



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

Period: 2016

<b>Project Name</b>	Joint Rule of Law Programme
Gateway ID	ROL Security – 00096486; ROL Justice – 00096487; ROL Police – 00096829; Security Somaliland – 00098928; Justice Somaliland – 00098929
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2017
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	(Tel):
PSG	2: Security and 3: Justice
Priority	PSG 2 priority: 1. Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component). PSG 3 priorities: 1. Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards; 2. Justice institutions to start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis; 3. More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice.
Milestone	Milestone 1: Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established; Milestone 2: Improved command, control and communication of security institutions; Milestone 3: National Security Council established; Milestone 4: Legal and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated for oversight, fiduciary and operational accountability, to ensure regulated, effective and disciplined security institutions.
Location	Somalia: Benadir, Jubaland (Kismayo), SWS (Baidoa), Puntland all regions, Somaliland all regions
Gender Marker	2a

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	US\$ 66,716,763
MPTF:	US\$ 39,751,700
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$ 200,000 (UNDP); \$219,029 (UNODC)
	UNDP Trac: US\$ 723,092
	Other: Japan: US\$ 2,200,000 and 3,500,000; MPTF-UN Action against Sexual Violence: US\$ 761,299 and Government of Netherlands: US\$ 227,500



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	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	George Conway	Country Director	
2.	UNOPS	Rainer Frauenfeld	EAH Director	
3.	UNODC	Jose VILA DEL CASTILLO	Representative - ROEA	
4.	UNODC	Charity KAGWI	Head of Criminal Justice Programme ROEA	
5.				

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
<b>UNDP</b>	886,669	7,728,573	7,122,352	6,302,384	18,415,213	7,916,064
<b>UNOPS</b>	750,000	10,124,963	2,567,221	1,826,349	29,469,546	21,184,915
<b>UNICEF</b>	383,956.63	1,061,111.54	383,956.63	0	508,170	0
<b>UNODC</b>	100,000	3,066,930	3,066,930	315,000	315,000	315,000
<b>UN Women</b>	0	1,793,659	1,793,659	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,120,625.63</b>	<b>23,775,236.54</b>	<b>14,934,118.63</b>	<b>8,443,733</b>	<b>48,199,759</b>	<b>29,415,979</b>

PUNO	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
<b>UNDP</b>	2,418,814	7,411,872	6,805,569	605,265	11,723,433	2,952,145
<b>UNOPS</b>	286,223	7,469,420	1,605,930	6,289,567	23,447,847	15,257,310
<b>UNICEF</b>	401,233.57	623,976.19	582,532.62	0	508,170	267,597
<b>UNODC</b>	735,687.56	2,942,750.24	1,057,749	78,750	315,000	315,000
<b>UN Women</b>	826,087	1,328,959	1,328,959	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,668,045.13</b>	<b>19,776,977.43</b>	<b>11,380,739.62</b>	<b>6,973,582</b>	<b>35,486,280</b>	<b>18,792,052</b>

**SITUATION UPDATE**

**Federal Level**

In much of 2016, the planning and implementation of the parliament and presidential elections dominated the overall political context of Somalia. Somalia's long-awaited presidential elections, initially scheduled for October and November 2016, have been postponed yet again until the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, according to the Somali Electoral Commission. However, despite the delay in elections, the Federal Government of Somalia has been making steady progress, almost concluding the election of the members of parliament in December 2016 with only the selection of the speakers and upper house parliament pending. Some 14,025 delegates, selected by their clan chiefs, chose the Somali members of parliament who in turn elect the future Somali President.

<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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Naturally, the political transition negatively impacted the implementation of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme with government counterparts much needed attention diverted and focused on the elections.

**Puntland**

In Puntland (PL), the security threat remained elevated, particularly in the Bari region. Puntland Security Forces (PSF) drove ISIS-linked forces from Qandala town in the Bari region of Somalia on December 7, 2016. PSF forces attacked the port city from land and sea in an operation that began on November 29, 2016 following ISIS-linked forces entering Qandala town on October 26, 2016. PSF claimed to kill 33 of Mumin’s fighters and the militants reportedly fled in the direction of Galgala town in Bari region. In December 2016, Al-Shabab claimed the responsibility of assassinating 3 government officials in Bosaso.

Puntland President, Abdiwali Mohamed Ali Gaas, accepted a peace pact aimed at ending hostility with neighboring Galmudug Interim Administration. This is the second peace deal to be reached between Puntland and Galmudug following the collapse of a previous agreement brokered in December 2015.

**Somaliland**

Although Somaliland (SL) has been relatively stable compared to Somalia, it too has had its fair share of political unrest in 2016. Scheduled to hold its general elections this year, after being postponed several times from its original date of June 2015, Somaliland has yet again postponed the elections to March 27<sup>th</sup> 2016. Consequently, internal political disputes have ensued the region with inter-party and party rifts between the most prominent political figures almost destabilizing Somaliland. However, increased stability has returned upon declaring the date of the elections. The international community have reacted unfavorably at the repeated postponement of the Somaliland general elections.

In 2016, Somaliland has suffered one of the driest years in recent history with severe shortages of food and water as well as the death of livestock heavily affecting citizens. A dire need for humanitarian relief for the drought affected people has been expressed by the government and CSO’s.

**QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**

<b>Outcome 1-Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.</b>			
<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT: PSG3: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all</b>			
<b>Sub-Outcome 1.1 Key justice sector institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established</b>			
<b>Output 1.1.1 Provide training, technical assistance, and infrastructure to key justice institutions (Judicial Service Commission and Justice Training Institute) and the capacity of the staff to take on their responsibilities established</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
1.1.1.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2 Judicial Service Commission and Judicial Training Institute	0	0
1.1.1.b. Number of participants completed exchange or twining programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and institution)	Members from the Judicial Service Commission	0	0
1.1.1.c. Number of institutions or internal units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (basic office equipment for the Judicial Service Commission)	0 Refer to 1.2.1.c	0 Refer to 1.2.1.c

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



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1.1.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	5 a. Code of ethic, b. Anti-corruption strategy, c. Functioning of the judicial training institute d. 2 Judicial inspection schemes (FL & PL)	PL: Development of Judicial inspection scheme on-going.	FL: 2 • The Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Bill endorsed by cabinet; • First draft charter developed for the Judicial Training Institute.
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Training reports; Equipment hand over documents/ event reports; (Draft) Policy and endorsed Documents			
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of lawyers and legal aid service providers (Key institutions (Bar Association) for lawyers and legal aid service providers established)			
1.1.2.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions/organizations established with UN support	2 (National network of Women lawyers and Bar association)	0	1 PL: 1 Puntland Bar Association was re-activated
1.1.2.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	150 lawyers on criminal, civil laws (including procedure) and lawyering skills 15 members of the bar association trained on human resources, administration, finances and management 12 members of PLDU and other Ministries on legislative drafting methodology 50 traditional justice actors trained referral mechanism of serious crimes, women's rights, alternative dispute resolution 50 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, SWS and IJA; 50 traditional justice actors trained in Bossaso and Garowe; 10 MOJ staff trained on human resources, performance appraisals, procurement and asset management. 23 of MoJ staff trained by the diaspora advisor on legal processes.	Technical support provided to the Puntland legislative drafting Unit and the Anti-Trafficking Board to assist in drafting legislations governing the State Somaliland Judges and prosecutors on the criminal trials process and sentencing guidelines was held in Burao and Berbera, Somaliland from 27–30 November and 4–7 December 2016 respectively	PL: 212 (W: 40, M: 172)  - 12 Legislators from Puntland trained. - 55 Somaliland Judges and prosecutors were trained, including 15 Volunteers.
1.1.2.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (Basic office equipment for Somali Bar Association)	Total: 2 FL: 1 Office furniture provided to the Somali Bar	Total 2: FL: 1: Office furniture provided to the Somali Bar Association main office in Mogadishu.



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		Association main office in Mogadishu.  PL: Basic office equipment procured for the PL Bar Association	PL 1: Basic Office equipment procured for PL Bar Association
1.1.2.d. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	1 (policy framework that regulates the mandate of the bar association)  15 Policies including: - Gender based violence and High risk case load, - Policy on traditional justice resolution, - Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed	FL: 0  PL: 0	Total: 2 FL: 1 MOJ FGS PLDU reviewed and provided inputs to the Advocates Act.  PL: 1 The Bar Association by-laws were drafted and approved by lawyers  Technical support offered to PDLU in reviewing the Penal Code in accordance with Human Right obligations
1.1.2.f. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on the role of the bar association and legal rights at FL.	<i>Reported in 1.2.3.d.</i>	<i>Reported in 1.2.3.d.</i>
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, manuals or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	- 8 (justice plan for the delivery of services in the region, - Referral guidelines for traditional justice actors; - SOP/guidelines on human resources, performance appraisal, training manual on legislative drafting, 3 MoJ - Management guidelines)  Target (UN Women) 3	1 (Women Human Rights Action plan for Puntland / Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs	1 <sup>st</sup> draft of prosecutor's manual presented to the MoJ  3 (draft position paper on women in conflict with the law and inmates/ gender input to the federal legal aid policy/ Women Human Rights Action plan for Puntland)



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<p><b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports, Meeting reports, Bar Association finalized by-laws  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/965512736928959?match=cHVudGxhbmQgYmFyIGFzc29jaWF0aW9u">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/965512736928959?match=cHVudGxhbmQgYmFyIGFzc29jaWF0aW9u</a></p>			
<p><b>Output 1.1.3</b> Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of MOJ priority units or departments (Priority units and departments within MOJ (PLDU and JISU) established and strengthened)</p>			
<p>1.1.3.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support</p>	<p>4 (Policy and Legal Drafting Unit, Joint Implementation Steering Unit, and Traditional Dispute Resolution Unit, MoJ resource centre)</p> <p>- Anti-corruption commission (FGS) improved internal procedures          - Good Governance Bureau (PL) improved internal procedures</p>	<p>FL: 0          PL: 0</p> <p>UNODC in collaboration with Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau organized an Anti-corruption campaign and workshop on 10th December, 2016</p>	<p>Total 2          FL: 2</p> <p>1 - MOJ FGS legal aid unit established and functional.</p> <p>1- First phase of MOJ online legal resource center established through the website of the Ministry.</p> <p>Anti-Corruption Establishment Bill was approved by Cabinet on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016. The Bill will establish the first-ever Anti-Corruption Commission, which will serve as an independent body overseeing accountability and transparency in government structures in Somalia.</p> <p>On 18th and 19th July, Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau had a benchmarking visit to Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission to share ideas on Anti-Corruption strategies to tackle corruption at all levels of the economy.</p> <p>UNODC in collaboration with Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau organized a workshop on 10<sup>th</sup> December to mark the world's Anti-Corruption day.</p>
<p>1.1.3.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<p>a. 12 members of PLDU and other Ministries on legislative drafting methodology          b. 50 traditional justice actors trained on referral mechanism of serious crimes, women's rights, alternative dispute resolution</p>	<p>Total: 40 (M:40;W:0)          FL: 0          PL: 40 (all male) from different districts, one day TDR workshop</p>	<p>Total: 92 (W:10; M:82)          FL: 52 (W: 10, M: 42); from legal departments in Ministries.          PL: 40 (all male)</p>



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	<p>c. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, SWS and IJA;</p> <p>d. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Bossaso and Garowe;</p> <p>e. 10 MOJ staff trained on human resources, performance appraisals, procurement and asset management</p> <p>f. 23 of MoJ staff trained by the diaspora advisor on legal processes and policy formulation.</p>		
<p>1.1.3.c. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by institution and type)</p>	<p>2 Policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy on traditional justice resolution,</li> <li>- Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)</li> </ul>	<p>Total: 1</p> <p>PL: 1- Sexual Offences Act</p>	<p>Total: 10</p> <p>FL: 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal Aid Policy</li> <li>2. Constitutional Court Establishment Act.</li> <li>3. Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Act.</li> <li>4. Human Right Commission Establishments Act.</li> <li>5. Political Parties Law.</li> </ol> <p>PL: 5 policies Including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TDR policy, Options paper for justice and corrections model</li> <li>• Sexual Offenses legislation</li> </ul>
<p>1.1.3.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, manuals or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>9 Strategies/Guidelines, SOPs</p> <p>Justice plan for the delivery of services in the region, Referral guidelines for traditional justice actors; Human Resource Manual. Training manual on legislative drafting, ICT Manual Procurement Manual Assets and Knowledge management manual 3 MoJ management guidelines</p>	<p>Total: 1</p> <p>FL: 0</p> <p>PL: 1 ADR manual translated into Somali</p>	<p>Total: 24</p> <p>FL: 8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Legal Awareness Strategy.</li> <li>2. National Access to Justice Strategy</li> <li>3. Concept paper on Options for Justice and Corrections Model for Somalia.</li> <li>4. Human Resources Management SOP.</li> <li>5. Financial Management Policy SOP.</li> <li>6. Procurement SOP.</li> <li>7. Asset and Inventory Management SOP.</li> <li>8. ICT and Knowledge Management SOP.</li> </ol>



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			PL: 16 Strategies/Guidelines, SOPs and manuals
1.1.3.e. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	300 customary justice actors	Total: 170 people (W:80, M:90) FL: 0  PL: 170 people (W:80, M:90) reached through community orientation conducted in Garowe, Bosaso and Eyl district.	Total: 402,971- FL: refer to 1.5.3.b  PL: In 2016, 201 people were reached through awareness campaigns.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): - Awareness Event; draft and approved policies, SOPs etc; Note to File UN ROL			
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Provide infrastructure, equipment, and training to permanent and mobile courts (Enhanced effective justice procedures through provision of suitable and adequate infrastructure, equipment and tools)			
1.2.1 Number of children referred from justice services provided with psycho social support	400	609 Children (555 boys and 54 Girls)	609 children (555 boys and 54 girls)
1.2.1.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	3 (MoJ: transportation assets, equipment assistance, AGO in IJA and SWS: basic equipment and transportation, Judiciary: support to mobile court)	Total: 9  FL: 9 1. Supreme Court, FGS (2 vehicles, furniture and computers). 2. Attorney General Office, FGS (3 vehicles, furniture and computers) 3. Ministry of Justice, FGS (1 vehicle and furniture) 4. Somali Bar Association (office furniture) 5. Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs of Jubaland (2 vehicles and furniture) 6. Lower Juba Regional Appeal Court (1 vehicles and furniture) 7. Lower Jubba Regional Court (furniture) 8. Kismayo District Court (Furniture) 9. Lower Juba Regional Attorney General Office (1 vehicle and furniture).  PL: 1 vehicle for HJC for	Total: 20 institutions FL: 12 institutions received procured assets (vehicles, furniture, computers, and security screening equipment) as follows: 1. Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Somalia (2 vehicles, furniture and computers). 2. Attorney General Office of the Federal Republic of Somalia (security screening metal detector, 4 vehicles, furniture and computers) 3. Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government of Somalia (1 vehicle and furniture) 4. Somali Bar Association (office furniture) 5. Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs of Jubaland (1 vehicle and furniture) 6. Lower Juba Regional Appeal Court (1 vehicle and furniture) 7. Lower Jubba Regional Court (furniture) 8. Kismayo District Court (Furniture) 9. Lower Juba Regional Attorney General Office (1 vehicle and furniture) 10. Galmudug Ministry of Justice (1 vehicle)





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			<p>11. Southwest Supreme Court (1 vehicle)</p> <p>12. Middle Shabelle Regional Appeal Court (1 vehicle).</p> <p>PL: 8 institutions</p>
1.2.1.d. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	300 judges, prosecutors, lawyers in processing criminal cases, gender justice including GBV, mobile court duties, security training	<p>Total: 301 (W: 74; M: 230)</p> <p>FL: 141 (W: 15, M: 129)</p> <p>PL: 160 (F:59; M:101)</p>	<p>Total: 608 (W: 143; M: 465)</p> <p>FL: 305 (F: 45, M: 260)</p> <p>PL: 303 (W:98 M:205)</p>
1.2.1.e. Number of cases fully adjudicated in the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women’s socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	1,500	<p>Total: 175 (criminal 89, civil 86).</p> <p>FL: 95 (criminal 68, civil 27).</p> <p>PL: 80 cases (criminal: 21; civil: 59)</p> <p>22 villages were reached for hearing cases.</p>	<p>Total: 1,233</p> <p>FL: 330 (251 criminal, 79 civil) cases were adjudicated by Benadir Region Mobile Courts in 2016.</p> <p>PL: In 2016 mobile court teams adjudicated 903 cases, 347 of which had been filed by women, 22 villages were reached for hearing cases.</p>
1.2.1.g. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 (guidelines on mobile courts) Review/drafting of 3 pieces of criminal legislation according to government priorities.	<p>FL: 0</p> <p>PL: 0</p>	<p>Total: 2</p> <p>FL: 1</p> <p>1. 1 Mobile Court Operational guide produced by the Supreme Court.</p>
Number of Justice sector structure built (disaggregated by type and district)	1 Mogadishu Court and Prison complex (phase 1- secure court house and high security prison block)	<p>Construction of Phase 1A of Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex began in December 2015 and continued through 2016.</p> <p><b>High Security Cell Block</b> Continued with internal finishes, internal and external plastering, second fix of M&amp;E, and fabrication and installation of grilled doors and windows.</p> <p><b>Court House Building</b> Completed all masonry works, continued with plastering of internal walls of the first floor. Fabrication and installation of grilled</p>	<p>Phase 1A is 67% completed. Phase 1A completion expected Q2 2017. Phase 1A consists of the court complex, high security cell block and judicial accommodation.</p>



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		<p>windows in progress. Continued with first fix of M&amp;E.</p> <p><b>Judges Accommodation</b> Continued plastering internal walls ground floor and commenced plastering external side of external walls. Continued with second fix of M&amp;E in the basement and ground floor. Fabrication and installation of grilled windows in progress.</p> <p><b>External works</b> Security wall: Continued with superstructures of a 160m long section, completed substructures of a 70m long section and completed excavation for foundation of a 50m long section of wall type "A". Septic tanks: Completed septic tank 1 and 2 as well as effluent tank 1 and 2. Completed excavation for watchtower foundation, installed required reinforcement and poured concrete.</p>	
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	300 judges, prosecutors, Lawyers trained in processing criminal cases, gender justice including GBV, mobile court duties, security training		72 prosecutors trained on the criminal procedure and penal code in Mogadishu and Garowe.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports; Workshop reports, Mobile Court Operational Guidelines, Bar Association By-laws, Transfer of assets documents			
<b>Output 1.2.2</b> Develop administrative or management tools/systems and provide technical assistance on them for justice institutions (Develop, improve and implement supporting and administrative tools (case management system) to facilitate effective management of justice institutions.			
1.2.2.a. Number of districts in which court case management systems are established.	5 Districts	Total: 19 FL: 17 Case Management systems established at the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir	Total: 19 FL: 17 Case Management systems established at the Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir



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		Regional Court covering all 17 districts in Mogadishu.  PL: The 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 93 new cases (31 criminals, 62 civil), 64 cases registered at first instance court and 29 in the appeal court.	Regional Court covering all 17 districts in Mogadishu.  PL: 2: Case Management systems established in 2 Districts - Garowe and Gardo
Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	- 15 Policies including: - Gender based violence and High risk case load, - Policy on traditional justice resolution, - Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)	Regional and Federal level consultation is on-going on the draft Somali Penal Code	The first draft of the Penal Code has been completed and submitted to high level policy consultation that took place in Nairobi from 12th – 15th of June. 400 copies of Penal Code delivered to the Federal Chief Justice of Somalia for further distribution to the Regions.
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 (MOJ operational plan, protocol between executive and parliament on a process for policy and legislative development)		
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Procurement support documents/ Asset hand over forms; Event reports.			
<b>Output 1.2.3</b> Develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector (Enhanced effective justice procedures through development of laws, regulations and policies)			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>3</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
1.2.3.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	See target under 1.1.3 Policies including: - Policy on traditional dispute resolution, - Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)	FL: Reported under 1.1.3. PL: 0	FL: See 1.1.3  PL: 3 Sexual Offences Legislation Puntland Legal Aid Policy Juvenile Justice legislation
1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or	2 (MOJ operational plan, protocol between executive and	FL: 0  PL:0	Refer to 1.1.3.d.

