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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Quarter 2 - 2017

Project Name	Joint Rule of Law Programme
Gateway ID	00096486 (Security) and 00096487 (Justice) and 00098928 Police Somaliland
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	December 2017
Focal Person	(Name): Franco Sanchez, Christoph Buik & Damian Klauss
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Participating UN entities	UNDP, UNODC, UN Women, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNSOM Joint Justice and Corrections, and Police Sections
PSG	2: Security and 3: Justice / (replaced by Rule of Law and Access to Justice Pillar in the NDP)
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), ISWA (Baidoa), Puntland all regions, Somaliland all regions.
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	US\$ 66,716,763
MPTF:	US\$ 39,751,700
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$ US\$2,109,143 (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	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director, OIC	
2.	UN Women	Fadumo Dayib	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNOPS	Rima das Pradham-Blach	Country Director	
4.	UNODC	Jose Vila Del Castillo, (Charity Kaswi, OIC)	Representative – ROEA	
5.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	Country Representative	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	\$1,258,705	\$ 10,996,277 PBF - IRF: \$1,487,930 PBF - PRF: \$621,213	\$ 607,161	\$ 14,033,018
UNODC	\$132,750	\$3,811,104	N/A	N/A
UN Women	\$194,750	\$1,982,605	N/A	N/A
UNOPS	0	\$2,509,922	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	\$321,000	\$1, 382,111	0	\$508, 170
TOTAL	\$1,907,205	\$22,791,162	\$607,161	\$14,541,188

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	\$1,279,279 PBF-PRF: \$306	\$8,590, 105 PBF-IRF: \$1,486,764 PBF-PRF: \$306	\$920,442	\$10,814,855
UNODC	\$394,972	\$3,125,464	N/A	N/A
UN Women	\$128,180	\$1,234,989	N/A	N/A
UNOPS	\$272,868	\$633,753	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	\$83,809	\$ 1,202,529	\$87,490	\$595,660
TOTAL	\$2,159,414	\$16,273,910	\$1,008,238	\$12,897,585

¹ **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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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
FMS	Federal Member States
HJC	High Judicial Council
HOR	House of Representatives
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
JISU	Joint Implementation Support Unit
JROL	Joint Rule of Law
JSC	Judicial Services Commission
MIA	Mogadishu International Airport
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PL	Puntland
PLAC	Puntland Legal Aid Centre
PLDU	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
PSU	Puntland State University
SL	Somaliland
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Somalia Police Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	Nations Children's Fund
UNMPTF	UN Multi Partner Trust Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNWOMEN	United Nations Women



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QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. At the Federal level, the national judicial training curricula was completed in collaboration with Mogadishu University with the finalization of a 10 priority courses programme which will provide a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country.
2. In Puntland, there was a notable increase in the governments capacity and initiative to deliver justice services to its citizens this quarter with the courts and prosecution office handling 14 rape cases in Karkaar and Bari regions through the consistent arrest, prosecution, fair trial and detention of the perpetrators.
3. In Somaliland, the Judicial inspection scheme carried out 26 visits to all 6 regions of Somaliland and reported 22 complaints to the High Judicial Commission (HJC) about judges and prosecutor misconducts which lead to 7 disciplinary actions against 7 judges and prosecutors due to corruption, bribery, or absenteeism issues.
4. Twenty-four police stations in in Hirshabelle, Southwest State, Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, and Banadir, were handed over \$2 million dollars' worth of equipment and vehicles which will significantly contribute to increase their capacity to carry out police work and enforce the Rule of Law.
5. The Police Inspection directorate was launched this quarter which is noteworthy as this will strengthen the oversight, accountability and transparency of the Somali National Police vis-à-vis its citizens.

SITUATION UPDATE

Federal Level: This reporting quarter, the government increased security measures in Mogadishu during the holy month of Ramadan in anticipation of increased AS attacks across Mogadishu. Government road blocks and increased vehicle checks have led to chronic traffic jams and lengthy commutes for citizens in Mogadishu. Despite such security measures, numerous attacks were carried out in popular eating spots in Mogadishu claiming many young lives. In June 2017, the largest and most shocking attack was carried out by AS militants at popular restaurants POSH and Pizza House as diners ate one evening. Numerous car bombs also claimed many lives across Mogadishu. To the testament of the new FGS, the government has reportedly retrieved numerous vehicles filled with explosives preventing deadly attacks. During this reporting period, between mid-June and mid July 2017, the loss of internet resulting from an accidental cut of the serving internet cable cord a few kilometers off the coast of Somalia, caused by a Ships anchor; can be credited to the unexpected obstruction of internet communications across Mogadishu. The loss of internet connectivity for 23 days, naturally isolated Mogadishu, and in addition to impairing citizens communicational reach, businesses were severely affected which led to major losses in the Somali economy, reportedly amounting to losses of \$10 million a day. The negative effects of the prolonged drought continued ravaging lives of rural and nomadic communities mainly women and children due to failure of expected rain falls in 2015 and 2016. Thousands of families lost their livestock and become in need for humanitarian aid. Among the most effected and displaced by the drought conditions are women and girls.

Somaliland: The overall political and security situations in Somaliland remained stable with no major incidents reported during this reporting period. In Somaliland, the rainy season has begun and drought recovery activities initiated, helping those remote pastoral communities severely impacted by the drought which has thus far resulted in the major displacement of people and loss of livestock in Somaliland as well as other parts of Somalia. The ground work has begun and a date set for the Somaliland presidential elections. The Presidential elections rescheduled for 13th November 2017, and the distribution of voter registration cards in the regions by the national election commission proves a reassuring step towards the achievement of the holding free and fair elections in Somaliland. The government's renewed commitment in endorsing opposition political parties will also do well in increasing the recently dented international community's confidence in Somaliland.



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Puntland: In Puntland, relative and sporadic rainfalls have slightly alleviated the suffering despite alarming of shortage of food rural and nomadic areas. In large part, Puntland was stable and peaceful during this reporting period, with the exception of Puntland security forces launching an offensive to target AS stronghold town of El Madow, as well as parts of the Bari region and eastern Sanaag region. During this quarter, Puntland security forces apprehended a truck loaded with explosives hidden under vegetables from Beledweyn, successfully averting an attack. A meeting was held in Galkacayo between representatives from Puntland and Galmudug in an effort to diffuse heightened security situation and achieve increased stability in Galkacayo. Important progress has been made in implementation of the Puntland Rape Act in some districts where the law enforcement officials and justice actors have collaborated to investigate and prosecute rape cases following the Rape Act and offender were given sentences appropriate to the crimes committed as per the Act. Despite this progress, incidences of SGBV cases, mainly rape, continued to occur in Puntland including in the settlements of the drought effect population during this reporting period. The worst rape case was reported to take place in Burtinle in Nugal region in which 13 years old girl was raped by gangs as retaliation for previous rape case allegedly committed by her followed clan men against a girl relative of the perpetrators. The case received immediate attention and intervention of the government.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

NB: whilst the Annual Work Plan, with revised outcomes/outputs was approved by the JROL Steering Committee in March 2017, the results framework was not revised at the time. The indicators against which the programme has reported in Q2 are provisional and subject to review / approval of the Steering Committee. A revised results framework for all of Somalia will be presented to the Steering Committee in Q3 and feature in the Q3 report.

OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia.

