme would be reserved for the recruitment of female candidates. The letters of agreement work as a mitigation strategy to ensure that women's interests are represented in the justice and judiciary.
Quality of judicial documentation and work at FMS	High quality of judicial documentation at FMS capitals needs to be ensured.	During January to June 2019, the Programme supported the standardization and systematization of case files procedures and protocols in Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle to ensure that judicial documentation is improved and of high quality. Also, as part of enhancing the quality of the judiciary documents and capacity, a training needs assessment was conducted to support the judiciary in its capacity-building planning related to achieving harmonized, consistent and high-quality trainings and documentation procedures.
Elections	Potential of dramatic changes to the political landscape can impact the Joint Programme implementation. Depending on the preparations for the elections the Joint Programme may have to realign its priorities especially the locations for the programme implementation	The Joint Programme may have to re-prioritize activities. Possible mitigation measures include a committed focus on technical capacity development of institutional counterparts.



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ANNEX 2. BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANS

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN FOR JOINT JUSTICE PROGRAMME (JJP)

UNDP technical teams, as well as the UNDP operational team IDLO, UNICEF and UN Women continue to work full time using flexible working arrangements and home-based work. Annex 1 provides the details of the team and their locations. The relocation of staff has not changed. At the end of June, almost in every Justice institution, personnel have started to report back to work and meetings/workshops are being allowed again with the limited number of participants (usually 20) and social distancing in place. Zoom meetings continue to be used in order to bring all participants together and limit the number of people in a room.

Defining the Risks for Q3 and Q4:

The pandemic is now a health emergency which has been declared in Somalia. At present, there are 2,894 recorded COVID 19 cases with 90 deaths. This pandemic has created some challenging situation since courts and Attorney General Offices have been functioning at a minimum level usually processing only urgent cases. Civil cases have been put on hold during the last couple of months. While ADR centers have continued to function, few cases have been reported as it seems that people were reluctant to go to public places for fear of catching the virus. Additionally, the traditional elders have reduced their activities in some locations particularly their visits to the communities were considered particularly at risk. It is very difficult to assess the impact of the situation generated by the pandemic (reduction of activities of justice institutions, economic challenges, stress, anxiety in the households) on the communities as far as justice is concerned, however anecdotal evidence received from Ministries of Justice, ADR centers, NGOs shows increase of domestic violence but also conflicts among individuals mostly around financial issues particularly debts. This kind of conflicts might increase as the economic situation becomes more difficult. The JJP is currently working with all MOJ to conduct a rapid assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 on the level of conflict and violence in the communities as a way to adapt their responses. In any case, justice institutions in Somalia have limited capacities, which cannot be expected to expand significantly within the next few months and therefore emphasis should be placed on the prevention of conflicts and violence.

The situation has had an impact on the implementation of the programme since basic routine activities that are indispensable for interacting with local stakeholders was possible longer possible. Neither is engagement with beneficiary institutions on substantive matters through workshops, meetings



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and various consultative and engagement formats. This is even more relevant given that the programme implementation approach is based on close engagement and interaction with a wide range of actors across the justice sector as well as with the communities.

However, the JJP is making effort to adapt to the situation and keep the stakeholders engaged as much as possible through technical meeting on zoom, radio programmes, hotlines to serve the people and online trainings focusing on new areas such as restorative justice, dialogue and expansion of Nonviolent Communication skills outside the two pilot locations (Kismayo and Baidoa). This enables the programme to keep the momentum and also to prepare the ground for the post-COVID period with the building of a pool of capacities to scale up some activities particularly regarding the ADR centers when activities will resume fully.

However, the spread of the pandemic is very dynamic across time and space and is difficult to predict. The trajectory of the spread is greatly uncertain and points to different directions in Somalia with the low level of awareness, low levels of internet access and few health facilities, mostly limited to Mogadishu. Uncertainties remain as to how long these restrictions and physical distancing measures will be in effect. While most of these and other preventive measures were initially timed for around 2-3 months, with the hope of containment of the spread of the pandemic, at present it appears that the programme implementation would have to be undertaken keeping in mind several restrictions.