<sup>3</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	parliament on a process for policy and legislative development)  3 by the Attorney General Offices (organizational plan, structures, procedures)	Refer to 1.1.3.d	Recruitment for a consultant to draft the Attorney General Establishment Act will be finalized based on the final determination of the Justice model.
1.2.3.c. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	20	Refer to 1.1.3.b and 1.2.1.d	Reported under 1.1.3.b and 1.2.1.d PL: 31 traditional justice actors (all male); Sheikhs and Elders, and 170 (W:80, M:90) trained on sexual offences
1.2.3.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on legal aid policy	-refer to 1.5.3.b	Total: refer to 1.5.3.b
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Awareness event reports			
<b>Output 1.2.4</b> Provide technical assistance to establish the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) (Enhanced effective justice procedures through capacity building of professionals within justice sector stakeholders)			
1.2.4.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	3 by the Attorney General Offices (organizational plan, structures, procedures)  4 Strategies/ SOPs - Criminal law bench book; -Training curricula for judges and prosecutors, - Special training module on SGBV, - Special training module on extradition and recognizing foreign sentences)  2 policies reviewed/drafted/developed by the diaspora expert (AGO internal regulations, codes of conduct/guidelines)	FL: 0  PL:0	Total: 2 FL: 2 AGO Office operational plan completed. First draft AGO establishment act produced.  In consultation with the MOJ Recruitment of a consultant to draft training curriculum for Judges is ongoing.



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<p>Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 Judges on criminal and civil law, court procedures, sharia law, customary justice, human rights, gender justice,</li> <li>- 50 Prosecutors on serious crimes, gender based investigations techniques, criminal law, prosecution, indictment and extradition and justice chain</li> <li>- 15 prosecutors, 25 judges, 30 legal providers on juvenile justice and children's rights in Banaadir, Garowe, Bosaso, Baidoa, Gedo</li> <li>- 100 Legal aid providers trained on due process, gender justice, criminal justice;</li> <li>- 18 AGO staff trained by the diaspora expert on Court Procedures and legal documents preparation</li> </ul>	<p>UNODC in collaboration with EUCAP-NESTOR facilitated a workshop in Garowe from 4th to 6th December 2016. Consisting of prosecutors, investigators and Judges in attendance the aim was to discuss legislations and best practices relevant to investigating and prosecuting maritime crime.</p>	<p>Thirty (30) participants attended the workshop</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): SOPS/ Plans/ support strategy documents</p>			
<p><b>Output 1.2.5</b> Provide training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, and legal aid providers (Increased capacity of judges, prosecutors and their staff through the development of a legal education programme)</p>			
<p>1.2.5 Number of prosecutors and legal aid providers trained on juvenile justice</p>	<p>50 prosecutors and 50 legal aid providers trained</p>	<p>330 (224 men and 106 women)</p>	<p>645 (453 Male and 192 Female) Prosecutors , Legal Aid providers trained in PL, SL and Central and Southern Regions</p>
<p>1.2.5.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>4 Strategies/ SOPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Criminal law bench book;</li> <li>b. Training curricula for judges and prosecutors,</li> <li>c. Special training module on SGBV,</li> <li>d. Special training module on extradition and recognizing foreign sentences)</li> <li>e. 2 policies: reviewed/drafted/developed by the diaspora expert (AGO internal regulations, codes of conduct/guidelines)</li> </ul>	<p>FL: 0 PL: 0</p>	<p>FL: 0 PL: 0</p>
<p>1.2.5.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 50 Judges on criminal and civil law, court procedures, sharia law, customary justice, human rights, gender justice,</li> <li>b. 100 Legal aid providers trained on due process, gender justice, criminal justice;</li> </ul>	<p>Total: 83 (W: 14, M: 69) FL: 83 (W: 14, M: 69) AGO Staff: topics included guidelines and implementation of case management</p>	<p>Total: 83 (W: 14, M: 69) FL: 83 (W: 14, M: 69) PL: 0</p>



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	<p>c. 18 AGO staff trained by the diaspora expert on Court Procedures and legal documents preparation</p> <p>50 Prosecutors on serious crimes, gender based investigations techniques, criminal law, prosecution, indictment and extradition and justice chain</p>	<p>system, Criminal Procedure Code, Interpretation and application of the Penal Procedure Code, Criminal Proceedings before the First Instance Courts, and Duties of the Judicial Police.</p> <p>PL: 0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>35 prosecutors on SGBV investigation and implementation of the Sexual Offences Act in Puntland. (16/W and 19/M)</p>
<p>1.2.5.c. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)</p>	<p>70</p>	<p>FL: 80 (F:29, M: 51) interns supported in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs.</p> <p>PL: 15 (10 females and 5 male) Law graduates were attached to the judiciary, 5 males at the courts and 10 females at the Attorney general office.</p>	<p>TOTAL: 95 (W:39 M:56) FL: 80 (F: 29, M: 51) PL:15 (W:10 M:5)</p>
<p>1.2.5.d. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)</p>	<p>Federal 160 Puntland 65</p>	<p>Total: 192 (W:77; M:115) FL: 55 (F: 33, M: 24) students continue their legal studies as part of the scholarship programme at Mogadishu University.</p> <p>13 female recipients will graduate in 2017 while 44 (F: 20, M:24)</p>	<p>Total: 192 (W:77; M: 115) FL: 97 (W: 48, M:49) PL: 95 (W: 29, M: 66)</p>



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		<p>are expected to graduate in 2019. 34 (F:10; M: 24) students supported under the legal scholarship programme graduated at Mogadishu University in 2016.</p> <p>8 (F: 7, M: 1) became either dropouts from the programme in 2016 or failed in the exams and were disqualified as a result.</p> <p>PL: 95 (W: 29 and M: 66) students continued to study their Law and Sharia Law degree scholarships</p>	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: university reports, attendance sheets, training reports			
<b>Sub-Outcome 1.3:</b> Increased capacity of the corrections system to safeguard the rights of detainees and operate effectively and in accordance with national and international standards through targeted activities to enhance facilities, rehabilitation possibilities, management systems and staff training.			
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Build, refurbish, or equip corrections service structures			
Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	3 (Puntland, Mogadishu and Kismayo)		
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of corrections sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	3 (corrections services)		
Number of participants in corrections sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	50 (number of detainees on vocational and rehabilitation programmes)		
# of comprehensive inventory of all infrastructure assets and in survey existing asset management capacity	Inventory of all Rule of Law infrastructures of Corrections Service will be prepared	Field work continuing	Field works is suspended due to election and planning to resume Q1 2017



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# of technical and advisory support in the formulation of an infrastructure strategy	Model design for the court and prison is in progress	Completed the concept design for the prison and shared with key stakeholders	Detail design is in progress based on the approved concept design
# of prisons assessment and concept drawings for renovations	2 Prisons (Kismayo & South Gulkayo)	Custodial Corps. Commissioner requested to utilize the fund for partial construction of Gulkayo Prison.  Consultant is being hired for geotechnical investigations and topographical survey.	Designs and surveys are ongoing.
<b>Output 1.3.2</b> Train and provide technical assistance to Correctional Corps staff on national and international standards			
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	100 Prison Officers trained on gender related issues (including on the Bangkok rules), 10 completed cadet programme	0 to date	38 prison officers trained
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 (on the functioning of the emergency response team)	0 to date	0 to date
Number of emergency response team established in prisons	4	0 to date	0 to date
<b>Output 1.3.3</b> Train and provide technical assistance to Correctional Corps staff on organizational reforms			
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	130		62 to date
Number of regional or national laws and policies that are nondiscriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by:	2 (operational plan for the functioning of the corrections services, prison reform strategy, gender sensitive human resources strategy for the corrections		





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institution and type)	system		
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	4 (human resource strategy, prison reform strategy, policy for a training school for correction staff, system to address mental health issue in prison)	1	1/ Assessment on legal aid and human rights of women inmates conducted (federal)
Number of prisons in which a prison record keeping system is in place	2	Database system 0.1 has been installed in Hargeisa. Version 0.2 has been installed in Mogadishu and Garowe. Additional procurements are currently ongoing to expand the system to other Somali regions.	3
Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened			
<b>Output 1.4.1</b> Develop standards of performance and internal regulations for justice sector (Enhance government's internal oversight and accountability through development of standards of performance and updating relevant internal regulations)			
1.4.1.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	1 (anti-corruption law)	FL: 0 PL: 0	1 Law: Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Act approved by the cabinet; Awaiting parliamentary approval.
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	3 (code of conduct for the custodial corps, oversight system of prisons, anticorruption strategy)		
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	10 (MOJ staff trained on public management and administration) 200 (prisons officials trained on the code of conduct for custodial corps)		
<b>Output 1.4.2</b> Provide technical assistance for oversight of corrections facilities			
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of	10 prosecutors trained on the supervisory role over detention facilities	0	An Internal Inspection Training has been delivered. Five senior ranks in the prison service who



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professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)			have experience in prison management and who will undertake prison inspections has attended.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): (Draft) Policy Documents; Minutes from consultations			
Sub-Outcome 1.5: Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system			
<b>Output 1.5.1</b> Provide technical assistance and funding to expand legal aid providers, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations (Enhanced access to justice for all Somali people, including refugees, IDPs, women, children and other vulnerable groups)			
1.5.1 Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	5,000	3000(962 men and 2038 women)	3000(962 men and 2038 women)
1.5.1 Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	1 law aligned to CRC	2- JJ law and Alternative Care Policy Puntland	4. Juvenile Justice Law approved in Puntland and currently being drafted at the Federal level. Alternative Care Policy approved in Puntland and Somaliland.
1.5.1.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	7,000 150 people reached by legal aid provided by the diaspora expert	FL: -977 (F: 536, M: 441) legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo including legal representation, Mediation and legal counseling and GBV support.  - 149 (F: 129, M: 20) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo were provided with legal representation, counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 65 cases out of the 149 ended through alternative dispute resolution Mechanism, 8 cases were convicted at regional court level, 32 are still on process in courts, 14 cases	Total: 7,000 (W: 4982; M:2198) FL: 977 (F: 536, M: 441) PL: 6,203 (W: 4,446 W: 1,757)



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		<p>were archived for future representation and 30 victims were provided with counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support.</p> <p>PL: 1,303 individuals (W: 979, M: 324) were supported with legal aid services across Puntland.</p> <p>Convicted: 200 Pending: 181 Dismissed: 19 were 73 persons equated or released from the prison.</p> <p>25 SGBV cases received legal representation including 3 rape cases</p>	
1.5.1.b. Number of legal aid offices supported (disaggregated by type and district)	8	<p>Total: 10 FL: 5 PL: 5</p>	<p>Total: 10 FL: 5 centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (W: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (W: 2, M: 3).  PL: 5 legal Aid offices</p>
1.5.1.c. Percentage of women working in legal aid centers supported increased (disaggregated by role (lawyer, paralegal or intern) and district)	45% lawyers, 75% paralegals and 60% interns	<p>FL: Lawyers: 22% Paralegal: 77% Interns: 40%  PL: 45%</p>	<p>FL: 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3). [Lawyers: 22%; Paralegals: 77%; Interns: 40% women]]  PL: 45% of PL legal aid and legal clinic staff are women (51 staff, W: 23, M:28).</p>
1.5.1.c. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	<p>1 Policy on regional legal aid offices.</p> <p>3 Policies (UN Women)</p>	<p>Total: 1 FL: 0 PL: 1 Policy on Legal Aid reviewed</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Total: 2 FL: 1 National Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministries. PL: 1 Policy on Legal Aid reviewed</p> <p>2 (gender analysis of legal aid policy and traditional dispute resolution policy)</p>



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<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Legal aid unit at MOJ and Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers; Third Party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 1.5.2</b> Provide technical and infrastructure assistance to witnesses and vulnerable populations in the justice system (Enhanced access to justice through confidence-building and increased trust in justice institutions)			
1.5.2 Number of women’s shelters/safe houses that are supported and linked to judicial processes (disaggregated by district)	10	1 Safe House	7
1.5.2.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 on victim and witness protection	FL: 0 PL: 0	FL: 0 PL: 0
1.5.2.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	2	FL: 0 PL: 0	FL: 0 PL: 0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Legal aid unit at MOJ and Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers; Third Party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 1.5.3</b> Conduct awareness raising campaigns on justice services and legal rights, with a particular focus on reaching women, children, IDPs, and other vulnerable persons (Increased citizen’s awareness of justice matters, with a particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups, including IDPs and displaced persons)			
1.5.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 (outreach material package)	FL: 0 PL: 0	Total: 1 FL: National Legal Awareness Strategy Developed. PL: 0
1.5.3.b. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	1,000 about legal rights, role of formal justice system and customary justice system	Total: 13,242 FL: 2,388 (W: 2,046, M: 342) people reached about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo	Total: 667,890 FL: 657,206 people reached through legal awareness in 2016. 1. 402,600 citizens reached through legal awareness campaigns undertaken by the Ministry of Justice FGS in



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		<p>intended for IDP and host communities.</p> <p>- Mobile Courts in Benadir Region have undertaken legal awareness sessions focused on raising people’s knowledge and awareness of the Mobile Court services reaching out to 684 (F: 377, M: 307) people in 14 districts in Mogadishu especially in IDP camps.</p> <p>PL: 200 (W:121; M:79) people sensitized on the elimination of all forms of gender based violence and educate the public on the availability of legal aid service which is freely provided by PSU legal aid clinic.</p> <p>10,000 persons were reached through sensitization of mobile radio that aired messages targeting the wider community on GBV awareness</p>	<p>Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado using TV programmes, messaging and visibility in key public places including the 17 police stations in Mogadishu.</p> <p>2. 251,534 citizens were reached through radio legal awareness programs, printing of stickers and leaflets by the Attorney General Office in 2016. The legal awareness programs addressed basic constitutional rights and freedoms, rights of the accused and guide on the mandates and functioning of the formal justice system.</p> <p>3. 2,388 (F: 2,046, M: 342) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo intended for IDP and host communities.</p> <p>4. Mobile Courts in Benadir Region have undertaken legal awareness sessions focused on raising people’s knowledge and awareness of the Mobile Court services reaching out to 684 (F: 377, M: 307) people in 14 districts in Mogadishu especially in IDP camps.</p> <p>PL: 10,000 through radio programmes Legal awareness sessions reached 935 people (W: 531, M: 404)</p>
<b>OUTPUT 1.5.7 Provide technical assistance and training justice professionals to protect the rights of the children</b>			
1.5.7 Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional	200		250 (196 Male and 54 Female) prosecutors, judges, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps trained on Child Rights.