SUB-OUTCOME 1.1 STATEMENT: Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework

Output 1.1.1: Political agreement reached on the justice and corrections model

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
One Political agreement on justice and corrections model signed	Baseline: Draft communique on justice & corrections model developed by Task Force Target: 1 Political agreement on justice and corrections model reached by 31 December 2017	Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	

Output 1.1.2: Legislative framework revised to implement agreed justice and corrections model

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of child and gender responsive laws, policies and procedures and strategies developed or revised in support of the justice sector.	Baseline: 10 policies/laws developed by PLDU in 2016	0 Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	0

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



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	Target: 7 priority gender and child responsive laws, policies and strategies produced		
Revised National Action Plan on SGBV finalized	Baseline: NAP Action plan developed in 2016 Target: 1 national coordination review meeting on NAP and 2 FMS coordination meetings	PL: 1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings	PL: 1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings
Number of members identified and appointed for National Human Rights Commission of Somalia	Baseline: National Human Rights Commission law approved by Parliament and receives presidential assent Target: members of National Human Rights Commission appointed	1 meeting of the Technical Selection Panel for the appointment of the members of the National Human Rights Commission members is to be supported in July. Planning completed.	1 meeting of the Technical Selection Panel for the appointment of the members of the National Human Rights Commission members is to be supported in July. Planning completed.
Sources of evidence: Meeting and workshop minutes.			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.2 STATEMENT: Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis			
Output 1.2.1: Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of meetings and number of recommendations made by justice institutions for transfer of criminal cases from military to civil courts through inclusive consultative process	Baseline: No national strategy in place Target: 1 Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system	Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	0
Output 1.2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of participants in justice sector trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ,	Baseline: Total Trained 608 (W: 143; M: 465) Target: Provide training for 350 judges, prosecutors and legal	Total: 90 FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2) ³ PL: 50 (11 women) ⁴ Bossaso: 15 ADR practitioners (all male) ⁵	PL: (W:23, M:72) FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2)

³ FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2) judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission benefited from a seven-day legal training undertaken by JROLP in Baidoa between 15-22 May 2017.

⁴ PL: 50 (11 women) persons including judges, prosecutors, women, youth and elders benefited from 3 days training at Gardo on the Sexual Offences Act, Juvenile Justice Act and legal aid

⁵ Two days training on citizens' rights for 15 ADR practitioners (all male) at Bossaso ADR center.



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traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps, legal aid providers) whose capacity of investigation and prosecution of SGBV cases has increased	aid providers and curriculum development		
Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established and provided with training and technical assistance	2	2	2
Case Conference Committee established and number meetings held to monitor implementation status of Puntland Rape Act	8	1	1
Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	2	2	2
Number of rape cases recorded, adjudicated and convicted	200 (Increase by 10%. 2016 baseline: =182 cases)	0	0
Sources of evidence: Training reports, monitoring missions, beneficiary lists, photographs, signature lists			
Output 1.2.3: Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 member states and Federal level justice institutions received equipment and operational support;	0	(Q1 result) FL 1: Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs of Southwest received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).
No of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions	Baseline: 7 districts Target: 25 districts	FL: 18 Capital cities of Jubaland, HirShabelle, Galmudug and South West State and 14 districts in Benadir	Total: 29 FL: 18 PL: 11



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		PL: 6 districts	
Number of civil and criminal courts in which enhanced case management systems are established including an electronic component	<p>Baseline: 0 – there is a manual case management system, at Supreme court, Banadir regional court and Appeals court and AGO at federal level and Garowe and Qardo courts</p> <p>Target: expansion to cover 2 Appeals court; covert the manual system at Supreme Court and Banadir courts to electronic system</p>	Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	
Number of cases recorded in the case management system	<p>Baseline: 1,315 cases recorded by Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals and regional court.</p> <p>Number of cases recorded in the case management system</p> <p>Target: increased by 30% since 2016 per FMS and FL judiciary</p>	<p>Total: 732</p> <p>FL: ⁶ 648 (477 civil; 139 criminal; 32 administrative)</p> <p>PL: ⁷ 84 (29 civil, 55 criminal) 68 cases registered at first instance court and 16 in the appeal court.</p>	<p>Total: 818 (civil 533, 253 criminal, 32 administrative)</p> <p>FL: 648 (477 civil; 139 criminal; 32 administrative)</p> <p>PL: 170 (56 civil, 114 criminal)</p>
Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement after completing professional/legal education (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	<p>Baseline: 95 (W: 39, M:56)</p> <p>Target: 59 interns; (30% women) in MOJ FL, AGO FL, SC FL, MOJ Galmudug, MOJ Hirshabele, MOJRAR</p>	<p>FL: 40 (W: 15, M: 25) interns supported in Mogadishu and Kismayo attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs.</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4, M:2)</p>	<p>Total: 46 (W: 19; M: 27)</p> <p>FL: 40 (W: 15, M: 25)</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4, M:2)</p>
Number of individuals that have received scholarships for legal education (disaggregated by sex,	Baseline: 99 students at Mogadishu and Puntland	FL: 54 (F: 30, M: 24) students continue their legal studies as part of the scholarship	<p>Total: 99 (W: 41; M: 38)</p> <p>FL: 54 (F: 30, M: 24)</p>

⁶ 421 (318 civil; 74 criminal; 29 administrative) cases received by the Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court, Banadir Regional Court, and Banadir District Courts.

147 (104 civil; 40 criminal; 3 administrative) received by Southwest Courts in Baidoa, Buurhakaba, Hudur, Afgoye, Baraawe and Walaweyn.

80 (55 civil; 25 criminal) received by Hirshabelle Courts in Jowhar and Beledweyne.

⁷ 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 84 new cases (55 criminal, 29 civil), 68 cases registered at first instance court and 16 in the appeal court. Data only for Nugal and Karkaar regions, where the case management is active.



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district, university, whether from marginalized families, and have high grades in school)	Target: 166 students in Mogadishu, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, SW and Jubaland	programme at Mogadishu University. 13 female recipients will graduate in July this year while 41 (F: 17, M:24) are expected to graduate in 2019. PL: 45 students including 11 women receiving legal scholarship. Total students in law faculty is 95 including 50 self-financed students.	PL: 45 (W: 11; M: 34)
Number of courts and justice institutions which have SOP's on judicial inspection OR number of cases issues or cases identified by judicial inspection team where there has been abrasion in the code of conduct of officials or dereliction of duty based	Baseline: judicial inspection is only available in Puntland in two courts Target: 10% increase in the cases since 2016 and introduction at one additional court in Puntland and at Supreme Court and Banadir Court	FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. PL: One inspection mission carried out. As a result, the HJC reshuffled between first instance courts and appeal court judges in Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso.	FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. PL: One inspection mission carried out. As a result, the HJC reshuffled between first instance courts and appeal court judges in Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso.
Sources of evidence: university records, equipment delivery notes, mission reports			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.3 STATEMENT: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice			
Output 1.3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of cases fully adjudicated by 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)	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. PL: Mobile courts expected to commence in Q3.	FL: 12 cases adjudicated (civil:6 cases, criminal: 6 cases) (Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 2 civil cases concerning land disputes. Mobile court team in Jubaland adjudicated 10 cases; 6 criminal and 4 civil cases.)
Sources of evidence: mobile courts mission reports, partner narrative progress reports			
Output 1.3.2: Improved access to legal advice			



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of clients receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	<p>Baseline: 2,199 clients benefitted in 2016 (W1950 and children 249)</p> <p>Target: 30% increase in number of cases taken for women and children</p>	<p>TOTAL Q2: 7,471 (W:4995, M: 2,476)</p> <p>FL 6,339 (W:4,238, M:2,101)</p> <p>PL: 1,132 clients (W: 757, M: 375).</p> <p>FL: 6,046 (W: 3,967, M: 2,079)⁸ clients benefitted from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo</p> <p>293 (F: 271, M: 22)⁹ GBV survivors received support in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo</p> <p>PL: legal aid provided to 1,132 clients (W: 757, M: 375).</p> <p>[386 clients (W: 289, M: 97) received Legal representation.</p> <p>746 clients in mediation cases received lawyers and paralegal assistance of which 103 cases related to GBV were supported. 19 individuals (2 Female and 17 Male) were acquitted from</p>	<p>TOTAL: 11,136 (W: 6,945, M: 4,191)</p> <p>(of which 234 Q1 data is not gender disaggregated)</p>

⁸ FL: 6,046 (F: 3,967, M: 2,079) clients benefitted 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.