As the situation develops in Somalia, there is more visibility as the most possible scenario which plans for brief interruption for 1-3 months with resumption of activities with some restrictions up to 2020. As mentioned above, most justice institutions are now resuming their activities with some few restrictions.

This was the initial plan for the programme as was shared through Version 1 of the BCP in March 2020. During this period, work from home and physical distancing measures were undertaken based on the advisory from the WHO, government and the UN. These measures have a direct impact on the delivery of the programme by delaying implementation of activities particularly those that involve training (judicial training, paralegals) monitoring etc. If this scenario continues, which was the assumption in March, that the programme slow down would be up to mid-June, a detailed assessment of the programme would be required to be presented at the PSC.

Assumptions used during this scenario preparation:

- By mid or end of June the situation gets better
- Covid-19 cases are somewhat controlled, and risks of spreading are low
- The internal flights resume and international flights starts again with some restrictions



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- Movement restrictions and curfews are lifted and programme staff can move freely (only depending on the security situation as before the COVID-19 crisis)
- The situation allows the programme to restart its normal engagement activities through conducting meetings, training and work shops.

Planned activities

During the scenario development, it is envisaged that most of the activities of the programme will re-start in quarters 3 and 4 (mobile courts, legal awareness, workshops) although with specific measures in place such as social distancing. Regarding the Annual Prosecutors' Conference (attended by 50 prosecutors in 2019), JJP is still assessing whether it will be feasible to hold a large gathering in towards the end of Q3 or in Q4. Prior to this, JJP intends to re-start the SGBV Task Force meetings and AGO Regional Engagement Missions, as domestic flights shall resume in Somalia from mid-July 2020. Some activities requiring large gathering will still need to be postponed or reformatted (community conversations) to comply with the restrictions and online or radio activities will be privileged. The activities might be resumed in quarter 4.

Some activities requiring an international consultant such as judicial training, development of a training programme for paralegals and Nonviolent communication/restorative justice training will need to be readapted:

- Basic judicial training programme: a new training plan with online training for trainers and small training in the FMS will be developed.
- Training programmes designed for prosecutors and lawyers: JJP intends to hold in-person training due to the fact that the trainings are developed to transfer practical skills in trial advocacy, thereby online training a less effective means of training.
- NVC and restorative justice: focus will be place on building and coaching a core team of experts in each FMS via zoom to in turn conduct the training with small groups.
- Training programme for paralegals: it will also be done online.

Risks and Limitation:

A detailed risk matrix was developed with risk mitigation measures for the programme. The key risks were:

- Re-phasing of the activities and reprioritizing in terms of the timeline of the activities.
- Escalating security environment, e.g. riots, anti-UN rhetoric and/or attacks, increase in crime and impacts on staff.