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such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)			
1.5.7 Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	1	Continued to support GBV Unit and Women and Juvenile Department Established.	2. Established GBV unit within the Puntland Human Right Defender Office to look specifically at issues related to Gender Based Violence. Women and Juvenile Department Established under MOJ at Federal Level.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) Policy documents; Outreach event reports			
<b>PSG 2: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens</b>			
<b>Sub-Outcome 2.1 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Capability – the human and physical capabilities of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people</b>			
<b>Output 2.1.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance to the Somali Police Force (SPF) (Human capacity of the Somali Police Force is built to a higher level through support for training and development)</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>4</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
2.1.1.b. Number of participants in police sector training (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	1,000 Number trained in recovered areas on issues including police academy, GBV referral network actors, investigation skills	469 officers trained on election security (W: 69, M: 400)  20 police officers trained on investigation techniques in Garowe from 14th - 20th Nov 2016	674 Individuals (W: 101, M: 573)  Police officers trained in Beledweyne on police response to Gender Based Violence.
2.1.1.c. Number of students benefiting from scholarship (disaggregated by sex)	30	25 students (W:5, M:20)	25 students (W: 5, M: 20)
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Report; Scholarship database, Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 2.1.2 Provide equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF (Field capability of police is built to a higher level through provision of equipment and consumables)</b>			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured	4 stations at the federal level 16 stations at the regional level	0	4 police stations were furnished and equipped

<sup>4</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)			
<b>Output 2.1.3. Safe base capability of the SPF is built to a higher level (through support for infrastructure and ancillaries)</b>			
# of priority list, including based on the risk of attacks, for police station refurbishments for 2015 & 2016, undertake refurbishments in line with funds available	3 police stations will be refurbished out of 22 district police stations identified for assessment in consultation with SPF	Detail design, drawings and BOQ preparation for 2 previously assessed police stations	Ready for solicitation of suitable contractors
# of police station construction to be funded over the project period, including the needs of female officers, victims and witnesses	Criminal Investigations Department (CID)	Delayed due to non-availability of funds	Tendering for the work was done in Q2 2015 but contract was not awarded due to lack of funds
Mogadishu Police Academy refurbishment including roofs, damaged walls and sewage/drainage systems which represent health threats to students and staff	Mogadishu Police Academy	Design, drawing and tender document preparation completed	Ready for repair works
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Handover documents/ Press release/ event reports.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Reform – the conduct, behaviour and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			
<b>Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF (Police strategy, tactics and organisation are improved through new approaches)</b>			
Number of senior police officers completed mentoring programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and rank)	10	None	None
Review previous assessments on women and child friendly police help desks, develop plan of action for the provision of technical and advisory support for the establishment of support to help women and children at police stations as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Law	Establish Women and Child Desks		5 Women and Child desks established in 5 police stations in Hargeisa.



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2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 national strategic policy on how to prevent the death or injury of police officers	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence: None available</b>			
Output 2.2.2 Provide technical and financial assistance to develop a framework to support police accountability to communities (A basic framework for interaction with community is developed through the implementation of communication processes and increased accountability)			
2.2.2.a. Number of gender-responsive police related institutions or internal units established with UN support	<p>Institutions/committees (6)</p> <p>a. Community advisory committee (CAC);</p> <p>b. Gender Unit, Specialized investigation cell on SGBV cases</p> <p>- Joint Somali-international monitoring group, - Integrity and investigations Unit,</p>	Women and child protection unit was supported through the capacity building of 25 police officers (W:15, M: 10). Unit was established by UNSOM, UNWOMEN and supported by UNDP in 2016.	<p>Total: 0</p> <p>a. Completed in 2015</p> <p>b. Completed in 2015</p>
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns on police integrity (disaggregated by sex and district)	300	No progress during the reporting period	None
2.2.2.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	<p>Strategy: Community and police relations (UNDP)</p> <p>9 (on community and police relations; preventive measures against corruption and criminality within the police; SGBV; gender mainstreaming in the police)</p>	0	<p>1 Strategy: PRODOC on Youth Volunteer initiative (in support to Community Policing)</p> <p>Code of conduct drafted. Validation workshop on the Code of Conduct organized</p>





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<p>Number of participants in police sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)</p>	<p>200</p>		<p>A Training of Trainers course was conducted for the Somaliland National Police Force from 19 July to 1 August 2016 based on Comprehensive Education Programme (CEP). 19 trainers were successfully trained; as a result, 10 out of 19 trainers were identified to proceed to phase IV of this process which involves mentorship to ensure their skills are well strengthened specifically for the future delivery of the CEP to Somaliland Police Officers</p>
<p>Sources of evidence: CAC reports; See: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/982599268553639?match=cG9saWNI">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/982599268553639?match=cG9saWNI</a></p>			
<p>Output 2.2.3 Provide stipends and technical assistance to support SPF operations (Basic police operations are maintained and sustained through the creation of financial management, human resource and logistics capability)</p>			
<p>2.2.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>1 Computerized staffing system for the SPF</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0: Capacity building programme was agreed on in finance, human resources, procurement, and logistics</p>
<p>2.2.3.b. Number of participants in police sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)</p>	<p>200 participants. Training on finance, human resources, logistics</p>	<p>Total:            Training provided to 6 (W:3, M: 3) staff from the MoIS and SPF on financial reporting, monitoring and evaluation             3 mid-management SPF (W:2, M:1) attended international policing conference             In Baidoa 100 youth volunteers (W: 35 and M: 65) were identified including 13 youth from IDP camps.             199 youth volunteers (W:64, M:135) were registered in March 2016 working in 17</p>	<p>Total:            Training provided to 6 (W:3, M: 3) staff from the MoIS and SPF on financial reporting, monitoring and evaluation             3 mid-management SPF (W:2, M:1) attended international policing conference             In Baidoa 100 youth volunteers to work as community liaison officers (W: 35 and M: 65) were identified including 13 youth from IDP camps             199 youth volunteers working as community policing liaison officers (W:64, M:135) were registered in</p>



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		<p>districts across Banadir region.</p> <p>PL: 50 youth (F:15; M:35) were identified by the regional police and local authorities</p>	<p>March 2016 working in 17 districts across Banadir region</p> <p>PL: 50 youth to work as community liaison officers (F:15; M:35) were identified by the regional police and local authorities</p>
<p># of officers provided with police stipend support</p>	<p>6,448 SPF (EU MPTF)</p>	<p>Project closure process continued through Q4.</p>	<p>6,448 SPF officer stipends payments achieved in Q2 for January-August 2015</p>
	<p>1,200 Regional Police in Baidoa and Kismayo (DFID non-MPTF)</p>	<p>Baidoa: approx. 600 officers paid \$100 USD / month</p> <p>Kismayo: approx. 400 officers paid \$100 USD stipend + \$100 USD salary / month</p>	<p>Baidoa: approx. 600 officers paid 100 USD / month. 200 Baidoa Phase 1 from November 2016; 200 Baidoa Phase 2 from March 2016; 200 Baidoa Phase 3 from August 2016</p> <p>Kismayo: \$100 USD stipend + \$100 USD salary paid to approx. 200 Phase 1 officers from June 2016 and 200 Phase 2 officers from October 2016</p>
	<p>6,874 SPF (Japan non-MPTF)</p>	<p>Project closure process commenced in Q4.</p>	<p>6,787 SPF officer stipends payments achieved in Q3 for September-November 2015 payment months</p>
	<p>6,903 SPF (EU non-MPTF)</p>	<p>November 2016 the first tranche payment of \$200 USD in stipends was credited to the bank accounts of 6,771 officers, through country payroll systems.</p>	<p>MoU with EU signed Q3. Design and payment of stipends through country payroll systems achieved. Second tranche payment expected in Q1 2017.</p>
<p>Facilitate the creation of a federal policing model, as well as strengthen the current police infrastructure in the country</p>	<p>Provide logistical support to workshops advancing discussions towards an agreement on a federal policing model; and construction of a model police training centre</p>	<p>The first SWSS Technical Committee Workshop took place 6-8 December 2016 in Baidoa with 23 participants from the region. UNOPS provided all required logistic support.</p>	<p>Bi-lateral funding through German Government</p> <p>Facilitation of workshop in SWSS.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports, assessment reports, registration reports</p>			
<p>Output 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial assistance required for SPF to police newly recovered areas (The influence of Government is spread to recovered territories through policing based on planning, preparation, communication and needs based deployment)</p>			



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2.2.4.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the police sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	3 Policies: a. Policies for Reform Making, b. Federal Police Act c. Civilian Right Act	1: New Policing Model-which was endorsed by the National Leadership Forum.	1: New Policing Model-which was endorsed by the National Leadership Forum.  a.
2.2.4.c. Legal framework and Policies for Somali Police at National and Regional level is established: Policies for reform making and restructuring- establishment of coordination unit on human trafficking abetment functional at the MoIS	3 regional conferences on human trafficking awareness and coordination cell with CID-SPF; preparation of concept notes; invitation to the experts; organization of the regional conferences; preparation of meeting minutes by national	1: Federal level conference on strengthening counter trafficking mechanisms (W: 10, M: 40) also attended by participants from Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West State, and Puntland.	1: Federal level conference on strengthening counter trafficking mechanisms (W: 10, M: 40) also attended by participants from Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West State, and Puntland.
<b>Sources of Evidence:</b> (Draft) Policies, conference report,			
<b>SOMALILAND: PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all</b>			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME STATEMENT: Sub-Outcome 1.1 Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Quantitative results for the (current 4th quarter) reporting period Q42016</b>	<b>Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL</b>
Output 1.1.3. Public awareness about national legal framework and international instruments enhanced. (Somaliland)			
Number of people reached by awareness campaign	200,000	0	0/ call for proposal for CSO issued
Output 1.1.4 - Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in which judicial institutions are not available			
1.1.4.a. Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases: women's socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age), (UNDP)	50 cases per Month, 150 Per Quarter; Mobile courts represented 1,824 cases in SL.	In Q4 Mobile Courts adjudicated a total of 271 cases – Criminal: 157, Civil: 114. Of those cases 222 were completed and 49 are pending.	The Mobile courts adjudicated 1231 cases in 2016 (Criminal: 436, Civil: 725, Family cases: 70), completed 937 cases and 294 cases are pending.  Mobile Court Beneficiaries (incl. counseling without cases): total 2,768 persons: - Women: 470, Male: 782 Child: 370, IDP/refugees: 277, Minorities: 328, Poor/ Economically deprived:



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			541— (no gender disaggregated data available for IDP, minorities and poor)
1.1.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)  (UNDP)	5 vehicles Donated to the mobile courts for 5 regions	5 (Benadir, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West, Galmudug)	5 (Benadir, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West, Galmudug)
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Asset handover documents; Case management database			
Output 1.1.5 Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice			
1.1.5.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district)	8,000 participants receive legal aid or counselling	475 cases represented by lawyers in court adjudicated (Criminal 177; Civil 298) in Hargeisa region.  244 (M: 185, W: 59) people benefitted from paralegal legal aid.	4,017 benefitted from legal aid (W: 1,950, children: 249, M: 1,818) in Hargeisa region.  1,048 people benefitted from paralegal legal aid and 2,969 people benefitted from Lawyer legal aid  1,740 cases represented by lawyers in court adjudicated (Criminal 530; Civil 1,210) (896 are completed and 844 ongoing) in Hargeisa region.
1.1.5.b. Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	12 legal aid centres supported in all SL regions.	2 Legal Aid Centers	2 Legal Aid Centers (Office at the Hargeisa University and Near Court Office)
1.1.5.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	1	0	0
1.1.5.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)  (UNDP)	100,000 people reached through awareness campaigns and Media Programs	4,180 (W: 1421, M:2759)	18,644 individuals (W: 11,187 M: 7,457) in Hargeisa, Burao, Borama, Sanaag and Saahil regions.  Since the commencement of the JROL programme in 2015, legal Awareness was provided to 78,814 (W: 39,156, M: 39,658) individuals.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Third party monitoring			



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<b>Output 1.1.7 Women's access to justice enhanced</b>			
1.1.7.a. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University) (UNDP)	50	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) in Borama, respectively.	In 2016, with UNDP support, 50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) respectively.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Scholarship Database/ University records for graduation; Partner reports on Legal Aid/ Case management and outreach,			
<b>Sub-outcome 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures</b>			
<b>Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2: MoJ planning research and monitoring capacity enhanced</b>			
1.2.1.b. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	100 Students (50 Hargeisa, 30 Amoud Borama and 20 Burao, 30% to be female)	0	<b>25 (W: 7, M: 18) in MoJ and HJC</b>
1.2.1.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2	Done in 2015 (gender unit in Hargeisa University)	
1.2.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	a. 1 justice sector reform plan, b. 1 human resource strategy, c. 1 MoJ budget plan, d. 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis	0	Total: 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 Justice sector reform plan in progress as New Justice and Correction model</li> <li>▪ 1 Human resources manual,</li> <li>▪ 1 MoJ budget plan process,</li> <li>▪ 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>
1.2.1 Number of justice actors trained on women rights and gender justice.	30 judges and prosecutors	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> UNDP Partner reporting; Scholarship/ internship database; (draft) plans for MOJ reform Unit			
<b>Output 1.2.3 Human capacity of the judiciary to deliver justice enhanced</b>			



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1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, Manuals or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions. (disaggregated by: institution, and type) (UNODC)	1 comprehensive package of training materials for Judges	0	0
1.2.3.c. Number of justice sector professionals trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, Custodial Corps) (UNODC)	6 trainers trained to deliver the Comprehensive training programme	242 (W: 80, M: 162) trainees	401 (W: 127, M: 274) trainees
1.2.3 Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support.	1	0	0/
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training report from Technical Reform Unit.			
<b>Output 1.2.4</b> Logistics and infrastructure of judiciary enhanced			
1.2.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment. (UNDP)	6 regional district courts received equipment and furniture	Completed in 2015	
<b>Output 1.2.5.</b> Capacity of corrections service to deliver justice			
# Assessments, concept drawings, and Master Plan for constructions and rehabilitation works for court houses	Construction of an Appeal court in Hargeisa	Site inspected and design brief submitted for approval	Limited funding to allow the full scope of the project to proceed
Number of correction officers trained in women's rights and gender justice.	50	0	6 (38 federal)
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
<b>Output 1.2.7</b> Logistics and infrastructure of Corrections Service enhanced			



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1.2.7.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment	6 vehicles provided to the custodial corps; 100 uniforms provided to the Custodial Corps; heavy duty tailoring machine	Completed in 2015	Completed in 2015
Support to construct PD council office including the secretariat office	TBD	Delayed	Delayed
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Procurement documentation, Asset transfer documentation See: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/967950880018478?match=dW5pZm9ybQ%3D%3D">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/967950880018478?match=dW5pZm9ybQ%3D%3D</a>			
<b>Output 1.2.10</b> Logistics and infrastructure of the Attorney General's office enhanced			
1.2.10.a. Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support (UNDP)	2	0	0
Support to regional infrastructure to Attorney General's office	Refurbishment works in AG's Office	Assessment works is in progress	Design and drawings will be prepared after the assessment. Repair work will commence in Q3 2017
<b>Output 1.2.11.</b> Organisational and operational capacity of Public Defender's Council established			
Support to repair the MoJ office	Minor repair works in the office of MoJ	Assessment is in progress	Refurbishment will be done in Q3 2017
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Records, UNDP Monitoring Reporting			
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported			
1.3.1.a. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	120 persons attended symposium of harmonization of the traditional, religion and formal legal	0	320 people (W: 46, M:274) attended two National Symposiums for the harmonization of the traditional, religious and formal legal systems
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> MOJ-UNDP meetings; Symposium report			
PSG 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights			
Sub-Outcome 2.1 To improve public confidence and trust in the SL Police (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1 and PSG 3: Priority 4 - Gender, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 1)			



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Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.1.1. Support training in community and gender responsive policing</b>			
Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support.	2 Units	1	1 (Gender Unit at MOIS)
Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed and revised in support of SLP.	6	0	2 / (concept to increase gender responsiveness of police's human resources policies and practices/ national women in police research)
<b>Output 2.1.2 Community-policing principle is practiced in police station levels by training and sensation of mid-rank officers (Establish community-policing units, committees selected at four police stations, train and provide furniture and office equipment)</b>			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Provide Furniture and equipment for 4 police stations	0	4 institutions in Maroodijeh
2.1.2.b. Number of Police Officers Trained and sensitized on Community policing	40 Police officers trained	0	Total: 80 (W: 30, M: 50): 40 police officers (W:13; M: 27) and 40 community members (F:17; M:23)  16 Puntland police officers trained on sexual gender based violence investigation (3W/ 13M)
2.1.2.c. Number of Police Station Commanders Trained on Police Station Management, leadership and community-policing.	60 Police Station Commanders/Cadet Officers	0	60 Police Commander, deputies and cadet officers were trained on Police Station Management.
2.1.2.d. Number of Assessments, Structures and Functions of four police stations developed and approved.	Assessment of structure, function, facilities and infrastructure of police stations	1 Assessment Report for structure, function and facilities in (4) four model police stations	1 Assessment Report for structure, Function and Facilities in (4) four model police stations





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2.1.2.e. Number of terms of reference and action plans for community-policing committees developed and approved.	Develop terms of references and action plans for community-policing committee	4 community-policing committee action plans and ToRs were developed.	4 community-policing committee action plans and ToRs were developed.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Assessment Reports, Organizational Structure, Terms of Reference, Action Plans and Concept Note.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 To improve operational policing performance in order to: reduce crime; improve investigations, bring offenders to justice and strengthen capability (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestones 1 and 2) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 2)			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period</b>	<b>Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL</b>
Output 2.2.1 Provide guidance in developing intelligence led policing models (Comprehensive analysis, reporting system for crimes and security issues, enhance capacity of crime record office and assessment of police response to crowd control in order to comply with international best practice			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	5 Documents: a. 1 reporting system for crime and security; b. 1 national crime reduction strategy; c. 1 SOP for IT crime data; d. 1 SOP for crowd control; e. 1 public order management plan	0	0
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR) Not Applicable			
2.2.2.a. Number of police trained on community-policing and deployed in selected police stations (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	20 Police Officers trained on community-policing and deployed	20 (W: 6: M:14) Police Officers were deployed to 2 police stations (M. Haybe and Mohamoud Macalin Haruun) following the community policing training.	20 (W: 6: M:14)
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> Promote partnership with civil society projects especially in relation of SGBV (Somaliland)			
Number of monitoring CSO committees established	5	0	0