⁹ 293 (F: 271, M: 22) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo were provided with legal representation, counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 208 cases out of the 293 ended through alternative dispute resolution Mechanism, 8 cases were convicted, 22 cases are pending, and the representation of 55 cases did not start due to incomplete case files.



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		prison and police stations.]	
Number of legal aid centres/providers supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Target: 5 centres Baseline: 5 legal aid providers in 3 federal member states and in Benadir regions and Hirshabelle and Galmudug	FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3). PL: 5 legal Aid Offices In Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo	FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3). PL: 5 legal Aid Offices in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo
Number of people receiving legal advice, mediation and referrals at IDP camps in Garowe, Bosaso, Gardo and Galkacayo.	Baseline: 0 since this was not separated from the overall legal aid work in 2016 Target: 100 per month	PL: 0 The implementation of this activity commenced in July, results will be included in Q3.	
Number of paralegal offices established at IDP camps in Garowe	Baseline: 0 since there was no drought in 2016 Target: One office established at IDP camps in Garowe.	PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.	PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.
Sources of evidence: narrative progress reports from legal aid providers			
Output 1.3.3: Adoption and implementation of TDR policy			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens' rights, legal aid and court procedures	Baseline: 0 Target: At least 200 elders to be trained at Garowe, Bosaso, Burtinle and Hayland and in Baidoa and Kismayo.	FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	0
Number of cases supported at 4 TDR centers in Puntland disaggregated by gender, type and SGBV.	Baseline: 1526 cases reported from 4 districts in Puntland Target: 30% increase in cases received and resolved by elders (approximately 76 cases a month received by each district)	PL: 869 cases were handled by ADR practitioners in the four districts. 142 cases were brought by women and 727 brought by men.	PL: 869 (W: 142; M: 727)
Sources of evidence: TDR centre reports, MoJ narrative progress report			
Output 1.3.4: Strengthened protection services for victims of crime and children in conflict with the law			



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens' rights, legal aid and court procedures	Baseline: 0 Target: At least 200 elders to be trained at Garowe, Bosaso, Burtinle and Hayland and in Baidoa and Kismayo		
Number of cases supported at 4 TDR centers in Puntland disaggregated by gender, type and SGBV.	Baseline: 1,526 cases reported from 4 districts in Puntland Target: 30% increase in cases received and resolved by elders (approximately 76 cases a month received by each district)		
Number of children supported with legal aid, psychosocial support and diversion services	Baseline: 609 Target: 800	159 (53 boys and 106 girls)	245
Number of women supported with legal aid, psychosocial support	Baseline: Target:	321 women	321
Number of safe houses supported for women and children		6	6
Number of children in detention identified and documented		192 (166 boys and 26 girls)	192
Sources of evidence:			
Output 1.3.5: Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Baseline: 251,534 reached through legal awareness campaigns on radio: and 2,388 (F: 2,046, M: 342) through sensitization and trainings.	FL: 6,628 (W: 5,195, M: 1,433) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and	1,814, 350 (W:9342, M:5008) TOTAL: 14, 350 + 1,800,000 individuals were reached through radio awareness programme-(reporting same individuals reached



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	Target: 10% increase in outreach will be made through awareness campaigns	Kismayo intended for IDP and host communities. PL: Radio programme focusing on traditional legal systems and duties and responsibilities of police officers was aired in June and May. 1,800,000 listeners urban & rural areas benefited from the programme. http://allsbc.com/about/	from Q1- not recording number twice, too big)
Continued support to 6 safe houses (women's safe houses and child safe houses) and the provision of legal aid, reintegration and diversion services	Baseline: 6 Target: 6		
Number of children that come into contact with the law that receive legal aid, psycho-social and diversion services	Baseline: 609 Target: 800		
Number of children in detention identified, documented, and visited (at least once)	Baseline: 0 Target: 150		
Sources of evidence: partner narrative reports			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.4 STATEMENT: Improving capacities of the prison system to meet needs of the criminal justice system and inmates			
Output 1.4.1: Improved prison infrastructure			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Construction of two new Prisons	Baseline: old Prison in Baidoa / no Prison in Galkayo Target: construct / rehabilitate prisons in Baidoa and Galkayo which comply with human rights standards	Completed the Geotechnical and Topographical Survey Detail design for Galkayo cell block	Requirements collection, design brief and concept design preparation and selection of consultant for topo survey and geotechnical investigations
Sources of evidence:			
Output 1.4.2 Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017



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Sources of evidence:			
Output 1.4.3: Improved management of custodial corps			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Procure uniforms for custodial corps officers	Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Custodial Corp Target: one uniform designed and distributed to 200 custodial corps at federal level	FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.	
Sources of evidence:			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.5: Programme Management			
Output 1.5.1: M & E including final JROLP evaluation			
Project evaluation	Target: 1 evaluation	Planned for Q3	0
Secretariat support	Target: 3 Programme Steering Committee meetings and 3 PSG meetings	1 PSG and 1 PSC meeting	1 PSG and 1 PSC meeting
OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia			
Sub-Outcome 2.1: (Political engagement) New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organisations.			
Output 2.1.1: Technical Committees on the New Policing Model established			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of state plans completed within New Policing Model (NPM) framework	Baseline: NPM approved in June 2016 Target: at least 3 state plans are completed	0	0



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Number of police leaders receive information on global best practices to contribute towards strategic planning OR Number of police leaders trained in strategic planning	Target: 3 capacity building study tours conducted for 36 police leaders. Baseline: No core groups established for police leaders	Planned for Q3 and Q4	0
Number of trainings provided to police inspection directorate.	Baseline: Police inspection Directorate established. Target: SOP for processing process misconduct finalized.	0	0
Number of gender responsive SOPs and tools developed in financial, procurement, assets and recruitment	Baseline: no SOP's available for MOIS administrative functioning Target: at least four gender-responsive SOPs developed on finance, Human Resources and Logistics, and oversight of police.	0	0
Sources of evidence:			
Sub-Outcome 2.1: (Capacity development) Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations			
Output 2.2.1: Standardised police recruit curriculum completed			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
TBC			
Sources of evidence:			
Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity of police to support and protect victims of crime			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
TBC			
Sources of evidence:			
Output 2.2.3: Improved community engagement through community policing			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of Youth disaggregated by sex registered on community policing initiative	Baseline: 192 youth registered in community policing initiative in 2016	<u>TOTAL: 342</u>	<u>TOTAL: 342</u>



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	<p>Target: At least 400 community youth are participating in community youth initiative in four member states: South West, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Banadir.</p>	<p>Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40)</p> <p>Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31)</p> <p>PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34)</p> <p>Banadir: 191 (W:62, M:130)</p> <p>342 Youth were registered, received community policing delivered by AMISOM and youth education in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu apart from PL who were only registered, received community policing training and are due to receive youth education training in Q3.</p>	<p>Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40)</p> <p>Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31)</p> <p>PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34)</p> <p>Banadir: 191 (W:62, M:130)</p> <p>342 Youth were registered, received community policing delivered by AMISOM and youth education in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu apart from PL who were only registered, received community policing training and are due to receive youth education training in Q3.</p>	
Number of community policing units established in Somalia/ police personnel	<p>Baseline: one community policing unit in Banadir</p> <p>Target: 4 community policing units established by end 2017</p>	<p>Police</p> <p><u>54 (W: 22; M: 32) police officers assigned to community policing initiative:</u></p> <p>Kismayo: 15 (W: 2; M: 13)</p> <p>Baidoa: 15 (all men) also took amisom community policing training.</p> <p>Also they received 3-day training on community policing</p>	<p>Police</p> <p><u>54 (W: 22; M: 32) police officers assigned to community policing initiative:</u></p> <p>Kismayo: (W: 2; M: 13)</p> <p>Baidoa: 15 (all men)</p> <p>And they received 3-day training on community policing</p>	
Number of action plans developed between youth and police in Banadir, South West, Jubaland, Galmuduge and Hireshabelle.	<p>Baseline: No action plans available in 2016</p> <p>Target: At least 3 Action plans developed between the youth and police</p>	0	0	