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ANNEX 3. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Field visit to Garowe	27 January – 15 February 2020	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the Rule of Law Team and assess the technical needs requested by the IPs. • Explore coordination areas and modalities between the EU CAP Nester and the Rule of Law Programme • Find institutional arrangement, challenges and priority needs of the institutions • Preparing IP for the new rule of law programme • Meeting with UNSOM Judicial Adviser (Conducted by Justice Technical Specialist – Somaliland) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puntland State University: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internship programme requires improved orientation, planning and mentorship for interns from placement institutions. ○ Expansion of moot court competition to other universities. ○ Introduction of short diploma/certificate courses and improved linkages with Africa universities and international legal entities. • MOJRAR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creation of institutional capacity building plan for MOJCRA. ○ Review of Strategic Plan. ○ Support for establishment of working group on policy and law consultations. ○ Support for RoL working group meetings. ○ Legal Aid board consultations. ○ Technical support and training in legislative drafting. • PLAC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for awareness raising of PLAC activities. ○ Support for training of PLAC lawyers – may be included in IDLO training. ○ Discussion on diversity and sustainability of PLAC funding. • EUCAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination on creation of a legal competition on maritime law.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination on development of MOJCRA training plan.
Field visit to Jowhar	30 January 2020	<p>Meeting with master trains and NGO supporting community conversations. (Conducted by Justice Technical Specialist, Reporting and Monitoring Officer, and Project Officer)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Received feedback on community interest in participating in community conversations ● Engaged in substantive dialogue about how clan affiliations affect both the formal and traditional justice mechanisms, and expectations of justice ● Emphasized importance of not providing cash or in-kind incentives for communities to participate in community conversations, so as to ensure genuine participation
Field visit to Garowe	2-4 February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussion with MOJRAR on JJP ● Meeting with Deputy Minister of MOS & DDR and DG MOS&DDR ● Meeting with Deputy Chief of Staff of Office of President and RSO ● Meeting with UNSOM Head of Office ● Meeting with YESO ● Meeting with ROL team <p>(Conducted by ROL Portfolio Manager)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination with EUCAP on legal drafting and moot courts with UNDP ● To support in the development of an institutional capacity development plan for PLAC and MOJRAR in 2020 to ensure that progress and sustainability can tracked. ● Review qualitative indicators for JJP to address progress on transformative change ● Team agreed to compile the 2020 Work Plan for ROL&S Portfolio and extract Q1 WP for all projects include JJP, JPP, JSSGP, PCVE, HR and M&E to ensure greater visibility of UNDP’s work and have monitoring plan in Puntland. Also, the team agreed to prepare quarterly workplans for the justice and JPP projects with short monthly progress which would be shared with the head of area office.
Field visits to Baidoa, Kismayo and Garowe	9 February – 3 March 2020	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attend community conversations sessions, ● Organize preparatory sessions with community facilitators ● Hold debrief sessions with community facilitators ● Provide contributions/suggestion for CCE programme improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct some exchange programmes between the facilitators in different locations and hold more capacity building training ● UNDP rule of law regional teams to fully engage and participate on the CCE by attending the sessions, observe and make progress reports in close collaboration and support to the NGO



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		(Conducted by UNDP Project Officer, UNDP Police Expert, UN Women ROL Programme Specialist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize support role of NGOs, so that community facilitators can fully engage in facilitation Identify some internal synergies with other UNDP portfolio programmes for possible intervention on issues that could be identified by the CCE sessions and make interlinkages on the existing programmes such as ADR, legal aid , mobile court missions
Field visit to Baidoa	10 March 2020	<p>Meeting with mobile court team to better understand how the mobile courts are going, identify possible ways of improving, and report in a richer way on the mobile courts as a mechanism for access to justice.</p> <p>(Conducted by Justice Technical Specialist, Reporting and Monitoring Officer, and Project Officer)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received information on composition of mobile court team, processes for creation of cases, case selection and prioritization criteria, stages in mobile court operations, elements of case hearings, case flows, and certain emblematic cases Identified perception of elders associated with ADR centres
Rule of Law Working Group Meeting	5 March 2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a concept note on financial analysis of the justice sector
Programme Steering Committee	5 March 2020		<p>Decisions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a concept note for the next programme by mid-2020 Provide a written justification for the extension of the JJP until end of 2021 Finalize the midterm evaluation and share with donors
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	21 April 2020		<p>Decisions taken</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Programme extension as described – approved Amendment of AWP, with additional resources for reconstruction of building, and additional time – approved Business Continuity Plan – for awareness and consideration, amendment as circumstances change, to bring to PSC as they emerge, and to engage at technical level regarding changes