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Number of police trained	150	0	0
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
Sub-Outcome 2.4 To create a dynamic workforce by: attracting quality staff and improving the morale and motivation of existing staff (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 4)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.4.1. Support an audit of existing staff profiles and payroll (Mentor Strategic Planning Unit staff auditing, gender balancing and clarity of current police personnel structure)			
2.4.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	2 Documents: a. 1 staff audit report; b. 1 biometric registration strategy	0	0
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
2.4.3 Enhance training, education and literacy of police officers			
2.4.3.a. Number of Police trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and ranks)	450: 150 Women and 300 male recruited and trained.  100 existing policer officers received refresher courses.  25 trainers mentored to deliver literacy training for police officers		Total: 140  60 Police commanders (100% male) (2.1.2.c)  80 (W:25, M:55) (2.1.2.b)
2.4.3.b. Number of individuals that have received scholarships	30 Officers (M:22, F8)	0	30 student Police officers (W: 8, M: 22)
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Police Reform Partner Reporting; Scholarship Database			
Sub-Outcome 2.5: To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 5)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery in areas of Estates plan, new technology, routine and specialist equipment			



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2.5.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	3 Documents a. Needs assessments on buildings, b. Communications, and c. Transport	0	0
2.5.1.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 unit (6 vehicles)	0	6,000 Uniforms
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Transfer documents			
Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the SL Police (SLP) (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 6)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative since the commencement of JROL
Output 2.6.1 Promote strategic programme management architecture within SLP			
2.6.1.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 SOP Police Planning Unit	0	4 Community-policing units were established at 4 police stations.  1 Police Planning Unit was established at Police HQ
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Output 2.6.2 Provide technical Support to MOI, enhance the capacity to oversight Police Development. Implement Police Strategy Plan document by providing technical and financial support to Police Planning Unit/Department.			
2.6.2.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 Police related institution: MOI Police Reform Team	0	1 Police reform team supported
2.6.3.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in	10 Policies, SOPs written and approved by the government	0	13 Policy Documents supported



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support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)			
2.6.3.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Computers, Laptops, Printers, Photocopiers, Projector, Digital Cameras, Mobile Phones	1: SL Police Planning Unit. 5 laptops, 2 photocopiers with printers, 3 executive chairs, 3 tables, guest chairs, 4 meeting tables and 3 metal chairs--	1 institution: SL Police Planning Unit.
<b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) SOPs and Policies; UNDP- Partner Equipment Handover documentation			

**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### FINAL NARRATIVE

## UNDP

### 2016 Top Achievements of Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme (UNDP)

**Establishment of the Case Management System:** At Federal Level, a manual case management system has been established at the Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court. For the first time since the collapse of the central government in 1991, the four institutions managed to track, record, compile and generate reports on the number of cases they have handled in 2016. Third party monitors noted that ***All teams are coherent from registrar to the attorney general office HQ; a document on accusation files; systems of files to be in process and marked/code and numbered.***

**First Legal Aid Services in Jubaland and Southwest:** For the first time, legal aid services were introduced in Baidoa and Kismayo by the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme through two civil society organizations, Somali Women Development Center (SWDC) and Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC).

**Appointment of First Female Regional Prosecutors in PL:** In 2016, the scholarship and graduate programme contributed to providing future women leaders for PL. In addition to providing 4-year Law degree scholarships to 29 females in 2016, UNDP supported an internship programme for 10 female graduates at the Attorney General's Office. This internship programme has proved successful with 7 females out of the 10-female interns appointed as female regional prosecutors for the first time in Puntland.

**Delivery of 6000 SL Police Uniforms:** On 17 August 2016, the rule of law, police component completed a milestone achievement through the successful delivery of 6000 Police Uniforms to the Somaliland Police.

**The New Policing Model was agreed** at the National Leadership Forum in Baidoa on June 24<sup>th</sup> 2016.

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

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

#### **PL Traditional and Formal Justice Harmonization**

In PL, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) has continued to provide essential justice services to many in Community Dispute Resolution Houses located in 4 districts. The Dispute Resolution Houses received 3,807 cases of which 1,141 were brought by women, 3,332 cases were resolved while 475 are pending. 101 cases were referred to the formal courts.

Alternative Dispute Resolution houses have grown increasingly popular in PL since they have proven to be less formal, inexpensive (absence of a court fee) and quicker. The ADR method also allows disputing parties to resolve disputes in a more cooperative and flexible manner whereby conflicting parties are able to nominate local elders to mediate in conflict. Each of the 4 CDR houses mediation is led by a ADR coordinator, salaried through the joint programme and administered by the MOJ. The ADR center is recognized by communities as a neutral common space whereby Somalis can resolve family matters and civil disputes outside of court. The community reconciliation processes offered by CDR houses fosters and promotes community spirit. The PLAC lawyers work closely with the ADR centres providing legal counsel and legal aid where necessary especially on issues on SGBV.



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In October 2016, skills of 40 ADR actors from different regions in Puntland were improved through a one-day workshop to discuss common challenges, including how best to ensure respect for human rights during ADR processes, and to share experiences on how to overcome them. Practitioners were also taught about safeguarding Sharia and constitutional standards during TDR processes.

In 2016, following a request from Elders, one ADR manual was translated into Somali, making the manual accessible to elders and other Somali professionals. The translation of the document will be available to ADR practitioners at Community Dispute Resolution Houses as well as other concerned parties.

### **Policy and Legal Drafting Unit in Puntland**

The Ministry was able to lead the drafting and reviewing of critical legislation: the Puntland parliament enacted the Sexual Offences Act. Additionally, the reviews of the Puntland Legal Aid Policy and Lawyers Act is in final stages and is currently before the Council of Ministers. The Juvenile Justice Law is to be submitted to the Council of Ministries and subsequently awaits parliament approval.

### **Support to Emerging Federal Member States**

2016 saw the expansion of UN Joint Rule of Law Programme support to emerging federal member states. In Jubaland and Southwest, the programme, through the Ministries of Justice, delivered important support to justice institutions including the Courts and Prosecution Office. Support included technical, advisory and operational support to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Justice, Courts and Attorney General's Office by providing training and human resources through the graduate internship programme, for men and women young professionals, as well as operational support and facilities with the procurement of vehicles, furniture, and equipment. This support contributed to setting up the basic organizational systems of key justice institutions through increasing the capacity to deliver justice services to the Somali people living in Jubaland and Southwest. In Jubaland and South West the interns are taking up important responsibilities, working in the courts, prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Justice.

Additionally, regional coordinators were recruited for Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest and Galmudug, through the Federal MOJ, to establish communication mechanisms between federal and state-level justice institutions. This initiative was critical in facilitating discussions at the PSG 3 Working Groups and the Justice Model discussions as they identified the roles and responsibilities of the justice and judiciary within federalized state. Furthermore, various missions were undertaken in Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado- the interim capital cities of Jubaland, Southwest and Galmudug, to deliver programme support and get first-hand experience of the realities on the ground through interacting with authorities and the local population.

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

**Case Management System:** At Federal Level, a manual case management system has been established at the Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court. The introduced manual case management system is a key reform effort and a decisive break from the past previously characterized by lack of proper case recording, incomplete case files, no central filing system and custody of the case files by the judges, prosecutors and registrars as well as no control over the movement of case files eventually resulting in loss of case files. These practices severely damaged the public trust of these institutions, preventing access to justice and making it difficult to establish transparent and accountable systems.

For the first time since the collapse of the central government in 1991, the four institutions managed to track, record, compile and generate reports on the number of cases they have handled in 2016. The manual case tracking and docketing system enabled the Attorney General's Office to produce monthly case statistics from March to December 2016. In these ten months, the office received and handled 345 criminal cases of which 98 of the cases ended with convictions, 106 cases were acquitted while 141 cases are pending. On the other hand, although the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, and Benadir Regional Court imitated the case management system in November 2016 and generated a report on the number of cases they have received in 2016, they are yet to provide the status of the cases as shown in below table.



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	Criminal	Civil	Administrative	Grand Total
Supreme Court	14	135	10	159
Benadir Appeal Court	139	259	0	398
Benadir Regional Court	399	359	0	758
Sub-Total	552	753	10	1,315

### Scholarship and Internship Programmes: Banadir

In 2016, the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme continued supporting students through the scholarship programme at Mogadishu University with 34 (F:10; M: 24) students graduating in August 2016 with Law degrees. The graduates, who started their legal academic journey in 2012, are expected to contribute towards addressing the shortage of qualified legal professionals in Somalia, a critical element in rebuilding the justice sector of the country. A further 55 (F: 31, M: 24) students continue their legal studies as part of the scholarship programme with 13 female recipients expected to graduate in 2017 while 44 (F: 20, M:24) are scheduled to graduate in 2019. In 2016, 8 students (F: 7, M: 1) either dropped out or were disqualified from the programme after not meeting attendance requirements, or failed to qualify in examinations.

Additionally, the internship programme of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme resulted in the following successes in 2016:

- Three male interns supported at the Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice were appointed as district court judges in Banadir Region.
- Two male interns supported by the Attorney General Office were appointed as federal prosecutors for the emerging federal member states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle.
- One male intern supported at the Ministry of Justice FGS was appointed as a judge for Garowe District Court. One female intern also supported at the Ministry of Justice FGS became a paralegal at the newly established legal clinic at Mogadishu University.
- In 2016, a total of 80 (F: 29, M: 51) interns were supported in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa in being attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs. Combined, the legal scholarships and internships create pathways for highly motivated young graduates who wish to build a successful career within the justice sector. The scholarship program equips young men and women with the formal qualifications required to pursue a career in the justice sector whilst the Graduate Internship Program aims to provide recent graduates with extensive exposure to Justice Institutions and act as a springboard to a career in public services and in Justice Sector Institutions.

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

#### Legal Aid in Banadir and South Central

In 2016, for the first time, legal service schemes were established in Baidoa, and Kismayo through two civil society organizations supported by Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. A total of 5 legal aid centers were supported in Banadir and South Central; Mogadishu (3), Baidoa (1) and Kismayo (1) with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3). Through UNDP support, Somali Women Development Center (SWDC) operated two legal centers in Mogadishu and Baidoa while Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC) established legal aid centers in Mogadishu and Kismayo. Additionally, in November 2016, a legal clinic was established at the Faculty of Law of Mogadishu University.

Key achievements of the legal aid programme:



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- 977 (F: 536, M: 441) clients benefited from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo including legal representation, mediation and legal counseling and GBV support.
- 2,388 (F: 2,046, M: 342) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo intended for IDP and host communities.
- 149 (F: 129, M: 20) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, were provided with legal representation, counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 65 cases out of the 149 were mediated by the lawyers and paralegals, 8 cases were convicted at regional court level, 32 are still on the process in courts, 14 cases will be represented at a later date and 30 victims were provided with counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support.

It is expected that the support for the legal aid scheme will be continued and expanded in 2017.

### Public Legal Awareness Campaigns in Banadir and South Central Somalia

In 2016, various public legal awareness campaigns were carried out by the Federal Governments Ministry of Justice, Attorney General Office, Mobile Courts, and Legal Aid NGOs. A total of 657,206 people were reached through several public legal awareness campaigns in 2016. Specifically;

- 402,600 citizens were reached through legal awareness campaigns undertaken by the FGS Ministry of Justice in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Adado using TV programmes, messaging and visibility in key public places including police stations. The awareness campaigns educated citizens on the constitutional rights as well as the roles and responsibilities of the various actors in the justice sector.
- 251,534 citizens were reached through radio legal awareness programmes and printing of stickers and leaflets by the Attorney General Office in 2016. The legal awareness programmes addressed fundamental constitutional rights and freedoms, rights of the accused and guidance on the mandates and function of the formal justice system.
- 2,388 (F: 2,046, M: 342) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo intended for IDP and host communities.
- Mobile Courts in Banadir Region have undertaken legal awareness sessions focused on raising people's knowledge and awareness of the Mobile Court services reaching out to 684 (F: 377, M: 307) people in 14 districts in Mogadishu particularly in IDP camps.
- **Third party monitors surveyed UNDP's mobile court beneficiaries. All the female respondents and 93% of the male respondents said they were satisfied with the quality of the services provided in the mobile courts, while 7% of the male respondents said they were not satisfied. The reasons provided for dissatisfaction was that the mobile court took time to dispense justice.**

### PSG 2: Security

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

In 2016, twenty-five (25) policing students (W:5, M:20) continued their bachelor studies in Puntland State University with the assistance of the UNDP scholarship programme.

Over the course of Quarter 2, a training action plan was developed to support the mobile training team in the regions. The action plan was created in consultation with partners through the Police Professional Development Board including AMISOM. The aim of the action plan was to improve service delivery through police station management training for 24 targeted police stations in the Federal Member states (FMS) and Banadir as well as to build the capacity of the mobile training teams who will be conducting the training at the FMS. UNDP's third party monitors undertook follow up survey on the recipients of policing trainings in early 2016. The participants stated that **the training was beneficial to them by increasing their knowledge, skill, talents and attitude as well as their capacity to build trust with the community. They also learned about protocols for dealing with community in terms of law, and respect. Finally, they also benefited through the physical training that involved running and doing physically challenging maneuvers. #**





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On October 17-19, training for 469 police officers on election security (W: 69, M: 400). The aim of the training was to contribute to a safe and secure environment before, during, and after the electoral process takes place. The trainings sought to improve participant's knowledge of election security including skills to secure election materials, provide security to poll workers and election management officers, and increase knowledge regarding the role of police in preventing and responding to election-related violence.

Basic SGBV training was conducted for 25 police officers (W:15, M:10) from the federal government and federal member states which educated officers on how to respond to and deal with sensitive cases at the gender and child desks at police stations. Participants were also introduced to Somaliland's referral system which is currently being implemented by Bahikoob Group Hospital and the Central Investigation Department (CID).

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

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

Following the introduction of the community policing concept to 199 youth (W: 64, M: 135), registered in 2015 and Q1 2016, through workshops in March, youth participants have been working as community coordinators, alongside police in 17 districts in the Benadir region, to bridge the gap between police and the community in order to build confidence in the police. Action plans for three months were developed by police and youth. On 4th September, the SPF announced that due to the success of the community police initiative, which was started across the 17 districts, the SPF now has a dedicated community policing unit for Benadir.

From 17-26 May 2016, UNDP ROL team carried out meetings with SWS administration in Baidoa, specifically with the Minister of DRR, acting president of SWS, DG of the Ministry of Security, Bay Region Governor, Baidoa Mayor and Deputy Mayor, elders and village committees, Bay Region police commissioner, Baidoa station police commander as well as AMISOM police team. Through consultation meetings held with community stakeholders, 100 youth volunteers (W: 35 and M: 65) were identified including 13 youth from IDP camps. The endorsement and empowerment of IDPs as part of the community strengthens the linkage between IDPs, residents, and the police.

A community policing center (center 888) was established by SPF and was equipped with 20 desktops and 70 cell phones. The center has been receiving calls and reports from the community on security issues and receiving complaints from the public on policing service. In addressing community needs, the police improve police service delivery which in turn increases trust and community confidence in police. In Q4, through the center and police stations, the police and youth volunteers, as community support officers, raised awareness among the community about the security measures during the elections. During the period the hotline of the community policing center (888) dialing reporting number used, there was a significant increase in the reporting of crime<sup>5</sup>. In fact, throughout the Banadir region, 20 cases were reported during the month of November to the police.

### **Anti-Human Trafficking & Gender Based Violence**

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

On December 5-7 2016, a 3-day conference on combatting human trafficking was hosted by the Puntland Counter Trafficking Board. Seventeen (17) participants from the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as participants from Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West

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<sup>5</sup> The 888 number was established through the JSB 2015 funds. Since the time of the establishment of the number, (01/04/2016) there have been a total 229 cases. In the JSB 2015 reporting on 888 number was up to 30<sup>th</sup> of October 2016.



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State, and Puntland attended the conference. The conference facilitated knowledge sharing of regional policies on human trafficking, highlighting key areas of policy and legal frameworks, as well as coordination at the strategic and operational levels.

### **Gender Unit at Federal level**

On October 14-16, UNDP supported the participation of 3 mid-management SPF at international and regional policing conferences in Barcelona, Spain and in Kigali, Rwanda. The workshops focused on the United Nations Police gender toolkit and was organized by the DPKO Police Division's Standing Police Capacity. The workshop sought to increase SPF capacity to define the priorities of the new gender unit (established in 2015) which will assist the Somali police to address and investigate sexual and gender based violence. The women and children protection unit will be offering psycho-social support, medical assistance and legal aid.

### **Somaliland PSG 3: Justice**

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

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

In 2016, the improvement of judiciary services, accountability and transparency was achieved through the judicial monitoring and inspection scheme, the free legal aid provision by the Hargeisa university legal clinic to needy and poor citizens and multi services support for the victims of SGBV through Baahikoob SGBV victims support center under Hargeisa General Hospital. Additionally, a wide range of legal awareness sessions and different trainings for justice professionals were integral priorities achieved from the Joint ROL AWP for the year 2016, as well as the five-year (2012 – 2016) justice reform strategy for Somaliland.