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Sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists			
Output 2.2.4: Improved police supervision and management			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of SPF (disaggregated by gender) trained in police station management to improve service delivery.	Baseline: No training for police station activated in 2016 Target: 200 personnel trained (minimum 30% gender representation)	PL Police Station Commanders received Police Station Management training course. 20 Participants (W: 10; M: 20)	PL: 20 Police Station Commanders (W: 10; M: 20)
Number of mobile training teams established	Baseline: One AMISOM-SPF mobile training team available Target: 4 mobile training teams established	1 PL Training Team was established composed of 10 trainers (M: 7; F:3) TOT was conducted for the training team 2-day consultative meeting held with Team to discuss TOT training plan and materials	PL: 1 10 trainers (W: 3; M: 7)
Number of police personnel (disaggregated by gender) trained to handle SGBV cases	Baseline: 22 officers trained in 2016 on SGBV Target: 80 Police personnel trained from FMS on SGVB (including 30% women)	FL: SGBV workshop for 50 (W: 6; M: 44) Police Officers in South West State. PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23) Police Investigators, Prosecutors and Judges were trained on SGBV investigation skills and knowledge.	Total: 75 (W: 8; M: 67) FL: South West State: 50 (W: 6; M: 44) PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23)
Number of police investigators trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	Baseline: CID personnel in Mogadishu trained in crime data collection Target: 24 Police investigators from FMS trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	0	0
Sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists			
Sub-Outcome 2.3: (Infrastructure and equipment) Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased.			
Output 2.3.1: Increased Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF			



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTCOME INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
Number of federal Somali Police personnel who receive uniforms	Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Police. Uniforms provided by DFID for 600 South West State and 600 Jubbland newly recruited State Police. Target: UNDP ROL 6,700 police officers provided with one uniform each	0 Procurement is underway for the 6,700 police uniforms, and are expected to be delivered by the end of September.	0
Number of police stations which are operational and able to perform police duties 24x7	Baseline: Hamar Jabjab police station compound damaged by the December 2016 VBIED Target: Three community policing centers and 20 police stations and offices receive operational support.	0	0
Number of police stations equipped and furnished	Baseline: 0 Target: 24 police stations are equipped and furnished, incl. with solar system	24 police stations Equipment and furniture including solar panel and communication and IT equipment to 24 police stations across Somalia, vehicles (12) for the Training and inspection Teams, 6 vans with evidence collection toolkits for CID and WCPUs were handed over	24 police stations
Sources of evidence: sources of evidence: Transfer of Assets signed, Delivery reports,			
Output 3.3: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice.			
One coordination mechanism developed to counter human trafficking	Baseline: No national action plan on countering human trafficking in Somalia Target: One coordination cell on abatement of human trafficking established at MoIS One coordination SOP developed in countering human trafficking developed	0	0
Number of consultation meetings on human trafficking	Baseline: No regular meetings undertaken by the Technical	0	0



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undertaken with stakeholders from the criminal justice system.	Task Force on Trafficking in persons. Target: Three consultation meetings undertaken with all stakeholders Technical Task Force on Trafficking in Persons for project and workplan development.			
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NARRATIVE

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: Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework

Output 1.1.1: Political agreement reached on the justice and corrections model

UNDP: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Output 1.1.2: Legislative framework revised to implement agreed justice and corrections model

UNDP: facilitated a federal meeting and two federal member state meetings on the revisions of the National Action Plan on SGBV during the reporting period. One of these was the, monthly Justice sector coordination meeting commenced in Garowe on April, whereby representatives from the government, UN agencies, INGOs and LINGOs came together. The forum which is co-chaired by MOJRRAR and UNDP is geared towards creating a common platform for information sharing, monitoring, planning, better implementation, coming up with common concepts for the development and improvement of the justice sector in Puntland. These coordination meetings will ease violation and service gaps intervention efforts. Currently, members are following up on child imprisonment instances and instances in which persons are imprisoned for failure to settle civil claims. In addition, the parties are drafting a document which details the common challenges experienced within the justice sector with the hopes that justice government service gaps can be internally solved whilst also seeking international support on issues which cannot be solved by the Puntland government.

UNICEF: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Sub-Outcome 1.2: Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis

Output 1.2.1: Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system

UNDP: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Output 1.2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice

UNDP: trained 75 (out of the 350 planned) – 25 at the Federal Level and 50 in Puntland - judges, prosecutors and registrars on the New National Judicial Curricula (cf. output 1.2.3) during the reporting period. The training contributed towards establishing an independent, accountable judiciary able to address the justice needs of the Somali people.



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UNODC: During the reporting period, UNODC collaborated with UNDP and UNSOM to implement the first judicial joint training in Baidoa for judicial officers and similar trainings will take place in all the Federal Member States of Somalia.

UNICEF: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNWOMEN: During the reporting period between April and June 2017, UN Women has supported the Government of Puntland (Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation – MOJRAR - and the Office of the Attorney General) to achieve important milestones in the implementation of the Rape Act enacted in late 2016 through the establishment of a SGBV specialized prosecutorial unit within the Office of the Attorney General, the formation of a Ministerial Special Task Force to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Rape Act, the launch of a media awareness campaign on women's access to justice, the Rape Act and legal aid services for women through local TVs and radios reaching to 340,000 people. UNWOMEN and the MOJRAR Gender Unit also conducted missions to raise awareness of criminal justice institutions (100 justice and security actors in 5 cities) and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the Rape Act. The monitoring visits revealed that in Bosaso 11 cases of rape were adjudicated in favor of rape victims during April to June 2017 and all convicted offenders received a punishment of imprisonment between 10 to 15 years. Similarly, in Gardo, 5 cases were adjudicated in favor of rape victims. These court decisions signaled criminal justice commitment to enforce the Rape Act and end impunity.

Output 1.2.3: Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice

UNDP/UNSOM: With the technical support of the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme and the generous support of EU and DFID, the Judiciary in Somalia in collaboration with Mogadishu University Faculty of Law managed to produce the curriculum for a national judicial training programme. Training manuals for ten (10) priority courses were developed by national experts to provide justice personnel with a basic legal training on key areas. The development of the manuals was completed in June 2017. They will provide the course materials for the National Judicial Training Institute once it is established. The development of a comprehensive national training programme in Somali language represents an important achievement and a key milestone in establishing a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country. <https://unsom.unmissions.org/un-unveils-nationwide-judicial-training-curriculum-somalia>.

UNDP also reached an agreement with the Federal Ministry of Justice to expand the internships and scholarships programme by providing 80 new opportunities for secondary graduates in Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states to pursue a bachelor degree in law at local universities in Mogadishu and Garowe. The internships scheme will provide justice institutions in these states with the human resources to fulfill their mandates and an opportunity for young graduates to access a career in public sector justice institutions. On 24th May 2017, 44 Faculty of Law scholarship recipients (including 15 females) graduated with a Bachelors in Law from Puntland State University. Six interns, attached to the MOJRAR of Puntland, were placed – two with the Puntland Women Lawyer's Association (PUWLA) and Four interns within the Ministry. Since the beginning of the programme in Puntland, the investment in legal education has produced impressive results with 71% of scholarship recipient graduates having secured employment currently serving in various capacities in the government.

During the reporting period, there was a noted increase in the Puntland Judiciary's capacity. Government agencies travelled to remote areas of Karkaar and Bari regions and successfully arrested, prosecuted and convicted perpetrators in 14 rape cases. The Supreme Court of Puntland processed 11 cases consisting of 4 penal cases, 6 civil cases and 1 family case. All the cases were processed and finalized in Bossaso court. Between April-June 2017, 118 inmates in Puntland prisons - convicted of minor crimes or who had served most of their sentences - were released on clemency. A draft law for the organization of the judiciary was approved by the Puntland Council of Ministers and submitted to the Parliament for approval. Judicial Inspection visits, that took place between 7-21 June 2017 in Puntland, of the First Instance Court, Appeal Courts and Prosecutors Office in Bari and Karkar regions lead to a reshuffle of the Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso's first instance courts judges in an effort to improve the effectiveness and impartiality of the court system.