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ANNEX 4. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Puntland MOJ		February 2020	66	14	80	Gender justice and women's rights	Bosaso and Gardo	Minister of Justice Puntland
2.	Puntland MOJ		February 2020	45	5	50	Refresher Training on Women's rights from international human rights perspective, prosecution and sentencing of SGBV	Garowe	Minister of Justice Puntland
3.	Women ADR leaders		17 March 2020	0	30	30	Non-Violent Communication	Jubbaland	International NVC consultant
4.	Puntland ADR centres		11-16 April 2020	20	0	20	Refresher training for ADR	Puntland	Minister of Justice Puntland
5.	UNDP JJP Project Officers		14, 16 April 2020	5	3	8	Reporting, Monitoring & Evaluation Training	Online	UNDP Reporting and Monitoring Officers
6.	Gardo District Court staff		2-3 May 2020	5	0	5	Orientation Training	Puntland	High Judicial Council Inspection team
7.	Jubbaland MOJ		11, 13, 17 May 2020	8	1	9	Reporting and Monitoring Training	Online	UNDP Reporting and Monitoring Officer, Project Officer
8.	Hirshabelle MOJ		18-20 May 2020	10	1	11	Reporting and Monitoring Training	Online	UNDP Reporting and Monitoring Officer, Project Officer
9.	SWS MOJ		31 May, 2, 4 June	6	1	7	Reporting and Monitoring Training	Online	UNDP Reporting and Monitoring Officer, Project Officer
10.	Puntland MOJ		10, 15 June	4	2	6	Reporting and Monitoring Training	Online	UNDP Reporting and Monitoring Officer, Project Officer
Totals:				169	57	226			



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ANNEX 5. BENEFICIARIES OF LEGAL AID SERVICES, ADR CENTRES, MOBILE COURTS

	Location	Female	Male	Total
ADRs	Galmudug	16	21	37
	Hirshabelle	37	61	98
	Jubbaland	66	89	155
	Puntland	238	470	708
	Benadir	159	41	200
	SWS	83	49	132
Mobile Courts	Galmudug	14	26	40
	Hirshabelle	0	0	0
	Jubbaland	20	43	63
	Puntland	21	46	67
	SWS	6	2	8
Legal Aid	Jubbaland	160	333	493
	Puntland (PLAC)	1185	343	1528
	SWS	97	118	215
	Banadir (SWDC)	1462	709	2171
Total		3564	2351	5915



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ANNEX 6. LOCATIONS OF ADRCS, MOBILE COURTS AND LEGAL AID SERVICES

Legal Aid		
Location	District	Total
Puntland	Garowe, Gardo, Galkacyo, Bossaso	4
Hirshabelle		1
Total		5

ADR Centres		
Location	District	Total
Galmudug	Dhusamareb	1
Jubbaland	Kismayo, Gabaharey	2
South West	Baidoa, Hudur	2
Puntland	Dhahar, Bosaso, Burtinle and Garowe	7
Banadir	Karaan and Hodan	2
Hirshabelle	Jowhar	1
Total		16

Mobile Courts		
Location	District	Total
Hirshabelle	Jowhar, Balcad and War sheikh	3
Galmudug	Galkayo, Balanballe, Abudwak and Guri'el	4
South West	Baidoa, Hudur	2
Puntland		5
Jubbaland	Kismayo, Garbaharey	2
Total		16



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ANNEX 7: LIST OF LAWS AND POLICIES REVIEWED BY THE POLICY AND LEGAL DRAFTING UNIT (PLDU) IN 2020

Benadir

1. Anti-Corruption National Strategy
2. Somali Penal Code
3. Somalia Civil Code
4. Somalia Civil Procedure Code.
5. Somalia Criminal Procedure Code
6. The Federal Republic of Somalia and its role on the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
7. Abolition of Girls' Genital Mutilation Bill.
8. "Paralegal Training Manual"
9. "Legal Glossary Terms with translation into Somali Language".
10. Sanctions and Financial Bill.

Puntland

1. Puntland Public Notary Act – amendments
2. Puntland Anti-Piracy Act – validation



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ANNEX 8. MID-TERM EVALUATION – RECOMMENDATIONS

A - Strategic level:

1. Taking into the respective value and cost of justice sector sub-systems and the comparative value and role of the UN in view of its role to strengthen capacity, introduce innovative features and approaches, serve as convenor bringing together stakeholders, support coordination and strategic planning via evidence-based data etc., all this with scarce resources serving as JJP budget, respect an equitable budget share between the formal and traditional justice sectors;
2. Design and introduce district clusters served by a single court-house, rather than pursuing the approach of one court per district which is financially unsustainable, at least for the time being (justice staff only receiving allowances way beyond the pegged salary, for the time being, due to budget shortages);
3. Accelerate finalization of the Judicial Training Institute and use it for pre- and in-service training of justice sector staff, as soon as possible;
4. Revisit the justice and corrections model to identify and address weaknesses and embrace strengths and potentialities of current hybrid, plural legal practice;
5. Re-establish the chain of justice (Justice & Police and Corrections JPs) during the next programme cycle by articulating the nexus between holding the perpetrator during pre-trial and trial/prosecution and serving a prison term in case of related sentence, incl. the (re)integration component;
6. Consider moving towards/ramping up (elements of) restorative justice (cf. Nepal, South Africa, Rwanda: gacaca for reconciliation/reintegration; restorative justice pilot studies to be taken up on experimental basis; to be up-scaled if found effective); N.B.: Given the complexity of such an undertaking, a wholly independent RoL programme outside the JJP would seem appropriate;
7. Strengthen UN-internal programmatic coordination through joint programming, both within JP/ROL and beyond ROL to tap into dormant potential synergies;
8. Reconsider MPTF programming restrictions flowing, or derived from, its budget line system set up according to sectoral silo logic;
9. Look into building the body of administrative law and building related legal institutional/technical capacity;
10. Operational Costs: a. formal courts: Find ways for regular payment of JS staff; b. traditional JS: Introduce case incentive payments and at least partial transport support for high-risk mediation;



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B – Technical/operational level:

11. Ensure speedy unobstructed transfer of cases of mobile court cases marked for referral to the docket at regular district court level, by eliminating gate-keeping etc.;
12. Governance: Embrace JP modality advantages by doing away with separate bilateral single-agency LoAs between a JJP participating agency and specific justice sector entity; by, instead, having all participating agencies sign joint high-level UN-IP LoAs with each joint/common partner entity, respectively;
13. Strengthen UN-internal coordination and synergies with gender-specific activities outside the JJP, i.a. through better coordination of gender-specific A2J activities currently supported by UN Women and/or UNDP both within and outside the JJP, and UNFPA's design efforts in view of a legal aid package;
14. Gender-specific legal code in hospitals and other critical areas/domains to be revisited;
15. Organize inter-regional exchange and consider setting up (virtual) communities of practice for experience sharing among specific categories of justice sector experts esp. in the informal sector (i.e., ADR women's representatives, CCE MTs/facilitators etc.) who until now do not have fora to swap lessons learned and best practices, discuss issues and challenges to develop new ideas etc.;
16. Scale up the use of suitable communication measures to enhance legal literacy and inform right holders about the legal landscape, the purpose of law and architecture of the legal sector, their collective and individual entitlements/rights and available services;
17. Enhance the support of the indigent in formal courts, through the SBA;

C – M&E:

18. Retroactively identify and introduce baseline values and final targets for all those indicators that are stilling missing related data points;
19. SMARTen draft traffic light matrix (in line with revised copy submitted by IC on March 27, 2020);
20. Introduce revised traffic light matrix as primary programme monitoring, reporting and evaluation tool;
21. Use representative sampling tool to inform the Key Performance Indicator: "Women/vulnerable groups/youth/men having trust in justice services (formal courts and alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms)"; target: "Noticeable increase in levels of trust";



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22. Design and implement qualitative applied research protocol to test the hypothesis that A2J is about a mutually reinforcing, iterative dynamic process of stabilization, security and the existence of, and trust in, legal institutions;
23. Carefully study the strengths and weaknesses of the Puntland-based SPU (specialized prosecutorial units) to finetune the model for country-wide replication of forensic labs;
24. Study the use of and fine tune, the newly existing electronic MIS/case file system which was just introduced in Benadir, at the level of the Supreme Court and AGO; so that it can be enhanced and a national JS-MIS can be designed and introduced in the future, thus replacing the manual case management systems;
25. Consider if and how M&E and applied research functions could be integrated culminating in a data and research unit ensuring an oversight function; or possibly even an evidence/data-driven policy think tank.