#### **Formal Courts**

In Somaliland for the year 2016, the General Courts adjudicated a total of 15,401 cases, (Criminal: 5,721, Civil: 9,680). Total cases completed amounts to 11,630 or 75%, with 3,771 cases pending. The General courts were able to resolve disputes and provide people with their rights, supporting peace and stability. There is also an indication of increased confidence in the formal system, when compared to 2015 case statistics of 13, 283 cases.

#### **SGBV**

The total number of SGBV cases handled in Somaliland in 2016 amounts to 505 with figures per region showing as; Hargeisa:270, Burao:124, Borama:111. Additionally, gender disaggregated beneficiaries show; Female: 480, Male: 25 with beneficiaries fitting into three age groups: Below 15 years old: 221, between 15-18 years: 159 and 18 Years and older= 125.

All 505 SGBV beneficiaries were provided with medical services and 438 received psychosocial services. More specifically of the SGBV beneficiaries referred to court, 206 were convicted, 122 are under current court processes and 109 are under police investigation.

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

#### **Scholarships and Internships**

Somaliland much like other parts of Somalia has a dire need for legal professionals which has resulted in inadequate and costly legal services. The more legal professionals trained, more competition is created which will translate into more services. The Scholarship and Internship programme addresses the need for legal professionals through providing young people, who possess the ambition and drive to work in the justice sector, with the relevant experience and structured learning required to becoming qualified legal professionals. In 2016, with UNDP support, 50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) respectively.

Furthermore, in April 2016, 25 law graduates (W: 7, M: 18) received employment following their successful completion of the one-year internship judicial programme under the MOJ and the Judicial Commission. The Law graduates, who are now employed as judges and



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prosecutors, now possess the necessary skills and knowledge to undertake important justice duties and provide increased and improved justice service delivery to Somaliland citizens.

### **Trainings**

In 2016, 49 (W: 16, M: 32) justice sector professionals were trained. 13 (W:5, M:8) were trained in monitoring and evaluation training, by the Technical Reform Unit from MOJ Offices in Hargeisa, staff from MOJ, Courts and Prosecution Office as well as Police.

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

Both training workshops strengthened the technical capacities i.e. the planning, monitoring and data management of the MOJ and other justice and legal institutions, contributing to increased effectivity and efficiency. Specifically, MOJ and other Justice actors, have been better able to deliver effective oversight monitoring and evaluation during the operationalization of Justice Sector priorities including those proposed in the five-year Judicial Reform Strategy for SL.

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

#### **Traditional Justice Mechanisms**

320 people (W: 46, M:274) attended two National Symposiums, organized in Hargeisa with the MOJ, with the aim of harmonizing traditional, religious and formal legal systems. In Somaliland, traditional mechanisms are widely accepted and oftentimes more so than formal justice systems. Hence, in increasing public confidence in formal systems through recognizing the important role traditional dispute resolution has in Somaliland and thereby merging informal and formal systems will ensure increased access and trust in formal justice systems.

#### **Somaliland PSG 2: Security:**

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

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

##### **Assessment of (4) Four Model Police Stations**

In November 2016, an assessment report for (4) four model police stations was conducted by the Somaliland Police Reform Unit with technical advice from the UNDP. The report provides an overview of the Somaliland police force through reporting on the general background, objectives, methodology, profile of police stations, demographics, as well as findings and recommendations. The assessment will enable Somaliland government officials to agree on the structure, process, function, rules, human rights and logistics and facilities of model police stations. The assessment addressed the gaps at the police stations and came up with recommendations for improvement. Also, the assessment provided an overview of the police engagement with community through community policing and addressed the gaps with recommendation to formalize and improve the existing practices.

#### **Community Policing**

Following the initial community policing training in December 2015, in quarter 1 of 2016 the SL MoI and Police launched the practical implementation of community-policing programme with two Community-Policing Units established at the Ahmed Dhagah and '26 June'



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district Police Stations in Hargeisa. Twenty (20) Police Officers (W: 4, M: 16) and 20 Community members (W:11, M:9) are now actively participating in the community-policing activities.

On 4-6<sup>th</sup> June 2016 an additional three-days community policing training was held at SL Police HQ, attended by the director of training, representatives from Ministry of Interiors Police reform unit and police commissioner. 20 Police officers (W: 9, M:11) and 20 community members (W:6, M:14) learned about community policing, police public partnership, problem-solving and the role of the community within community policing. This event was covered by local media, both SL National TV and HORN CABLE, reaching an estimated 3,000 individuals. The 20 (W: 9, M:11) Police Officers trained on community-policing principles were deployed to 2 police stations (M. Haybe and Mohamoud Macalin Haruun).

Four Police Stations in Hargeisa established community policing committees (26 June, Ahmed Dhagah, M.Haybe and M.Haruun). A bi-weekly community-policing mechanism is now in place to ensure security problems are regularly discussed. In the district '26 June', the community and Police have collaboratively developed a community-policing action plan.

A Community-Policing Action Plan was developed by community-policing and public relations expert and now it is practiced at the 4 police stations.

### **Delivery of 6000 SL Police Uniforms**

On 17 August 2016, the rule of law, police component completed a milestone achievement through the successful delivery of 6000 Police Uniforms to the Somaliland Police. The uniforms helped to formalize and professionalize the SL Police by increasing its visibility. Standardizing SL police uniform has increased police morale and contributed to increasing community trust in police.

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

In Q1, the Police Reform Team conducted a capacity assessment at the gender unit of the Ministry of Interior. Subsequently, an assessment report with detailed implementation was drafted. In Q2, the Mol Gender Policy was drafted and discussed with Mol gender section. The gender balance in police staffing was assessed by MOI Police Reform team in quarter 1. Numbers of women police officers and respective demographic information was assessed (i.e. age, level of education, professional trainings, positions and ranks). Recommendations to overcome the existing police gender gaps were developed and these recommendations were sent to Police commissioner. The Policy's implementation is pending.

On 25<sup>th</sup> July 2016, 40 Police Officers (W:8, 32M), at four police stations, participated in foot patrolling and community awareness raising activities. The police commissioner also provided an orientation for police officers in his office, increasing the level of security in the area.

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

#### **Scholarship schemes**

In Q2, 30 Police officers (W:8, M:22), graduated from the University of Hargeisa after completing the two-year scholarship programme. The graduates will contribute towards increasing the capacity of SL Police providing professionalized service delivery to the community. During the two-year programme, students successfully completed four semesters covering about 24 courses including criminology, terrorism, cybercrime, international law, conflict resolution, identifying criminals and money laundering.

The graduates were deployed to the police stations, divisions and HQ and they have been providing legal advice to the police officers in dealing with citizens and protecting victims while respecting the human rights principles.

#### **Capacity Building, infrastructure and Equipment**



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On 17 August 2016, the Rule of Law police component completed a milestone achievement through the successful delivery of 6000 Police Uniforms to the Somaliland Police. The uniforms will importantly formalize and professionalize the SL Police by increasing SL Police visibility. Standardizing SL police uniform increases police morale and contributes to increasing community trust in police.

In Q3, from 14- 24th of August, 2016, sixty (60) Police Officers including station commanders, deputy commanders and cadet officers participated in a 14 day Police Station Management Training Workshop. The purpose of the training was to improve SL Police Stations Service Delivery. The training curriculum included sections on leadership, station management, human rights, police-public partnership, community-policing concept, the role of supervisors in SGBV investigation, legal aid and police accountability. In addition, a 3-day community-policing training workshop was conducted.

Also, 50 VHF Motorola handsets with two repeaters were procured to contribute to improved communications of police in 2-3 regions. Procurement of office furniture and equipment for Police Planning Unit was completed. Four community policing offices at 4 police stations were furnished and equipped during 2016.

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

#### **Policy and Legislative Development**

The following activities took place during Q1:

A final version of SL Police Act was submitted to the House of Representatives (HOR) after the MOI Police Reform Unit and an ad hoc committee from the HOR reviewed the previous comments made by the President. The HOR held a one-day consultation workshop to have a technical discussion on the Police Act. On 15 August 2015, the State Minister of Security and police reform team conducted a one-day consultation workshop with members from the House of Representatives (HoR), the General Secretary of the HoR, lawyers, local police experts and civil society organizations, to discuss the current status of the Somaliland Police Act. The amended Act from the presidential office was also distributed to the MPs who are debating the essence of articles that the executive branch suggested to be amended. This issue is currently on the Agenda for consideration by the Parliament in session 32.

A Police Reform Steering committee was established with a TOR and organigram, and appointments were provided by the commissioner however, the reform process proved to be very slow due to the absence of the political commitment and national strategy.

SL Police Training Committee was established and now they are developing the basic curriculum

A Police Planning Unit was established at Police HQ. The Unit Terms of Reference and structure were approved by the Police Commissioner.

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

In 2016, to enable the Somaliland Police to carry out the five-year Strategic Plan Document, UNDP has provided technical support by providing local consultants and support staff to the Ministry of Interior, particularly the Police Reform Unit and Police Planning Unit at Police HQ. A number of documents were drafted and developed by Police Reform Consultants based at MoI including a Police Training Needs Assessment, Community-Policing guidelines, human right training package and a model police station assessment. In light of the above mentioned work on strategy, planning and reform, legislative support, work in planning, staffing and organizational development; UNDP has supported SL Police in adopting a culture where efficiency and performance management are prioritized.



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### UNICEF

UNICEF supported the government in strengthening the capacity of justice, correction and police institutions in addressing justice needs of the Somali population especially the most vulnerable groups of women and children. UNICEF supported the government in the development of legal and policy frameworks, and significant progress was made in 2016 with the Juvenile Justice Law being passed in Puntland and the Alternative Care Policy being passed in Somaliland and Puntland. In 2016 significant strides were also made in capacity building of service providers like legal aid providers, traditional justice actors as well as prosecutors, judges, police and custodial corps on Juvenile Justice, Child Friendly Procedures and Child Rights.

UNICEF also invested in supporting the Government in developing systems that would strengthen access to Justice for Women and Children through support to Women and Child Desks in Somaliland, GBV Unit within the Human Rights Defenders Office in Puntland and the Women and Juvenile Department at the Federal level. Cross Cutting service provision through psychosocial support, legal aid, foster care support for children in contact with the law, safe houses for GBV survivors and witnesses was a significant milestone in the provision of child friendly justice services. UNICEF has also invested heavily in building the capacity of civil society partners to provide effective case management services to children in contact with the law as well as survivors of GBV and child victims.

### UNODC

The overall objective of UNODC's interventions under the JRoL program under the framework of the New deal Compact is to provide technical support to the Government of Somalia in implementing institutional reforms in its criminal justice sector both at central and regional level in accordance with UN Conventions, and international standards and norms. Criminal justice institutions in receipt of this support include Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Judiciary, Attorney General's Office and the Police Force.

UNODC has extended support to the Federal Government of Somalia in providing Resources and technical expertise in the design and construction. In this regards construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) Phase 1A is at 67% (ahead of schedule) and this phase remains on track for completion in mid-2017. Completion of this phase will mean high risk trials can be conducted at the MPCC, as is currently the requirement for security and justice reasons. Training of Custodial Corps staff has commenced at the Somali Custodial Academy in Garowe. This training commenced with 18 officers selected by the Somali Custodial Corps and Puntland Custodial Corps coming from six regions (Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Kismayo, Galkayo, and Baidoa) undertaking a train the trainer (ToT) course. Regional representation is the key to ensuring that this is a nation-wide effort, promoting the establishment of a Federal Somali Custodial Corps. The trainers who graduated from the ToT have since commenced training Somali Custodial Corps. The trainers under the supervision of UNODC Corrections mentors have delivered a two-week Basic Training of Prison Officers (BTPO) course for 19 prison officers also coming from six regions across Somalia.

In Somaliland, Judges and prosecutors were trained on the criminal trials process and sentencing guidelines. The training was held in Burao and Berbera, Somaliland from 27th – 30th November and 4th – 7th December 2016 respectively. A total of 55 Somaliland Judges and prosecutors were trained. 15 Volunteers identified at the end of the training, will support mentoring of newly recruited judges and prosecutors on the process of criminal trials.

The International community has recognized the critical role played by Prosecutors in the Criminal Justice Chain. UNODC in cooperation with the office of the Federal Attorney General launched a training program for newly recruited Somali public prosecutors. Pursuant to our goal to build the capacity of actors in the Justice Chain, Noting the scarcity of basic legal literature for the Judicial officers and Prosecutors, UNODC delivered 400 hundred copies of Somalia Penal Code to the Ministry of Justice in the month of September, which will be distributed to all the Regions. This initiative will go a long way to promote the knowledge of prosecutors on the provisions in the penal Code so that they can effectively deliver on their mandate.



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As the Guardian of UNCAC, UNODC has the mandate to provide technical assistance on anti-corruption directed to both the public and private sectors. In that regard, during the year in review, UNODC gave technical support to the drafting and consultation on the Anti-Corruption Establishment Bill which was approved by Cabinet on 12 May 2016 UNODC , In addition UNODC facilitated south-south cooperation by coordinating a benchmarking visit of Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Commission (PGGACC) to Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC). The purpose of this visit was for both organizations to interact and share ideas on best practices, compare their operations, identify deficiencies and challenges as well as procedures to adopt to fulfill their respective mandate. The Chief Executive Officer of EACC interacted with the Deputy Director General of PGGACC and a senior official of PGGACC and exchanged ideas on the effective way to deal with corruption in their respective countries.

UNODC facilitated a Somali Police Force Code of Ethics validation Workshop at the General Kahiye Police Academy in Mogadishu. The objective of the validation workshop was to review and validate the draft Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics is a key component of police reforms and will be launched by SPF in due course to guide and promote professional conduct of Somali Police officers.

Under PSG2 UNODC continues to provide technical support to Somali Police Professional Development Board of SPF to develop a training curriculum, which will be used by all the Federal member States in Somalia for training police officers to ensure uniformity of police training? In furtherance to the development of the training curriculum, Somali Police Force Professional Development Board in collaboration with UNODC organized a workshop in Mogadishu on 28th and 29th November to discuss the outline of the curriculum and UNODC will present the draft modules for further deliberation at a workshop to which will be held in January 2017.

Also under PSG2, a Training of Trainers (ToT) course was conducted for the Somaliland National Police Force from 19th July to 1st August 2016 based on Comprehensive Education Programme (CEP). 19 trainers were successfully trained and as a result, 10 out of 19 trainers were identified to proceed to phase IV of this process, which involves mentorship to ensure their skills are well strengthened specifically for the future delivery of the CEP to Somaliland Police Officers.

## UNOPS

The construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) is executed in 4 phases. By December 2016, 66% of the total construction works of Lot 1A was completed but delays persist due to the deterioration in security and due to the increase in the project scope as result of the site shifting at the request of the FSG Ministry of Justice. Whilst \$3.3M was received to complete Lot 1A, \$2.5M remains outstanding for Lot 1B so Lot 1B work is on hold until funding is realized.

Infrastructure assessments were conducted for Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne prisons and a comprehensive Infrastructure Assessment Report was prepared. In consultations with the Corrections Corps it was decided that prisons will be constructed in Kismayo and Galkayo and the initial assessment of Galkayo Prison was approved.

Regional Police headquarter buildings, funded bilaterally through DFID, were completed in Kismayo and Baidoa with construction continuing in Beletweyne and in Hargeisa. Assessment of 2 district police stations in Banadir region is complete and construction is expected to commence in Q3 2017.

Assessments, detailed designs and tendering to renovate the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Headquarters was completed but the tender evaluation was postponed due to lack of funding. The planning process for the refurbishment of the Police Academy is ongoing. Further site visits are required to verify the condition and design. Actual repair work is expected to begin in Q3 2017.

The first EU and Government of Japan funded police stipends projects were completed in 2016. Under the UK DFID stipends project, the police training phase in Baidoa concluded and the 600 graduates receive monthly stipends. Stipend and salary payments continue for 400 police graduates in Kismayo with the Jubaland Authority paying a salary of \$100 supplemented with a \$100 stipend facilitated by UNOPS and funded by DFID. Under the second EU stipends project, the first tranche stipends payment of \$1,377,761 USD was transferred



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to the Central Bank of Somalia in October 2016 and 6,771 officers received \$200 stipends payment through the Somali Financial Management Information System. This is the first time police stipend payments have been made through the country payroll systems in Somalia.

An agreement with the German government was signed in 2016 to facilitate workshops to progress an agreement on the new policing model, implemented within a federal Somalia. UNOPS has also commenced the model designs, drawings and tender documents for the construction of a police-training centre in Kismayo expected for 2017.

### 2. SOMALILAND

UNOPS is currently designing a model prison for multiple locations throughout the region and this includes an assessment of Berbera prison. UNOPS has completed an assessment of Hargeisa prison and is in communication with the Ministry of Justice team along with UNODC to discuss expansion of Hargeisa prison or construction of a new prison on the outskirts of Hargeisa (subject to funding). UNOPS has highlighted the cost of constructing, operating and maintaining a new prison that will have to comply with international standards. UNOPS has held discussions with the Attorney General (AG) to discuss the expansion of existing offices. A site visit was made in Q2 but there are limited funds to go ahead with construction of new offices. UNOPS is in discussion with the Attorney General to come up with a design and master plan for the current AG compound. Allotted funds are not sufficient for the construction of the Appeal Court and a preliminary agreement was made with the AG's office to utilize this funding for the perimeter wall construction.

## UN Women

In September 2016, the Puntland Rape Act was passed. This is the first law in Somalia that addresses SGBV crimes. Although the law has some severe shortcomings, it does introduce new rights and procedures throughout the justice chain, which should help to increase not only referral, reporting and the prosecution of such crimes but also increase women and girls' protection.

Based on the mapping of the capacity of police and prosecution in Garowe to respond to SGBV (also conducted in Somaliland and South Central) and the passing of the Puntland Rape Act, the ROLJP provided training to 35 prosecutors on SGBV investigation and prosecution.