UNWOMEN: supported the establishment and launching of Somali Women's Lawyers Network- the first of its kind- through a 3 days national conference that brought together 20 female lawyers from across the country to strengthen the organizational capacities of women lawyers associations to better equip them to provide quality and specialized and gender -responsive legal aid services in the



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framework of the national legal aid policy as an essential service that will ensure women's full access to justice in both criminal and civil cases advancing women's legal rights and access to justice in Somalia. The network was viewed as important platform to exchange experience and knowledge, undertake lobbying and advocacy in a one united and stronger voice for promoting and protection of women and girls' rights and access to justice for women and girls. Furthermore, the network will also be used as a mechanism to recruit, train, mentor and empower new female graduate lawyers and provide assistance in seeking internships opportunities for the young female graduates within the judiciary institutions.

UNOPS: The Design Support Unit (DSU) of UNOPS has also completed the detail design of the Prison based on the geotechnical report and topographical survey. The detail design of model courthouse is in progress.

Sub-Outcome 1.3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice

Output 1.3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts

UNDP: During the reporting period, an agreement was reached with the Federal and concerned Member States' Ministries of Justice as well as the Federal Supreme Court to establish Mobile Courts in Galmudug and Hirshabelle. This will bring justice services closer to people living in rural and remote areas of these states who would otherwise have no access to judicial services. The agreement also spelt out a division of labor between the Supreme Court who will provide Mobile Court services in remote districts and IDP camps in Benadir region and will adjudicate federal cases throughout Somalia while the FMS ministries of Justice will coordinate the remainder of the mobile courts.

Output 1.3.2: Improved access to legal advice

UNDP: The Federal Ministry of Justice lead consultations with its counterparts and service providers in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states to expand the legal aid services in those areas through the legal aid NGOs. Further progress is contingent upon the agreement on the national legal aid model and the establishment of a national coordination/monitoring mechanism. During the reporting period, 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo provided legal aid to 6,046 (F: 3,967, M: 2,079) clients and undertook legal awareness campaigns which reached a total of 6,628 (F: 5,195, M: 1,433) IDPs and host communities.

Output 1.3.3: Adoption and implementation of Traditional Dispute Resolution (TDR) policy

UNDP: During the reporting period, the Puntland Ministry of Justice held a two days training on citizens' rights for 15 ADR practitioners in Bossaso. The trainings benefited elders and sheikhs providing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services in Bossaso and focused on training elders on the Somalia Constitution's Bills of Rights Chapters. It focused on their role in upholding fundamental rights during adjudication as well as ensuring the referral of certain cases such as rape to the formal systems. During this reporting period, 869 cases were handled by Puntland ADR practitioners in four districts. Of the cases handled, 142 were brought by women beneficiaries and 727 brought by male beneficiaries. 207 cases were received in Dhahar, 205 in Burtinle, 223 in Garowe and 234 cases in Bossaso.

Output 1.3.4: Strengthened protection services for victims of crime and children in conflict with the law

UNICEF: With an increased focus on humanitarian interventions related to the drought by Government and Humanitarian actors there was limited focus on child justice related activities during this quarter. However, UNICEF continued to support in systems building and the strengthening of legal frameworks. During the reporting period UNICEF supported Government in the launching of the Juvenile Justice Law, Puntland. UNICEF supported Government and Civil Society Partners in providing child justice services to children in contact with the law including legal aid services, psychosocial services, safe house services and family reintegration services. UNICEF also supported in monitoring the situation of children in detention during the reporting period. UNICEF is supporting Government at Federal level to deliver child justice services by strengthening capacities of the Juvenile Unit attached to the Ministry of Justice.

UNDP: Through the legal aid centers (cf. output 1.3.2), 293 (F: 271, M: 22) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Kismayo were provided with legal representation, counselling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 208 cases out of the 293 ended through alternative dispute resolution, 8 cases convicted, 22 cases pending, and the representation of 55 cases has yet to begin due to incomplete case files.



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Output 1.3.5: Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations

UNICEF: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNDP: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Sub-Outcome 1.4: Improving capacities of the prison system to meet needs of the criminal justice system and inmates

Output 1.4.1: Improved prison infrastructure

UNODC: The construction of Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex began in December 2015 and phase one is scheduled to be operational in Q4 2017. Phase 1A was 90% complete at the end of Q2 2017 and upon completion high risk trials will be conducted at a secure facility and in non-military courts. UNODC continued to support corrections capacity-building activities with training being delivered at Federal level in Garowe, Puntland.

Output 1.4.2 Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners

UNODC: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNSOM/UNOPS: the second quarter of the Rehabilitation Pilot Project for Convicted Al-Shabaab prisoners (phase II) focused on introducing the Rehabilitation Committee (RC) and the implementing team to the programme. The RC conducted religious discussions provided psychosocial support to prisoners. The RC implemented on a weekly basis sports and recreational activities, and numeracy and literacy classes. Families of the detained AS prisoners met with the RC to get informed about the rehabilitation programme and its objectives. Collaboration with UNIDO has improved the provision of vocational training to the prisoners. Works were carried out to level the ground in the prison yard for placing two shipping containers in Q3 that will serve as training workshops. UNIDO also distributed sanitary kits to the prisoners and prison staff. A camel, rice and beans were donated to the prison for Eid celebrations by the project. Finn Church Aid also contracted an engineer to establish a list of priorities for rehabilitating the prison infrastructure. ICRC provided water to the prisoners during the drought period.

Output 1.4.3: Improved management of custodial corps

UNDP: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNODC: During the period under review, UNODC continued to provide its technical support for data management system which will facilitate proper record keeping of information on prisoners in Somalia.

UNOPS: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Somaliland

(Indicators for Somaliland are currently being revised to align with the revised results chain which was approved as part of the Annual Work Plan at the end of Q1)

Between April and June 2017, the Somaliland General Courts adjudicated 2850 cases comprised of 2005 Civil, 845 Criminal, 2510 Completed, 340 Pending. Case figures have been gathered comprehensively from the main cities of all six regions Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Saahil, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool. During this reporting period 335 total cases were adjudicated by Mobile Courts, specifically, Civil 207, Criminal 102, Disposed 242 and Pending: 67. A total of 629 (W: 258, M: 361) (Child: 57, IDP: 48, Minorities: 37, Poor: 93) benefitted from Mobile Court services. A total of 1137 (W:415, M:712) beneficiaries received lawyer and paralegal representation and counselling. Beneficiaries include juveniles, IDP's, Minorities and the destitute. Legal aid services were provided in Waqooyi Galbeed and Togdheer and a total of 380 cases were received of which 108 were Criminal, 272 Civil, 285 Completed and 5 Pending. This quarter, three regions of Somaliland, Waqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Awdal, were provided with SGBV case support. A total 123 SGBV cases (W:117, M:6) were supported in which. 25 cases resulted in convictions, 46 cases under police investigation, 44 cases are taken to court



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process and 8 cases were settled outside of the courts or dismissed. Between April and June 2017, legal awareness reached 8100 people (W:3650, M:3850) through mobile court teams in the regions and paralegals and lawyers providing free legal awareness at Hargeisa university legal clinic and Baahikoob Center.