After signing a LOA with the Puntland MOJRAR, the Ministry recruited the Head of Gender Unit (GU) and two Gender Unit interns. Since, the programme supported the GU with the development of a Women's Access to Justice action plan. The Ministry conducted seven consultation workshops on the paper in Puntland (Gardho, Waaciye, Carmo/Ceel Daahir, Bosaso, Burtinle, Xarfo and Garowe IDP camp) with a total of 210 participants (76W/134M). These consultations provided valuable insights to women's needs and men's perception in regards to women's access to justice throughout the communities.

With the support of the ROLJP a GU was also established at the MOJ FGS. In 2016, the GU supported the development a national assessment of the availability of legal aid and human rights standards for women in conflict with the law. The Ministry developed draft concept for the setup of a federal women lawyer association and launched a media awareness campaign on women's access to justice using local artists to introduce the available legal services for women in Somalia.

Gender was effectively mainstreamed in fundamental policies at federal level such as the national Legal Aid Policy and the Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy.

The JP ROL conducted a 4 day SGBV investigation training for Puntland police officers. The training identified specific capacity gaps in gender responsive investigation techniques, witness questioning and protection and evidence gathering.





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

Acknowledging the underrepresentation of women in the Somali police, the programme commenced an assessment to develop a comprehensive baseline and understanding of the situation of women police officers across Somalia. The Women in the Police assessment was conducted in 9 districts throughout the country and is expected to be completed by March 2017.

The JP ROL carried out additional analytical work to gain a deeper understanding of the needs of women inmates in Somali prisons. Initial findings indicate that the lack of gender responsive legal aid is a severe challenge for women in conflict with the law. However, it also appears that some women are under protective custody or in prison due to disobedience towards husband or parents. The final report on Legal and Human Rights Needs of Women in Conflict with the Law will identify women's challenges and provide specific recommendation to be addressed by the correction services.

### Other Key Achievements

## UNDP

### JUSTICE

#### Somalia

- At the end of August 2016, PL President Abdiweli Gas appointed 5 new members of the High Judicial Council (HJC). The new members of the HJC have extensive experience as judges across the criminal, civil and appellate jurisdictions and have since proven to provide vital leadership in the formal justice system.
- An important Judicial Training Needs Assessment Workshop attended by forty participants representing federal and state level justice institutions of Somalia saw stakeholders agree on ten priority legal education courses which will address the shortage of well-trained law professionals.
- 2016 witnessed significant growth in the capacity of PL MOJRR to coordinate and lead justice sector reform including drafting, disseminating and reviewing of critical legislation including Sexual Offences Act, FGM Act, Public Notary Act, Advocate Act, Legal Aid Policy, and Children Act. Significant progress in 2016, is demonstrated by the approval of the cabinet and the eventual enactment of the laws by Puntland parliament.
- On the 5th September 2016, 65 lawyers from all districts of Puntland came together for a two-day conference, to reactivate the Puntland Bar Association and elect a new chairperson. The conference, which is the first of its kind, was meant to address gaps in the justice system, and help lawyers develop their professional skills.
- On the 5<sup>th</sup> September 2016, 65 lawyers from all districts of Puntland came together for a two-day conference, to reactivate the Puntland Bar Association and elect a new chairperson. The conference, which is the first of its kind, was meant to address gaps in the justice system, and help lawyers develop their professional skills.
- In PL, oversight through inspection and monitoring of the courts and prosecution offices carried out by the Judicial Inspection teams. Half of the courts inspected needed to be rehabilitated and lacked updated laws in Somali language. Following inspection, qualified and competent (4) judges and (1) registrar for the different levels of the courts throughout Puntland were nominated.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

- The Supreme Court also organized national training for 90 judges and registrars from federal and state level judiciary covering important legal topics including federalism and organization of the judiciary under the federal governance system and working relationships between Courts and Prosecution Office.
- In 2016, the Mobile Courts became well-established in Mogadishu operating in all 17 districts focusing on districts where IDP populations are concentrated including Dharkinley, Hodan, and Howlwadag.
- In 2016, PL mobile court teams adjudicated 903 cases, 22 villages were reached for hearing cases, 347 of which had been filed by women. In 2016, Mobile courts expanded to one more region.
- In 2016, there has been a steady increase in the number of cases adjudicated by formal Courts from about 5,096 cases in 2015 to about 6,225 cases in 2016.
- In 2016, 357 (F: 52, M: 305) judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers, staff of line ministries at both federal and state level, graduate interns and other justice sector officials participated in training programmes at various institutions and locations including Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Garowe.
- In 2016, a total of 12 justice institutions at the Federal Level and member states in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Adado, and Jowhar received assets (vehicles, furniture, computers, and security screening equipment) meant to enhance the operational and institutional capacity to deliver justice services to the people of Somalia.

In 2016 PL legal aid partners recorded a significant increase in the number of cases dealt with, demonstrating increased access and confidence in the formal justice system. **Specifically, legal aid was provided to 4,623 clients of which 3,281 were female beneficiaries. Third party monitors contacted the legal aid beneficiaries and noted that (100%) indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of the legal aid provided and would recommend it to others.**

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- In 2016, PL legal awareness was provided to communities, particularly women and girls, on legal rights, women and child rights, refugee rights, SGBV, gender equality as well as raising awareness on the function and mandate of the formal justice system in relation to customary justice. Additionally, a critical role was played in taking Legal Awareness programmes from cities to villages and from literate community's to semi-literate and illiterate community's, who are facing greater constraints. In 2016, over 20,000 people were reached through radio broadcasting legal awareness campaigns in Puntland.

### Somaliland

- The establishment of the case management committee for the criminal justice chain actors was completed. The members participated in the training and awareness on the obstacles of case management coordination in Somaliland. Since the completion of the manual case management and basic electronic data management stakeholders moved onto the next step by sharing case records at a forum on a quarterly basis. The result of increased coordination in analyzing the justice delivery works towards improving the overall service delivery for citizens.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### POLICE

#### Somalia

- The National Police Model (NPM) conference was held in Nairobi from 21-24 March 2016 and was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister. On 26-28 April 2016 UNDP and UNSOM Police Section facilitated a technical meeting to follow up on the political level Nairobi Conference, which decided on the guidelines for the NPM. The MoIS established a technical committee for the NPM based on a TOR for the function of the Technical Coordination Committee which was agreed upon by all representatives and to which the UN provided technical support.
- Initiation of the police reform and restructuring of Somali Police through the agreed upon NPM although experiencing some resistance often due to a lack of capacity to implement it; has been largely overcome by continuous engagement with Somali authorities and support from UNDP.
- Somalia's adoption of the community policing methodology as a part of the Somali police culture although initially challenging has proven successful with communities and police accepting their respective roles as partners in security and community support officers. The identification of 199 youth volunteers in Banadir, 50 in Puntland and 100 in Baidoa is a testament to this.
- In 2016, the capacity of the Somali Police was enhanced through trainings such as: election security training to 469 police officers to ensure a safe and secure electoral environment, SGBV training to 25 police officers dealing with SGBV cases at gender and child desks at police stations, training on financial management, reporting, M&E and risk management. All trainings enabled police to better manage their resources and provide reports.
- Police Coordination was enhanced between the federal government and federal member states through monthly meetings supported by UNSOM and UNDP.
- A request was made from Somalia Parliament and FGS Police to support the establishment of a police oversight mechanism, through several police oversight working group meetings led by MoIS. Subsequently, an oversight action plan was developed. This was followed by the MoIS developing a Terms of Reference for a consultancy service to build the financial management, internal auditing and reporting, and procurement management systems including assets management.

#### Somaliland

- In 2016, Somaliland adopted community policing and it is currently practiced at four police stations.

### UNICEF

- In Somaliland, efforts are being made to develop a diversion program for children in Contact with the Law. This program will be further developed in 2017.

### UNOPS

☐ Construction of the MPCC is significant insofar as providing secure and humane imprisonment for adult and juvenile prisoners in Mogadishu. As well, it supports government assurances that sentencing is carried out in accordance with court procedures and in line with international human rights standards.

☐ Police stipends projects have evolved from the distribution of cash to electronic payments to federal and regional police officers' bank accounts over the course of 2016.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

## UNDP

### JUSTICE

#### Somalia

- Limited capacity of justice partners. In PL, the low capacity of key governmental partners, due to a shortage of qualified persons, is affecting project implementation. The law graduate students injected into justice institutions may provide a long-term solution, however in the short term a lack of experienced professional staff is felt within the Puntland justice sector. It could be a solution to attach experienced diaspora consultants to government institution for a fixed period, in order to build capacity of justice staff.
- Increased security threats. Towards the end of 2016 Puntland experienced an increase in security threats from AS members in Bossaso. This has impacted negatively on the work of legal aid providers in Bossaso in the last months of 2017, especially paralegals who work in villages in Bossaso District.

### POLICE

#### Somalia

- Political transition: Executing activities between September and December 2016, has proven quite challenging with the electoral process affecting implementation due to government partner's involvement in conducting a safe and secure electoral process in member states and in Mogadishu. This has led to a vacuum in the development of the police organizations in the member states which, as it stands, have limited organizational structures.
- Security situation remains elevated in the central and southern regions of Somalia which hinders implementation.
- Severe lack of national capacity in training, no standardized national policy and strategy for police training with all trainings conducted on an ad hoc request or prescribed by the donors without a Training Needs Assessment and training database.
- The Community Support Officers- Youth Volunteers still need to undergo specialist training in learning how to engage with members of the public. In addition, there is no systematic reporting mechanisms in place and it is envisioned that a crime database should be established and police community team leaders should be trained on citizen rights awareness raising to increase number of cases reported through police.

#### Somaliland



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

- In Somaliland, the police reform process is slow since it needs more political commitment towards holistic reform strategy. Furthermore, an absence of police oversight can be attributed to the delay of police ratification and a lack of operational capacity.

## UNODC

There were series of attacks in various regions within the period under review, consequently, the security situation affected accessibility and the ability to deliver program activities in a timely manner. The elections that were scheduled for November 2016 and postponed twice also led to increased political uncertainty and had an impact on project interventions. There were also delays with the MPCC reaching full operational capability due to delays in acquiring funding.

## UN Women

UN Women conducted some initial analytical work to inform the gender justice work of the Rule of Law programme and other Women, Peace and Security related work. A rapid assessment of women's access to justice and security was conducted at the Afmadow district. International best practice as well as this research indicate that targeted women's right initiatives need to go beyond institution building but must be based on knowledge of the dynamic and normative values of the community. The interventions must be well informed about the specific types of women's grievances, availability of justice providers and the political environment. Acknowledging that women are at risk of further discrimination including violence, if they seek justice without the support of their family and community, it is essential to give specific focus to protection efforts and community involvement.

Behavioral change is a key component to reduce violence against women and girls and to increase women's access to justice. The programme is therefore proposing to strengthen its efforts towards VAW primary prevention (coupled with child protection) and VAW secondary prevention (aligned to correction and rehabilitation services).

### Peacebuilding impact

UNODC has used PBF funding to procure vehicles for the Custodial Corps in Mogadishu. The vehicles will be used to transport prisoners between the prisons and courts. Prisoner transport has traditionally been a police function; however, they did not have the means to provide the transport, which meant prisoners were not able to make court appearances. By taking on this role, the Custodial Corps will be able to ensure that prisoners have better access to the judicial system in a timely manner. The vehicles are expected to be delivered to Mogadishu in the first quarter of 2017.

### Catalytic effects

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

### Gender

## UNDP



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### JUSTICE

#### Somalia

The justice pillar continues to mainstream gender into all the activities.

- In 2016, the project supported a 4-year law degree programme for 29 female scholarship beneficiaries. The project also supported 10 female trainee prosecutors to undertake one year internships attached to the Attorney General's office in Puntland. Some 7 females out of the 10 female interns were appointed as regional prosecutors for the first time in Puntland.
- The Ministry of justice has been very supportive of activities that aim to improve the participation of women in the justice sector at all levels. A female lawyer was appointed as the deputy chairperson for the newly established Bar Association in Puntland and 5 out of the 11 members elected for the board were female. These initial steps are breaking new ground for women and contributing immensely to the realization of achieving a justice system that treats all as equal before the law, irrespective of a person's gender and their social categorizations. It is also contributing to the transformation of Somali society from a gender perspective.
- The project has also been actively engaged in the GBV working group along with UNICEF, UNFPA and UNPOS., which included advocacy work in Quarter 3 of 2016 on the Sexual Offences Bill which was approved in Puntland.

### POLICE

#### Somalia

Gender mainstreaming is major strategy for the Police project and UNDP alongside other UN agencies supported SPF through the following:

- The participation and exposure of three police officers from the gender unit Somali Police in one international conference organized by International Association of Women Police.
- One regional conferences organized by Rwanda Government on the role of women in security institution and training on SGBV organized by DPKO Police Division.
- 69 female police officers attended the election security training, 15 in SGBV training and 2 in financial management, reporting and M& E training.
- In 2016, 30% percent of the community support officers- youth volunteers are women.

### UNICEF

During the year, significant advancements in the conception and availability of justice for women and girls was achieved. In terms of service delivery, the establishment of Women and Child Desks provide a service directly to women and children and intend to overcome stigma associated with gender based violence and to provide confidential and stigma free services for survivors of sexual violence. Training of police in survivors of violence to ensure they are able to provide survivor friendly services and conduct investigations in a manner that does not further harm the survivor have also been established, but more work needs to be done in this regard. In relation to legislation and laws, significant strides have been made in the development of FGM Bills in all states and the Sexual Offences Bill. Both



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

Bills aim to change the underlying norms and values that allow for perpetration of gender related crimes including rape, domestic violence, child marriage and other forms of violence.

## UNODC

UNODC conducted training for prosecutors and police officers in Garowe on Penal and Procedure Code with emphasis on Criminal Justice response to Gender Based Violence. This initiative is part of a wider goal to ensure that all actors of the criminal Justice chain are conversant with the procedure and laws governing SGBV and enhance their capacity to ensure that the perpetrators of such crimes are dealt with in accordance with law.

## UN Women

With the newly passed Puntland Rape Act, the JP ROL increased its focus on effective SGBV investigation and prosecution by justice service providers. This approach will be strengthened through the support of the establishment of SGBV specialized Prosecution Units as required by the new laws.

Analytical work commenced in relation to women’s representation in the police and legal aid needs of women in conflict with the law. A concept paper on gender responsive human resources management within the police forces was drafted. A Women’s Access to Justice Action Plan for Puntland was developed with will be aligned to the federal Women’s Access to Justice policy to be finalized in 2017. The federal policy is expected to provide comprehensive guidance of the establishment of a gender responsive justice chain and aligned protection efforts for women and girl victim of violence.

	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme	58 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)
	6 (UNICEF)	3 (UNICEF)
	15 (UNODC)	10 (UNODC)
	0 (UNOPS)	0 (UNOPS)
	13 (UN Women)	13 (UN Women)
	<b>Total: 92</b>	<b>Total: 26</b>
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues	20 (UNDP)	10 (UNDP)
	4 (UNICEF)	4 (UNICEF)
	1 (UNODC)	1 (UNODC)
	0 (UNOPS)	0 (UNOPS)
	1 (UN Women)	1 (UN Women)
	<b>Total: 26</b>	<b>Total: 16</b>

### Communications & Visibility

In 2016, the Joint agencies showcased their support through adding UN logos to banners at workshops and key meetings. Additionally, a number of events were showcased on UNDP Somalia Facebook page



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(<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/1098884790258419>) and twitter (<https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/825614696002809856>).

Due to the sensitivity of issues covered by UNICEF like children in Detention, Justice Services to GBV survivors, legislative reform, publicity and donor visibility was not included. However, moving forward all efforts will be made to ensure donor visibility in activities like trainings, community outreach programs. Joint activities with other UN agencies also had an element of visibility.

In accordance with UNOPS policy on transparency, information about infrastructure and stipend project activities is published on the UNOPS website data.unops.org, in line with IATI standard and commitment. In addition, UNOPS keeps the donors informed of project progress in order to organize any activities in relation to the project such as field visit, and/ or organizing press briefings and/ or issuing press releases to highlight Donor's contribution.

In partnership with the Federal Ministry of Justice, video clips to explain Women's Access to Justice were developed and regularly aired at national television for the tow last months in 2016.

### Looking ahead

## UNDP

### JUSTICE

Justice and judicial work's 2017 focus will include the finalization of the justice sector model and improving service delivery for the member states with particular focus on recently established member states. Judicial trainings would be focused to ensure that the duty bearers are able to provide assistance in states and district levels to the clients.

### POLICE

Puntland and South Central plan to support the following:

- The New Policing Model Technical Committees will be established in each Federal Member State and will begin to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organizations;
- Initiate internal oversight and accountability mechanisms within the police and the MoIS and (2) financial management, auditing, assets management and (3) activate the police inspection directorate.
- The Police project plans to contribute to improved basic policing services in 24 targeted police stations in Banadir and FMS through: police station management training programme, (2) support the WCPU on handling SGBV cases and Human trafficking and (3) introducing the community policing in Banadir, Jubaland, SW and Puntland as well as (4) build specialized skills in the police such as human trafficking.

Somaliland Police project plans to:

- Support the development of the strategic plan and functional review
- Improve the service delivery through developing the functions, structure, and guidelines and SOPs to improve service delivery for the people.
- Increase the public trust and confidence in police through the roll out of community policing to more areas and formalize the existing practice
- Support the development of police legal framework through consultations





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### UNICEF

In 2017, UNICEF will build on the gains made since the inception of the project in the area of legal framework development, establishing an effective diversion program, professionalizing case management services and the creation of child friendly justice systems. UNICEF will invest in the expansion of child friendly justice systems and implementation frameworks that would support child focused justice service delivery. UNICEF will support the Government in delivering justice services and continue with advocacy efforts to ensure human rights standards are met in the treatment of children in contact with the law. Access to justice for children and women will be strengthened through the scaling of support to victims and witnesses through the provision of safe houses for GBV survivors and provision of diversion services for children in detention. UNICEF will continue investing in the development of legislative frameworks to ensure all National Laws and Policies are aligned to the CRC ratified by the Government of Somalia and ensure increased accountability on issues related to access to justice for Children.

### UNODC

In the context of support of the process of capacity building in police force UNODC will continue to support the SPF as laid out in the new Policing Model. In the first quarter of 2017, UNODC will deliver Somali Police record books, which consist of, occurrence books, Somali Penal Code, SPF pocket books, SPF Code of Ethics, 600 copies of prisoner register and 300 copies of crime register at the next Police Working Group meeting scheduled for 23rd February 2017. These records are of immense importance in the prevention and detection of crime and in keeping track of the movements of criminals. UNODC will also complete and translate the basic recruit curriculum modules, which were drafted by a UNODC consultant with the assistance of the Police Professional Development Board after the validation of the modules by the SPF and other stakeholders. It is also expected that the FGS will reach an agreement on the Justice Model., UNODC under the auspices of the JRoL program will continue to deliver technical support to the Judiciary, the Prosecution and the MOJ.

### UNOPS

It is anticipated that UNOPS' EU-funded police stipends project (Output 2.2.3.) will be completed in Q1 2017. This will mark the successful implementation of electronic stipend payments through Somali country payroll systems.

### UN Women

The ROL JP will support the federal Ministry of Justice with the development of a national Women's Access to Justice Policy, which is anticipated to be a roadmap to a gender responsive justice chain and effective protection for Somali women and girls. The gender component of the ROL JP will focus on gender responsive specialized services within the police and prosecution and women's right training for the judiciary. Referral systems, social and legal aid services and community work will be strengthened to increase women's protection. The research on women's status within the Somali Police Force will be utilized to propose avenues to increase women's representation and career opportunities. Additional attention will be given to SGBV data collection and multi-sectoral case conferencing.



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

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



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Social and Environmental Screening Risks	Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	The ROL project builds capacities of right holders to claim their rights, and also undertakes different advocacy campaigns.
	Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities	All infrastructure activities are undertaken on land allocated by the government. UNDP Procurement guidelines and general services have clauses that recognize the potential risks and ensure that the contractor is aware of their liability. Safety, disputes, child labour, sexual exploitation, protection of employees and other individual, security measures are all included in the same.
	Security personnel may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)	UNDP works with and builds the capacity of the police in Somalia. The policing infrastructure has been relatively weak and at present there are no mechanisms for police accountability. The project trains the police in, among others, human rights, gender, community policing and is also working to establish an accountability mechanism for the police.
Programme risk	Unstable security environment may halt or delay programming or construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security situation is constantly monitored.</li> <li>- Investment made in security measures such as armored vehicles and SPU</li> <li>- Engagement with government partners to ensure security of staff</li> <li>- National staff are engaged to monitor and implement programming if international staff are unable</li> </ul>
Programme risk	Economic conditions in Mogadishu radically alter the budget for the MPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project has assumed at 20% price increase over two years</li> <li>- Construction capacity in Mogadishu remains good, and is being monitored</li> </ul>
Institutional risk	Volatile Somali political/ government may delimit absorptive capacity and delay project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation</li> </ul>
Institutional risk	Government lacks capacity to ensure long term sustainability of prison projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of arrangements for funding included in Exchange of Letters</li> </ul>



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		- Support to the prison engineering department, and development of vocational training activities to increase self-sustainability
Security	The MPCC site is considered as one of potential Al-Shabab target for attacks.	The Government to provide security on site. Contractor’s personnel to go through the Government/Police screening to mitigate possibilities of infiltration of Al-Shabab elements.
Financial	Lack of budget resources by client/donor to provide appropriate fund for project implementation.	High-level Client/UNOPS discussion to take place as soon as practicable to define and approve project budget. De-scope project.
Operational	Non-availability of materials for finishing works in the local market. Longer time required for importing materials may delay project completion.	Ensure t contractor provide samples of materials for approval timely.
Organizational	Unavailability of sufficient amount of skilled labor and lack of attention during the project implementation by the contractor.	Daily supervision by UNOPS site engineer and regular monitoring by PM through daily reports and pictures.
Political	Post-election volatile security situation may delay the project progress	Remain vigilant, Project staffs should remain within the protected area, arrange adequate security at the construction sites
Organizational	Limited capacity of the contractors	Ensure the presence of UNOPS Project Engineers, Prepare the check list for important structural elements, Frequent site visit by Senior Engineer and project manager
Operational	Risk that the interim authorities fail to meet their obligation to make payments so that UN and international donors can withdraw from making stipend payments	Routine interaction with Ministers. Firm messaging and communications plan confirming ‘limited’ life of donor financial support.
Operational	Risk of procurement delays [bedding, training materials] impacting on ability to commence training on time	Timely and early bulk procurement. Where necessary Emergency procurement and local vendors to be used
Operational	Risk of abuse of human rights by police detracting from confidence	Electronic HRDDP intervention on electronic pay-kits by ability to remove individuals from payment lists. Vetting and selection screening upon recruitment.
Operational	Risk of senior officials being engaged in fraudulent activities and theft of cash against administered funds	Robust and well-monitored electronic ‘direct’ payment modality.



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**ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring Site Visit	17 to 19 April 2016	From the GROL Programme Unit undertook a monitoring visit in Hargeisa, Somaliland, to visit the GROL project team and also interact with relevant national Justice/Corrections/Police counterparts.	To strengthen cooperation among the PUNOs based in Somaliland through more regular meetings so to avoid overleaping of activities and maximizing impact of interventions.
Programme Steering committee	15 May 2016	The Programme Steering Committee met during second week of May and was able to discuss the 2016 AWP in detail.	Finalization of the AWP.
Monitoring and Reporting Officer visit to Somaliland	31 May - 5 June 2016	Meet with ROL staff and hold planning and training for Reporting and Monitoring. Re-train partners in Monitoring and Reporting. Train all staff and partners in benefits of using Google drive and good docs to manage information and reporting.	Conducted field monitoring at the University of Hargeisa, Carried out Human interest story for Scholarship beneficiaries. Trainings conducted on Monitoring & evaluation, reporting, Google docs and data management for all partners. Partners need further follow-up training on all topics. Partners need regular follow-up on Data management sheets to ensure that they understand how to use them and how the data is benefiting the ROL as a whole.
Monitoring and Reporting Officer visit to Puntland	5 June – 9 June 2016	Meet with ROL staff and hold planning and training for Reporting and Monitoring. Re-train partners in Monitoring and Reporting. Train all staff and partners in benefits of using Google drive and good docs to manage information and reporting.	Trainings conducted on Monitoring & evaluation, reporting, Google docs and data management for all partners. Partners need further follow-up training on all topics. Partners need regular follow-up on Data management sheets to ensure that they understand how to use them and how the data is benefiting the ROL as a whole.
University of Hargeisa. Roble A Muse, May 21, 2016	21 June 2016	- Physically check and verify legal clinic centre records against quarter report from centre.	Based on the monitoring visit finding, below are recommendations for Legal Clinic Centre for



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess and monitor with evidence finding the performance of paralegals and their constant contact with police stations.</li> <li>- Check their reporting compliance with capacity building trainings on M&amp;E provided by the GROL program.</li> </ul>	<p>improvement of its services, result demonstrable and evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revisit the register and add the necessary missing information slots.</li> <li>- Train the registrar and ensure proper and full filling of the register.</li> <li>- Follow up the cases and generate the reports in liaison with the register.</li> </ul>
Ahmed Ma'alin Harun, Model Police Station Hargeisa	June 2016	Assess the functionality of the police station and what peculiarities it possesses over the other police stations, since it has been designed to be model for the other stations.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP to advocate sanitary support to the police station to consolidate the intervention achievements.</li> <li>- Functionalization of the established offices in the station is also necessary which could be achieved a close follow up from the project to the government line office.</li> <li>- Need for more trainings and staffing to the station.</li> <li>- Installment of UNDP and Donor visibility at the station.</li> <li>- Improve the engagement with legal aid clinics so the access of detainees to legal access could improve.</li> </ul>
PPU M&E - Legal Aid Monitoring Visit, UoH Faculty of Law	05 May 2016	Assess the functionality and expediency of Legal Aid Clinic in UoH Faculty of Law	<p>Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased access for poor people to legal services</li> <li>- Enhanced practical experience in case law for law students.</li> <li>- The scholarships have increased the number of female law students which enhances women's</li> </ul>



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			<p>engagement with legal services and the quality of their representation in courts and justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Faculty of Law has the highest proportion of female students compared to the other faculties at the UoH.</li> </ul> <p>Follow up actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification visit required to access documents and data relating to Reporting Deliverable, number of people receiving legal aid disaggregated by gender and type</li> <li>• Verification visit required to confirm utilization of the data base tools upon which UNDP training was recently conducted.</li> </ul>
<p>Monitoring Visit Baidoa - ROL project Staff</p>	<p>2nd and 3rd August 2016</p>	<p>In support of the justice sector institutions of the emerging Southwest state, UNDP Somalia signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary of Southwest in February 2016. The LOA includes basic institutional establishment support for the Ministry, Judiciary and Attorney General Office and development of Justice Delivery Action Plan. A small cash transfer of USD 3,600 per quarter to cover for Electricity, Internet, and Stationary is part of the LOA and the first of such payments is made on 30th March 2016.</p> <p>The monitoring mission was undertaken to follow-up on the implementation of the LOA and verify its activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make a commitment to improve the performance and delivery against agreed outputs of the LOA by expediting the implementation of the activities to meet agreed timelines.</li> <li>2. Address the issue of the bank account signatories quickly by replacing the staff member who left and share the supporting documents with UNDP.</li> <li>3. Compile the financial and technical report on the first tranche and share with UNDP before the end of August to avoid further delays in the implementation of the LOA.</li> <li>4. Noting that a proper procurement process was not carried out for the electricity, internet and stationary support provided under the LOA, it is recommended that the Ministry undertakes a new procurement process with the involvement of UNDP and close</li> </ol>



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			<p>consultation with the Judiciary and Attorney General Office.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. It is strongly recommended that the Ministry maintains proper physical filing system for the financial records and supporting documents of the LOA transactions.</li> <li>6. Prepare an internship placement and training plan and provide all necessary support to the graduate interns including office space, access IDs and mentoring. Moreover, make a quick decision regarding the issue of the three interns who are away from duty. It is recommended that the positions are publicly advertised and qualified law graduates are hired as quickly as possible.</li> <li>7. Develop Justice Delivery Action Plan to expand justice services down to the district level.</li> </ol>
Financial Review of the Supreme Court LOA	4 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	Review the financial data i.e. review list of expenditures of the IP and based on the findings, recommendations made to the IP for any financial issues, such as: incomplete documents, bookkeeping process that are incomplete or any other matter that may come to the attention of the UNDP project team.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Supreme Court should recover a total amount of USD 2,720 from the staff who went for the Mobile Court missions to Baidoa, Kismayo and Jowhar and return the fund to the LOA account as quickly as possible. This is because the expenditures were not in line with the terms of the LOA.</li> <li>2. LOA coordinator needs to ensure that all documentations are provided to the UNDP by 15th September 2016.</li> <li>3. Implement the principle of “Segregation of Financial Management Duties” in managing and approving financial transactions. Also, make sure all supporting documents are in place before approving disbursement of funds. This will help address the financial supporting documentation problems</li> </ol>





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			<p>observed in reviewing the financial report submitted by the Supreme Court.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Refer to applicable government policies and UNDP Policies before deciding on budgetary lines or payment rates including staff travel allowances and road transportation.</li> <li>5. Since the LOA is expiring on 30th September, the Supreme Court is requested to share a list of priority activities with a detailed budget to be undertaken during the period October- December 2016.</li> <li>6. It is strongly recommended that the Supreme Court maintains proper physical filing system for the financial records and supporting documents of the LOA transactions.</li> </ol>
ROL-Project Manager mission to Somaliland.	17-21 July 2016	<p>On 18 July 2016 the ROL Project Manager had meetings with the state minister of security and SL Police Commissioner among the agreed action points:</p> <p>-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ROL Project review meeting on 16 -17 August 2016. Involve with Donors and site visit to show services delivery to the public.</li> <li>2. The Police Uniform handover ceremony will take place 9:00-10:00 am on 16 August 2016.</li> <li>3. Police Communication Equipment will be transferred to the Police Commissioner; these (50) VHF Motorola handsets will be supplying 2 or 3 regions, thus 2 more Repeaters needed to procure.</li> <li>4. Police Station Commander’s Training workshop: The Police Reform LoA was extended until 31 August 2016 with additional cost to support to conduct two weeks training workshop. The Police Commissioner will decide the date of training; it is proposed to hold either the last week of July or first weeks of August 2016. Also, to deliver this training and be able to pay the training expenses, MoI should submit to UNDP/RoL project team in Hargeisa a signed FACE-FORM with necessary supporting documents.</li> </ol>



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			<p>5. The Minister of State will send to UNDP, RoL Project Manager a detailed activities Work Plan with estimated budget.</p> <p>6. A short note to review the performance, results and quality of reports produced by both Police Reform Unit and Local Consultants will be prepared by RoL/Police Technical Specialist.</p>
RoL Project Officer	28 June – 8 July 2016	The main purpose of this mission was to distribute payment allocated for PHRD (Puntland Human rights defender) outreach activities in Sanag and Highland regions and also conduct monitoring assessment in Dhahar and Qardho institutions which supported by Rule of law project	
Project Manager, Justice Specialist, Police Specialist	6 – 11 October 2016	Attended 2017 priority planning meeting Site visit with EU to AGO and Hargeisa Law University legal clinic	Project Review Meeting was attended with the other PUNOS on the 2017 AWP planning. After the development of the AWP and NDP draft chapter on Rule of Law a donor meeting would be held in Nairobi. UNDP would be providing necessary support for the preparation of the NDP draft chapter with one national consultant.
<b>Monitoring Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description &amp; Comments</b>	<b>Key Findings / Recommendations</b>
CCORD visit to Somaliland MOJ offices to monitor legal aid providers	13 April 2016	Meetings were attended by legal aid providers, Somaliland lawyer’s association (SOLLA), Somaliland women’s lawyers association (SWLA), Amoud Legal Clinic and Hargeisa Legal Clinic, UNODC Somaliland national human rights commission (SLNHRC) and UNDP representative	Justice and correction projects are one of the successful projects under GROL program, this project has contributed significantly to the project outcome in terms of benefits to the legal aid/ counseling and the establishment of the code of conducts.  Activities mentioned twice in two different LoAs for the same ministry should be cross checked to have a clear understanding of who implements what. In MoJs LoA, they are to train 50 justice staff and the same activity is mentioned in HJC LoA for the same beneficiaries.