UNDP: supported the drafting of the justice and corrections sections of the Somaliland National Development 2017-2021. An increase in citizen's access to justice can be reported through continued mobile court missions in Somaliland, prison monitoring missions led by MOJ, to prisons across Somaliland in order to monitor prisoner's human rights and increase access to lawyers can also be reported. Additionally, the court inspection teams- have taken up and investigated public complaints which has led to actions taken by the High Judicial Commission (HJC) contributing improved court service delivery. Joint monitoring missions to prisons were conducted with the Ministry of Justice's (MOJ) Prison Monitoring and Legal Aid Departments. The visits helped to link detainees with legal aid providers, improved the MOJ's records, and informed government policy decisions. In addition, a UNDP inspection team, which conducted 26 visits to all 6 regions of Somaliland, reported 22 complaints to the High Judicial Commission (HJC) about judges and prosecutor misconducts which included corruption, bribery, absenteeism, not attending mandatory trainings. As a result, the HJC took 7 disciplinary actions against 7 judges and prosecutors dismissal, demoted, transfers and warning letters.

UNWOMEN: Following the joint mission to Hargeisa with UNDP to handover the work of the SGBV specialized prosecution unit to UN Women in Q1, UN Women signed a partnership agreement with the Office of the Attorney General in Somaliland to strengthen the capacity of the unit through trainings, technical and operational support. In this reporting period, technical staff were recruited for the unit and a pool for specialized prosecutors were selected who will receive series of training and mentoring for the next two quarters.

UNOPS: During the reporting period, UNOPS completed the procurement process for hiring the consultant for geotechnical investigations that will conduct site surveys for the construction of the Appeal Court, the Refurbishment of the Attorney General's Office in Hargeisa and the repair of the Ministry of Justice's offices in Berbera. The detailed designs of these three infrastructures were approved by the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office in Somaliland.

OUTCOME 2 - Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia

Sub-Outcome 2.1: (Political engagement) New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organisations.

Output 2.1.1: Technical Committees on the New Policing Model established

UNOPS: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNDP: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Sub-Outcome 2.2: (Capacity development) Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations

Output 2.2.1.: Standardised police recruit curriculum completed

UNODC: To achieve one of the main objectives of the Somali Police for 2017, UNODC provided technical support to the Police Professional Development Board to develop 32 training modules, endorsed by the Ministry of Internal Security, SPF and representatives from the Federal Member States of Somalia.

Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity of police to support and protect victims of crime

UNWOMEN: No significant progress during the reporting period.

Output 2.2.3: Improved community engagement through community policing



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UNDP: During this quarter, 150 youth volunteers were identified (40 men; 10 women in Kismayo; 31 men, 19 women in Baidoa; and 34 men, 16 women in Puntland) to take part in community policing trainings. The youth volunteers will be trained as community liaison officers and work alongside the police to address community security needs. The Somali National Police assigned 3 police officers to each police station participating in the scheme (20 women and 34 men in Benadir; 3 women and 13 men in Kismayo; and 15 men in Baidoa). It is expected that community confidence in police will be increased equating to greater peace and security. In addition, two orientations workshops were held (2-4 May and 24-26 May in Kimsayo and Baidoa respectively) to improve the youth and police officers' knowledge of the community policing principles and strategies to encourage active community policing. More so, an additional 292 youth volunteers were selected in May to support the roll out of a community policing civic education programme in 192 communities that will help citizens better understand the roles and responsibilities of the Somali National Police.

Output 2.2.4: Improved police supervision and management

UNWOMEN: No significant progress during the reporting period.

UNDP: the Puntland Police and Ministry of Security established a police training team for police station management programme and modules which were developed and completed in quarter one. The training team is composed of 10 police officers and lawyer trainers (W:3, M:7). Specifically, trainers included law degree graduates, graduates from teachers training institutes and young police officers. As a result of the establishment of the Training of Trainer's team (TOT) several trainings were conducted during the reporting period: 1) between 15-22 May 2017, a police station management training was held for 20 male police station commanders, deputies and regional commissioners. Building the capacity of senior police officers will strengthen the police's ability to contribute to a safer and more secure environment based on respect for the rule of law, human rights and equal access to justice; 2) on 15-19 April police investigators, prosecutors and judges (M: 23; F: 2) were trained on sexual and gender based violence investigation skills and knowledge. Improved ability to investigate SGBV cases will hopefully lead to an increase in the number of survivors who report incidents to the police, and lead to perpetrators being subject to the fullest extent of the law. Furthermore, UNDP, UNPOL and UNSOM's human rights section conducted a 2-day sensitization workshop for 50 Southwest State Police Officers (6 women and 44 men) to increase their knowledge of human rights, protection of civilians, access to legal aid, prevention of GBV, SGBV, and HIV & AIDS, human trafficking, and community policing.

Sub-Outcome 2.3: (Infrastructure and equipment) Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased.

Output 2.3.1: Increase police presence and visibility

UNOPS: Assessment reports of the 8 police stations were prepared and shared with the key stakeholders. The assessed police stations were deemed beyond repair. It was proposed to construct one new police station with the funds allotted instead of repairing 3 police stations. Feedback was received from the FMS and a model design is being prepared based on the feedback.

UNDP: provided comprehensive capacity development support to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the handover of essential equipment (VHF and radio sets for 24 police stations), vehicles (12 cars and fully equipped mobile crime investigation vans), furniture and solar power for 24 police stations, amounting to \$2.4 million, considerably enhancing Somali Police's operational capacity and efficiency in responding to security threats in Banadir region and member states. It is expected that the resources shall be equally distributed based on the agreement in the New Policing Model for resource sharing between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal member states.

Somaliland

(Indicators for Somaliland are currently being revised to align with the revised results chain which was approved as part of the Annual Work Plan at the end of Q1)

No significant progress during the reporting period.

Other Key Achievements N/A



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

UNDP: At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programs is limited, characterizing one of the key Justice pillars main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member states including Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are planned for key staff from each counterpart. A lack of funding has impaired the capacity of UNDP's partners to deliver protection and legal aid services for SGBV and GBV survivors in Hargeisa and Buroa. Changes in Somali Police management affects the decision-making process and causes delays of ongoing activities attributed to changed priorities. Lack of common understanding and resistance to the New Policing Model delayed activity implementation. Lack of ownership which affect the sustainability of some important projects such as CCTV cameras to continue functioning 24/7. No holistic approach in addressing the needs of the Somali Police was reached with police partners who continue to favor material support over capacity building trainings.

UNICEF: With an increased focus on humanitarian interventions related to the drought by Government and Humanitarian actors there was limited focus on child justice related activities in this quarter. However, UNICEF continued to support in child focused systems building and the strengthening of child friendly legal frameworks.

UNOPS: Security remains a constant concern and cause of significant delays in the implementation of infrastructure and site visits by UNOPS international staff of engineers. Scope change from refurbishment of the existing police stations to construct new police post may need time extension.

UNOPS/UNSOM/FCA: Underestimation of the time required to implement activities due to the specialized skills required for the Rehabilitation of AS Detainees pilot project, the recruitment process for some positions took longer than anticipated i.e. the international consultants and the local Project Supervisor. A lesson learnt is to plan for a minimum of three months for recruitment before activities start. A lesson learnt is to develop and conduct community outreach and implement the community forum for the next quarter and complement it with the second phase of the family programme, which aims to bring prisoners and their relatives back together.

UNODC: MPCC construction remains slightly behind schedule. The reason for the delay has been security constraints surrounding the electoral process, and the Presidential election. Movement outside of MIA has been very restricted during the election period, and UN international staff have not been able to visit the MPCC site, and have been reliant on national staff to provide updates. Specifically, the contractor has not been able to provide samples of key mechanical and electrical fittings for approval by the UNOPS engineer. Approval is underway and when it takes place, the components need to be imported. Importantly though, the integrity of the completed project will not be compromised due to external factors. The facility will be ready to hold prisoners and conduct trials in November 2017.

Peacebuilding impact

UNDP: The increased collaboration between UNDP, IOM and UNHABITAT in Baidoa and Kismayo has led to the expansion of legal aid services and mobile courts to IDP camps in those towns. This increased access to justice will support a reduction in tensions and better integration between IDP and host communities.

The legal aid centers supported in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu are providing vital legal services which have far-reaching outcomes to defuse social tensions and resolve grievances. During the reporting period, 6,046 (F: 3,967, M: 2,079) clients received free legal aid and legal awareness campaigns reaching a total of 6,628 (F: 5,195, M: 1,433) IDPs and host communities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu.

Catalytic effects

An increased collaboration with the Youth Employment Programme's activities implemented by UNIDO with UN Peacebuilding Funds, has improved the sanitary conditions of prisoners in Baidoa prison and will see the start of a vocational training programme for prisoners in Q3.



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Gender

UNDP/UNSOM: Efforts are made to ensure the representation of women in the scholarships, internships, and consultancies. At FL, 56% of scholarship recipients and 38% of internship beneficiaries are women, and this was achieved through an unwavering commitment to the issue by the staff of the project. Also, women are prioritized in the provision of legal aid services with about 66% of clients being women. In Puntland, since the beginning of the Law scholarship programme, the investment in legal education has produced impressive results with 71% of scholarship recipient graduates having secured employment currently serving in various capacities in the government. Gender aspect is mainstreamed in all activities through increasing the participation of the women in all training and community policing. Also, police project activities are specifically designed to improve the skill set of the police when addressing and handling SGBV cases. 10% of police officers reached through training this quarter were women. In addition, women comprised 30% of community policing youth and benefitted from education training. Furthermore, 25 police officers were trained in Puntland on handling the SGBV cases and 50 police officers in South West State were sensitized on human rights and SGBV.

UNICEF: continued supporting Puntland Human Right Defenders Office to maintain survivor/ victim support hotline desks for registration of complaints on violations against women and children. The hotline service is now operational in six districts in Puntland, Bosaso, Gardo, Dahar, Badhan, Garowe and Galkayo.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ¹⁰	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	20	5
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ¹¹	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	6	6

Human Rights

UNDP: Under the Police project during this quarter, human rights standards and practices for police are integrated in all trainings conducted with Human Rights one of the main modules developed and taken as part of police station management training, SGBV and TOT programme. A 2-day sensitization workshop on human rights and SGBV was conducted for 50 police officers in Baidoa.

UNICEF: As a result of Joint UN advocacy children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) were released from Garowe prison and are currently in a rehabilitation program.

UNSOM/UNOPS: thanks to the increased collaboration with UNIDO, prisoners and prison staff were provided with sanitary kits in order to improve the level of basic hygiene and the conditions of detention in Baidoa prison. While the prison infrastructure does still not guarantee appropriate detention conditions in line with Human Rights Standards, this is a step in the right direction to provide more dignity to the prisoners. ICRC also provided water to the prisoners during the drought period.

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	3 (UNDP) 1 (UN Women)

¹⁰ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

¹¹ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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	0 (UNOPS) 4 (UNICEF) 2 (UNODC)
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	9 (UNDP) 3 (UN Women) 0 (UNOPS) 2 (UNICEF) 1 (UNODC)
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A	
Support to Drought Response <p>The UNDP Rule of Law project provided support to the drought response efforts through legal aid at IDP camps. After the drought was declared, additional resources were provided to legal aid providers by deploying 3 paralegals in Mogadishu, 2 in Baidao and 1 in Kismayo IDP camps.</p> <p>In Puntland, legal aid providers concluded the recruitment process of two new paralegals and one elder for each region to provide legal advice to drought affected IDP's. In addition, a one day induction training was organized by the clinic and UNDP Project Officer was invited to address the paralegals and respective elders regarding the modality of implementation. The team were provided with a mediation guide developed by the ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation to use in the provision of legal in IDP camps.</p>	
Communications & Visibility <p><i>NB: Dates provided are dates activity press releases were posted</i></p> <p>30th May- Baidoa's Chief Justice, members of the judiciary and the UN discussed the restoration of the judicial system through the expansion of mobile courts in South West State. https://www.facebook.com/UNinSomalia/photos/a.130515013668049.39553.110416295677921/1564449406941262/?type=3&theater</p> <p>15th June- UNDP has played a key role in supporting security, rule of law and justice in Somalia as a part of a UN joint programme on rule of law. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MC6YoBfu4k</p> <p>6th June- UNDP has trained 292 youth volunteers in community policing, leadership, civic education, first aid and rule of law. https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/a.122884441191797.37654.120046881475553/1200467690100128/?type=3&theater</p>	



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30th May- 7-day training to police station commanders, deputies and officers in Puntland on station management, leadership, community policing, human rights and legal aid principles.

<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1195242037289360/1195239670622930/?type=3&theater>

25th May- 5 scholarship recipients including 15 women, graduated with a Bachelors in Law from the Faculty of Law of Puntland State University. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1191535900993307/1191532550993642/?type=3&theater>

25th May- Rule of Law Programme provided comprehensive capacity development support to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the handover of essential equipment.

<https://www.facebook.com/UNSOMALIA/photos/pcb.1354818221239982/1354816784573459/?type=3&theater>

4th May- Police pillar held on 15-19 April a five day training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) investigation and application of forensic science for eighteen CID Police Investigators as well as a Prosecutor and Judge from the High Judiciary Council. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1168269636653267/1168265833320314/?type=3&theater>

23rd April- a two-day sensitization workshop for 50 Southwest State Police Officer.

<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1167089313437966/1167086146771616/?type=3&theater>

Activities completed in March and reported in Q1 but posted Q2:

3rd April- one week Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training provided to Somali Police serving at gender units in the police. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1150032751810289/1150031225143775/?type=3&theater>

2nd April- significant capacity building support to Southwest State's justice sector through the handover of 3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 office desks, 20 office chairs and 19 filing cabinets

<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1148519645294933/1148519401961624/?type=3&theater>

UNWOMEN: During the reporting period, awareness raising clips (audio and video) on the Puntland Rape Act was designed and broadcasted through local TVs and radios. <https://spaces.hightail.com/receive/5xbBvbEanv>

During the launching of the Special Task Force on the implementation of the Rape Act, a press conference was held jointly by the Minister of Justice, Minister of Women, Minister of Security, Attorney General and Chief Justice. <http://www.hctv.tv/?p=52722>

UNOPS: 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.

Looking ahead

UNDP/UNSOM: JUSTICE: Speeding up implementation between now and the end of 2017 is a priority with a great deal to be achieved. This requires providing technical and advisory support to national counterparts especially in federal member states. Specifically, prioritization is given to finalizing national discussions on the justice and corrections model and reaching a political agreement. In coordination with the leadership of the FGS Ministry of Justice, all federal and state level justice institutions should be present during discussions and logistics facilitated to realize this important objective. POLICE: Support political engagement: In the next quarter, the police project will contribute to building common understanding on New Policing Model through; 1) conducting senior leadership Training programme led by regional institute (KAPKTC) for 30 senior officers in August from FGS and FMS, which will be followed by three study tours extended to 30 senior officers from FGS and FMS from three policing units. Building the capacity of FGS MoIS and PL MOS: Specifically, financial management, auditing, assets management and enhancing internal police oversight through the use of Police Inspection Directorate. Support improving basic policing services in Banadir and FMS by improving the police management and protection of victims through: (1) police station management training programme and with basic computer training for data



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collection (2) support the Women and Child Protection Unit on handling SGBV cases and (3) extend police-community engagement support to Galmudug and Hirshabelle as well as the continuation of the community policing programme in Banadir, Jubaland, SW and Puntland.

UNICEF: will support Government in the development of the implementation Plan on the Juvenile Justice Law Puntland and Alternative Care Policy Puntland. UNICEF will continue to support Government and Civil Society to strengthen provision of child justice services and case management services for children in contact with the law including victims of violence.

UNOPS: in Q3, UNOPS will commence the construction of the prison in Galkayo, the construction of Somaliland infrastructure projects, and complete the design of police posts and court houses.

UNODC: UNODC is looking to the completion of works at MPCC and the delivery of additional capacity building activities for the CC and rehabilitation programmes for detainees at target locations. UNODC will conduct the first ToT on the Basic Recruit Curriculum and translate the modules in the 3rd quarter of 2017. We will also continue with the UNODC, UNDP and UNSOM joint training for the judiciary in all the Federal Member States.