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<p>CCORD interviews of SGBV victims receiving legal aid at Hargeisa Group Hospital</p>	<p>11 April 2016</p>	<p>There is lack of professional diagnosis or lab equipment for screening and DNA tests, lack of adequate number of qualified nurses and doctors for Psychological treatment and trauma management as well as Limited rooms for treating victims of SGBV</p>	<p>There is need for more support in terms of medical materials and Equipment, recruitment of qualified Doctors and psycho-social training for nurses attached to SGBV cases to ensure improved service, trainings for the Police/CID, Courts, to handle GBV cases as well as Construction of more private rooms to take care of and treat victims of SGBV</p>
<p>CCORD visit to Hargeisa University campus to monitor legal aid providers</p>	<p>24 February 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the LOA, the partner was supposed to report the number of participants who received legal aid (by sex, type of cases and districts), however it is not clear from the list which districts they come from and therefore CCORD was not able to get these details except for the paralegal unit that has worked in several districts in Hargeisa city.</li> <li>• Delay of the cases in the court of law.</li> <li>• Difficult of accessing some police stations by the paralegals.</li> </ul> <p>Limited hours worked by the judiciary of Somaliland i.e. 8:00 – 12:30 hours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To continue supporting the project since the University of Hargeisa does not have the capacity to continue funding the project activities.</li> <li>- Increase staff morale by arranging capacity building training related to their work outside the country for them to gain practical experiences relating to their work.</li> <li>- Improve and arrange coordination systems and networking for justice actors.</li> <li>- UNDP to keep supporting and funding the Justice and Correction projects since it significantly benefits the community's members who do not have access to justice and cannot afford to hire lawyers</li> <li>- UNDP to encourage partners to improve on record keeping and prepare beneficiary list with gender disaggregated data and confirm phone number for easy follow-ups.</li> </ul>
<p>CCORD visit to Hargeisa University campus to monitor scholarship recipients</p>	<p>24 February 2016</p>	<p>All the respondents said they were satisfied with the scholarship selection process, the amount/value of the scholarship, as well the quality of the education they received.</p>	<p>Despite receiving the scholarship, the respondents said that it did not fully cover all costs associated with their course. The other costs that were left uncovered were expenses on books and administrative costs. UNDP only</p>



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		When asked what they liked most about the scholarship, the respondents across gender mentioned they were able to continue with the studies without worrying about where the fees would come from. They also said they liked the fact that the scholarship was free and they did not have to pay back in any way.	paid \$200 in tuition fees and while university tuition fee was \$210, so the balance of \$10 was up to individual to pay
CCORD monitoring of Somaliland ATG project performance on the prosecution of civil, SGBV, and Juvenile cases	24 February 2016	A review of the 45 prosecutors, police and staff of AG Office staff trained on prosecution skills and the implementation of case management systems for the AG's regional offices.	<p>The training was conducted successfully, 45 various members from AG Office staff has been trained on prosecution skills and the implementation of case management system, Juvenile justice and SGBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP should continue providing support in enhancing the institutional capacity to handle such projects effectively and efficiently.</li> <li>• Provide capacity training of the AGO, on reporting and project management, rather than focusing on case management and policy enactment.</li> </ul>
CCORD Monitoring of Mobile Court implemented by Higher Judiciary Court	21 February 2016	<p>CCORD telephone interviewed the beneficiaries of Mobile Court.</p> <p>All those interviewed beneficiaries of mobile courts had positive things to say about the project and they were satisfied with the service that the mobile court had provided and they were grateful to the executing agency.</p>	<p>All the female respondents and 93% of the male respondents said they were satisfied with the quality of the services provided in the mobile courts, while 7% of the male respondents said they were not satisfied. The reasons provided for dissatisfaction was that the mobile court took time to dispense justice.</p> <p>The respondents were then asked if they felt that the mobile court team retained their constitutional and humanitarian rights. The following was the result:</p>



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			All the female respondents and 93% of the male respondents felt that the mobile court team retained their constitutional and humanitarian rights, while 7% of the male respondents you felt that the mobile court team did not retain their constitutional and humanitarian rights.
CCORD monitoring mission on Legal Aid counseling beneficiaries, legal aid centers and cases adjudicated by AGO and HJC in Somaliland	29 February 2016	<p>According to the MoJ, the training was held and 50 justice staff were trained (30 judges and 20 prosecutors)- on Case Management.</p> <p>CCORD was provided with a list of 25 students who have been given internship placements. 7 of the interns were females while the rest of the 18 were males. 17 of the interns come from University of Hargeisa, 2 from Amoud University, 4 from Alpha University, while the remaining 3 students come from Burco, Yemen and Sudan Universities.</p>	<p>To support the ministry in the sustained training of the young graduate judges, and their placement after graduation of the internship program.</p> <p>To support the ministry to conduct public awareness campaigns to encourage the rule of law and discourage the unjust traditional xeer law.</p>
CCORD monitoring visit to Puntland Police to monitor Civilian Police project.		Meeting with 40 Police Officers who participated in the Armo training in 2015. 38 of the officers were men while 2 were women. CCORD had Q & A sessions where the officers responded to the questions asked.	<p>When asked how / if the training benefited them, all the 40 police officers agreed that the training was beneficial to them by increasing their knowledge, skill, talents and attitude as well as on how to work with the community with honesty and integrity. They also learned on protocols of dealing with community in terms of law, and respect. Finally, they also benefited through the physical training that involved running and doing physically challenging maneuvers.</p> <p><b>Recommendations by police officers</b></p> <p>The following were key issue raised by the group as recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases number and duration of trainings</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of adequate salaries</li> <li>• Providing modern equipments for the training</li> </ul>
CCORD Monitoring progress of Federal AGO offices awareness raising campaign on justice services and legal rights with focus on IDPs.	23 February 2016	CCORD Team met with the Admin and Finance officer of AGO/UNDP project and discussed 1000 people target that was expected to be reached through legal campaigns via media channels.	CCORD established that Radio Muqdisho releases the awareness messages at 2:25pm 6:55pm, 3:55pm while Kulmiye Radio broadcasts the awareness messages at 10:00am, 9:10, pm. Both radio stations will release the awareness campaigns for a week. It is expected that through this approach the legal campaigns will reach thousands of people passing the original target of 1000 people.
<p>CCORD monitoring of the Federal Supreme Court on providing legal advisory support for mobile courts and catering to capacity development needs of all Judges to be deployed to regions and districts.</p> <p>Monitoring of the Supreme Court in providing technical and financial support to 10 graduate students deployed in justice institutions</p>	24 February 2016	<p>CCORD visited the Supreme Court office in Mogadishu and met with Admin &amp; Finance Officer who explained the activities they reached so <b>far in Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.5.</b></p> <p>CCORD also met the recruited graduate interns at the office of the Supreme Court and made telephone interviews with two others who were not available.</p>	<p><b>Regarding Federal Supreme Court Output: <u>provide legal advisory support for mobile courts with 800 cases target and develop a strategy, procedures and handbook</u> - CCORD found that:</b></p> <p>There were no cases adjudicated thus far, in the mobile court and formally the regional court submits the cases to the supreme court. The Admin and Finance Officer stated that they are waiting for the regional court to submit the cases in the coming two weeks ---<b>This activity began in March 2016</b></p> <p>The Supreme Court was to recruit 10 graduate interns. The supreme court advertised for 10 legal graduate interns. Out of ten (10) the supreme court has so far recruited five(5) and the remaining five(5) interns positions are being advertised this week through national TV and Radio Mogadishu.</p>



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CCORD Monitoring of Hargeisa University Legal Aid	24 February 2016	<p>A total number of 1146 cases were handled during the first six months of the project - 431 cases managed by Legal clinic and 715 cases paralegal intervention.</p> <p>The 431 cases were achieved by the legal clinic units which included criminal cases 121, civil unit 49, human rights 230 and women and child cases 31.</p>	<p>The target was to reach 1800 citizens to receive legal aid or counseling, but only had reached 1146 beneficiaries-No explanations have been provided for the variance and UNDP is encouraged to follow UNDP should follow up.</p> <p>As indicated in the report the total beneficiaries of the project were 488, (Male 294 &amp; female 194) and the total # of cases that legal clinic handled in six months was 431.</p>
Serendi Centre	24 August 2016	Serendi is currently a rehabilitation Centre for AS defectors. Children caught in the frontlines have also been kept at the Centre in the past. During the monitoring visit no children were found in the Centre.	No children found in the Centre
Monitoring visits to police cells and prison center in Hargeisa	Jan- Dec	The team from the Women and Children Section of the Ministry of Justice visited 6 police stations with 11 cells for women and children in Hargeisa and the regions. 403 children (321 sentenced and 82 in remand) were identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate recreation facilities for children in prison.</li> <li>- No separate occurrence book (OB) for women and children except at 1 police station in Burao ( Farah Omar police station)</li> </ul> <p>Continuous absence of probation officers to help in the adjudication of children’s cases in the court.</p> <p>Little or no mechanism to effectively determine the ages of children, consequently children ages being over stated at the same time, some adults ages are being lowered to enable them benefit from dispensation given to children.</p>
Garowe prison	April 2016– December2016	UNICEF with MOJ visited Garowe prison to monitor the situation of children captured from AS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profiling of children captured in AS fighting</li> <li>• Separation of adults from children</li> <li>• Provision of supplementary food</li> </ul> <p>Provision of learning opportunity while in prison</p>



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UNOPS Site Engineer Daily Supervision	Monthly	Daily supervision of the quality of work executed and required testing of materials	NSR
Project Quarterly Engagement Assurance	Quarterly	UNOPS quarterly review conducted internally to review project progress under infrastructure programme, and stipends programme	NSR
Sahan Research and Development Organisation	Undefined	DFID third party monitoring of UNOPS stipends project in the regions.	NSR

**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA**

	Target Group		Dates	# Participants		Title of Training	Location of Training	Training Provider
				M	F			
	Ministry District or UN Staff	Others						
1.	Legal departments of the line Ministries of the federal government including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Gender and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, and Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.	The Somali National University also attended the training.	18th-20th January 2016	19	6	Legal Drafting process, Policy Development and Nomo-technics	Mogadishu	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit of the Ministry of Justice FGS
2.	Judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and MOJ officials of Jubaland state		23-29 May 2016	29	3	Judicial Training Courses including introduction to Law including the hierarchy of legal norms in the provisional constitution, competence of the courts and functions of	Kismayo	National Consultant and UN facilitators





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						the various justice actors, interaction of the formal and informal justice systems, principles of civil law and procedure, professional ethics and code of conduct, and organization of registry and functions of the registrar.		
3.	Law-making bodies of federal member states (Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hiiraan/Middle Shebelle)		19-22 May 2016	23	4	Legislative Drafting and Participatory Policy Development.	Garowe, Puntland	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit of MOJ FGS.
4.	Graduate Interns placed in Jubaland Justice Institutions.		25th May 2016	11	3	Induction and Orientation on Internship Programme	Kismayo	UNDP Staff
5.	Staff from MOJ, Courts, Prosecution Office and Police.		22 - 24 May 2016	5	8	Monitoring and evaluation	MOJ HQ Office Hargeisa	Technical Reform Team/MOJ
6.	Courts, Attorney General's Office, Police, Custodial corps and Lawyers		08-09 June 2016	25	11	Obstacles to legal aid and access to justice	Imperial Hotel Hargeisa	Hargeisa University Legal Aid clinic
7.	28 (F: 9, M: 19) graduate interns placed at the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Attorney General Office		29, 30, & 31 of August 2016	19	9	Setting personal and professional development plan and report writing	Sayid Hotel Mogadishu	Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Attorney General Office with the Support of UNDP and IOM
8.	13 (F: 3, M: 10) participants representing the Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Justice, Somali Police Force, Supreme Court, Attorney General Office and Ministry of Justice of Southwest.		5,6 and 7 September 2016	10	3	Financial management, procurement, auditing, risk management, results-based management, and monitoring and evaluation	MIA Mogadishu	UNDP Somalia



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9.	Attorney General Office Staff		Jan, July, Aug, Sep, Oct and Nov 2016	69	14	Guidelines and implementation of case management system, Criminal Procedure Code, Interpretation and application of the Penal Procedure Code, Criminal Proceedings before the First Instance Courts, and Duties of the Judicial Police.	Mogadishu	Consultants supported under AGO and IOM LOAs.
10.	Registrars of the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, and Benadir Regional Court.		22nd-23rd November 2016	39	12	Guidelines and implementation of the new case management systems put in place at the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, and Benadir Regional Court.	Mogadishu	Consultant supported under the Supreme Court LOA.
11.	Judges and registrars from federal and state level Judiciary		26th- 28th December 2016	87	3	Federalism and organization of the judiciary under the federal governance system, working relationships between Courts and Prosecution Office, legal writing including recording of trails, summons, warrants and search orders and the organization of the registry and functions of the registrar, professional ethics and code of conduct, civil and criminal procedure.	Mogadishu	Facilitators supported under the Supreme Court LOA
12.	Traditional Elders		17 October	40	0	40 (all male) participants hailing from different districts benefited from 1 day TDR policy workshop, held in Garowe, The workshop is expected to advance the understanding that ADR should be used within limitations of law, i.e. rape designated to formal legal systems.	Puntland	MoJ
13.	Actors from the formal and informal justice systems, preparing the ground for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act.		3-6 November	101	59	Four days' workshop on Sexual Offences Act, ADR and international women rights was held at four districts: Bossaso, Qardho, Dhahar and Burtinle. The workshop benefited 40 persons in each district. The	Puntland	MoJ



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						training beneficiaries included actors from the formal and informal justice systems, preparing the ground for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act.		
14.	Traditional Justice Actors		Bosaso and Ely community orientation: 17-19 December Garowe community orientation: 13-15 December	90	80	31 traditional justice actors (all male); Sheikhs and Elders, and 170 trained on sexual offences.	Puntland	MoJ
15.	MOJ and UNICEF	Prosecutors, AGO, Court staff, police & corrections.	14-16 April 2016	175	45	Orientation on CRC principles and Optional Protocol	Mogadishu	MOJ
16.	MOJ and UNICEF	Judges, Police, Corrections	13-14 December, 2016	120	60	2 days Consultation Workshop on the establishment of Juvenile Justice Law	Mogadishu	MOJ
17.	MOJ	Legal drafting team,	Dec 2016	24	6	Review of Puntland and Somaliland Juvenile Justice Act	Mogadishu	MOJ
18.	MOJ	child diversion committees	January	21	19	Training on diversion policy/guidelines, CRC, and JJ law	Hargeisa	MOJ
19.	MOJ	Juvenile judges	February	25	5	Training for Juvenile justice law, diversion, CRC	Hargeisa	MOJ



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20.	MOJ	Judges, prosecutors, Police	May	75	31	Training on JJ law, diversion	Hargeisa , Burao and Erigabo	MOJ
21.	Ministry of Justice	Police, Prosecutor, Probation	September	32	18	Diversion and alternative measures to detention	Hargeisa/Borama	MOJ
22.	MOJ	police	October	25	5	Training to enhance the capacity of police officers and investigators	Borama	MOJ
23.	MOJ	Police, probation , Judiciary	October	34	16	Training on diversion and alternative measures to detention	Hargeisa	MOJ
24.	MOJ	Probation Officers	November	11	9	Providing training on guideline for the probation officers on social inquiry reports for officers	Hargeisa	MOJ
25.	MOJ	Probation Officers	November	10	10	Training workshop for social probation officers on JJ Law	Hargeisa/Borama/Burao	MOJ
26.	MOJ	Judges, Police, Corrections	27 -29 Sept	25	7	Capacity building on Juvenile Justice	Garowe	MOJ and UNICEF
27.	PHRD	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender	August	9	21	Capacity Building on CRC	Garowe	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender and UNICEF
28.	MOJ	Judges, Police, Corrections	16- 17 May	33	3	Capacity building on Juvenile Justice	Garowe	MOJ and UNICEF
29.	MOJ	Judges, Police, Corrections	22- 23 Feb	18	3	Capacity building on Juvenile Justice	Bossaso	MOJ and UNICEF
30.	Prosecutors		July 2016	18	8	Penal Code and Procedure Code training	Mogadishu	UNODC trainer



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31.	Prosecutors		July 2016	24	9	Penal and Procedure Code training with emphasis on criminal Justice response to Gender Based Violence	Garowe	UNODC and UNFPA Gender specialist
32.	MOJRAR		4-08.09.	19	16	SGBV Investigation and Prosecution training for Prosecutors in Puntland	Garowe	UN Women
33.	MOI and DRR		4-08.09	13	3	SGBV Investigation training for Puntland Police	Garowe	UN Women
<b>Total Justice</b>				<b>1278</b>	<b>509</b>			
1.	SPF Director of training, representatives from Ministry of Interiors Police reform unit and police commissioner		4-6 June 2016	11	9	Community policing training	Somaliland	Police Reform Team and police senior officers
2	Police Officers including station commanders, deputy commanders and cadet		14 – 24 August	60	0	14 day Police Station Management Training Workshop		Legal Aid providers, Attorney General, police reform team and senior police officers
3	2 mid-management SPF		14-16 October 2016	1	1	International and regional policing conference in Barcelona, Spain and in Kigali, Rwanda. The workshop focused on the United Nations Police gender toolkit and was organized by the DPKO Police Division's Standing Police	Spain and Rwanda	International conference/ DPKO
4	469 police officers on election security		17-19 October 2016	400	69	Contribute to a safe and secure environment before, during, and after the electoral process takes place		AMISOM



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5	Police Officers from federal government and federal member states			10	15	SGBV training to educate officers on how to respond to and deal with sensitive cases at the gender and child desks at police		UNSOM, UNDP, Hargeisa Group Hospital Bahikoob
6	Police		Nov 2016	15	5	Investigation technique training with emphasis on trafficking	Garowe	UNODC
	<b>Total Police</b>			<b>497</b>	<b>99</b>			



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**ANNEX 4: LEGAL AID, MOBILE COURTS AND PERMANENT COURTS**

	<b>Somaliland</b>	<b>Puntland</b>	<b>Federal Level</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Legal Aid Data Q4</b>	Criminal: 177, Civil: 298	PL: 1,303 individuals (W: 979, M: 324) were supported with legal aid services across Puntland.  Convicted: 200  Pending: 181  Dismissed: 19 were 73 persons equated or released from the prison.	Information not available	
<b>Legal Aid Data 2016 Total</b>	40 (W: 1950, Child: 249, M: 1,818)	PL: 6,203 (W: 4,446 W: 1,757)	977 (F: 536, M: 441)	Beneficiaries: 9,617
<b>Mobile Courts Q4</b>	271 cases Criminal: 157 Civil: 114 Of those cases 222 were completed and 49 are pending.	PL: 80 cases (criminal: 21; civil: 59)	FL: 95 (criminal 68, civil 27).	446
<b>Mobile Courts 2016 Total</b>	1231 cases in 2016 (Criminal: 436, Civil: 725, Family cases: 70), completed 937 cases and 294 cases are pending.	903 cases, 22 villages were reached for hearing cases, 347 of which had been filed by women.	330 (251 criminal cases, 79 civil cases) cases were adjudicated by Benadir Region Mobile Courts in 2016.	2,464
<b>Permanent Courts Q4</b>	Total: 4896 Criminal: 1623 Civil: 3273 Completed: 3523, Pending: 1373		241 (125 civil 115 criminal 1 administrative)	



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<b>Permanent Courts 2016 Total</b>	15,401 cases, (Criminal: 5,721, Civil: 9,680). Total cases completed amounts to 11,630 or 75%, with 3771 cases pending.	6,225 cases, 5,772 cases were successfully convicted and the judgment enforced. Approximately, 453 cases are pending.		
<b>Legal Aid Centres Supported Q4</b>	2: Hargeisa University/Legal aid clinic and the Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa regional Hospital	5 legal Aid offices supported in PL.	5 legal aid centers supported in 2016 in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3).	12
<b>Legal Aid Centres Supported 2016 Total</b>	2: Hargeisa University/Legal aid clinic and the Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa regional Hospital	5 legal Aid offices supported in PL.	5 legal aid centers supported in 2016 in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3).	12