UNWOMEN: In the next quarter, UN Women plans to conduct a series of trainings and mentoring for the specialized prosecutors, develop SOP for the specialized prosecutorial unit, design and deliver training for judges and court officials on gender justice, SGBV and the Rape Act and support MOJ to develop the Women's Access to Justice Policy.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ¹²	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Operational	Unstable security environment may halt or delay programming or construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation is constantly monitored. - Investment made in security measures such as armored vehicles and SPU - Engagement with government partners to ensure security of staff - National staff are engaged to monitor and implement programming if international staff are unable
Operational	Economic conditions in Mogadishu radically alter the budget for the MPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project has assumed at 20% price increase over two years - Construction capacity in Mogadishu remains good, and is being monitored
Organizational	Volatile Somali political/ government may delimit absorptive capacity and delay project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close monitoring of political situation and activity implementation
Organizational	Government lacks capacity to ensure long term sustainability of prison projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of arrangements for funding included in Exchange of Letters - Support to the prison engineering department, and development of vocational training activities to increase self-sustainability
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.

¹² Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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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 Social and Environmental Screening Risks	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.
	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.
Operational (Pilot Project for Rehabilitation of AS detainees in Baidoa prison)	Risk of exclusion of 'other' prisoners in project activities. As a do-no-harm approach, the recognition that Baidoa prison holds prisoners outside the target population, and thus the wellbeing of all prisoners within the prison needs to be considered.	Inclusion of all prisoners in the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sanitary kits distribution. ● End of Eid celebrations.
Project for Rehabilitation of AS detainees in Baidoa prison)	Prisoners released from the DDR center have committed offences again and are supportive of AS. This creates a reputation challenge for former AS prisoners among community members as they risk suffering stigma which could affect the smoothness of their reintegration process.	Further action on the matter should involve both the community and the different actors by creating awareness on the Baidoa Prison Project at the community level. The challenges should be discussed with the respective institutions and an inclusive and supportive action plan agreed upon.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Monitoring Visit to Baidoa, Southwest	30 May 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor/verify the delivery of the completed LOA and its impact on the institutional building. 2. Discuss with the Chief Justice about the Mobile Courts and the Proposed LOA. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP will work to draft a LOA with the Supreme Court of Southwest state based on the discussions and will have to engage further with the Chief Justice in this regard. 2. UNDP will review the financial report from the Ministry considering the new information received during the mission.
Third Party Monitoring	April 2017	FGDs with lawyers and paralegals on challenges of taking up SGBV cases and access to IDPs	<p>Through the TPM team's activity, common issues were clear between all three organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The continued use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to resolve SGBV cases creates limitations to the work of the organisations and is a source of frustration when seeking to achieve a more rights based approach with distinct women's empowerment outcomes. ▪ The courts of law often succumb to pressures from elders and transfer cases to them for resolution. The partners believe this results in serious crimes, such as rape and aggravated assault, having more lenient outcomes than stipulated under Somali law. ▪ Protagonists and /or family members often threaten the lawyers and paralegals, because they continue to advocate or prefer traditional forms of resolution. ▪ The partner organisations believe communities tend to hold negative attitudes towards them and their work, resulting in a lack of cooperation or direct hindrance to their work.
Garowe prison	April 2017	Monitoring Visit to monitor the situation of Children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) in Prison	<p>Recommendations made to MOJ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of AS children detained in prison to longer term rehabilitation programs • Separation of adults from children • Provision of supplementary food • Provision of learning opportunity for children while in prison
Bossaso prison	April and May 2017	Monitoring Visit to Monitor the situation of Children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) in Prison	<p>Recommendations made to MOJ:</p> <p>Release of children associated with armed groups from prison to rehabilitation programs.</p>
Children in Detention Centers visits in Eastern and Western Regions of Somaliland	April & May 2017	Joint mission between UNICEF and MOJ Conducted to the eastern and western regions of Somaliland to monitor the situation of children in detention	<p>Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some prisons have no separate wing for children except Mandheera and Garadag prisons. • Cases for which children are in prison include Rape, Theft/robbery, Disobedience to parents, Abuse of religion, Injury, attempted murder, alcohol, attempted rape



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Mandheera Prison, Burao prison, Farah Omar Police station, Ainabo Prison, LasAnod prison & police station, Erigavo prison and police station, Garadag Prison	April & May 2017	Joint mission between UNICEF and MOJ Conducted to the eastern and western regions of Somaliland to monitor the situation of children in detention	<p>Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some prisons have no separate wing for children except Mandheera and Garadag prisons. Cases for which children are in prison include Rape, Theft/robbery, Disobedience to parents, Abuse of religion, Injury, attempted murder, alcohol, attempted rape
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
Third Party Monitoring	April 2017	FGDs with lawyers and paralegals on challenges of taking up SGBV cases and access to IDPs	<p>Through the TPM team's activity, common issues were clear between all three organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continued use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to resolve SGBV cases creates limitations to the work of the organisations and is a source of frustration when seeking to achieve a more rights based approach with distinct women's empowerment outcomes. The courts of law often succumb to pressures from elders and transfer cases to them for resolution. The partners believe this results in serious crimes, such as rape and aggravated assault, having more lenient outcomes than stipulated under Somali law. Protagonists and /or family members often threaten the lawyers and paralegals, because they continue to advocate or prefer traditional forms of resolution. The partner organisations believe communities tend to hold negative attitudes towards them and their work, resulting in a lack of cooperation or direct hindrance to their work.
Project Monitoring Visit to Hargeisa, Somaliland	18 – 20 April 2017	Minister of Justice SL State Minister of Security and police reform team Hargeisa university/ Legal clinic Hargeisa Hospital/Baahikoob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoJ to share key priority areas to focus on July – Dec. 2017 ROL team to provide inputs into legal aid act 2014
Project Monitoring Visit to Kismayo, Jubaland	17-20 April	Ministry of Justice, Constitution, and Religious Affairs Judiciary- Appeal, Regional and District Courts Attorney General Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOJ Jubaland to officially share with UNDP the result of the performance evaluation of the interns and the proposed way-forward. MOJ Jubaland to share the TORs for the proposed two positions under the LOA for consideration and decision by RoL Project Manager



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Evaluation of the Interns and Discussion on the process for future Internship Programme • Meeting with the newly appointed Director General of the Ministry of Justice • Discuss with Ministry and judiciary on the implementation of Mobile Courts • Recruitment process of the New LOA Coordinator • Closing of the LOA and discussion on a new LOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOJ Jubaland to utilize remaining funds, undertake remaining activities, and provide final technical and financial report on LOA to close it.
Project Monitoring Visit to Baidoa, Southwest	23 – 25 April 2017	Ministry of Justice, Constitution, and Religious Affairs Judiciary- Appeal, Regional and District Courts Attorney General Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolved differences between the Minister of Justice and Chief Justice in relation to the implementation of UNDP JROLP activities in Southwest • Performance Evaluation of the Interns and Discussion on the process for future Internship Programme done • Discussed with Ministry and judiciary on the pending issues related to the Mobile Courts and resolved payment issues • Agreed on way forward re closing of the LOA and producing final technical and financial report
Project Monitoring Visit to Baidoa, Southwest	30 May 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor/verify the delivery of the completed LOA and its impact on the institutional building. • Discuss with the Chief Justice about the Mobile Courts and the Proposed LOA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP will work to draft a LOA with the Supreme Court of Southwest state based on the discussions and will have to engage further with the Chief Justice in this regard. • UNDP will review the financial report from the Ministry considering the new information received during the mission.
Project Monitoring Visit to Hargeisa University Legal Clinic and Hargeisa Group Hospital Bahikoob	8 and 15 July 2017	Discussion on project activities for legal aid awareness for persons displaced due to the drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize stakeholder consultation meeting for legal aid and legal awareness coordination. • Ensure narrative and financial reports are submitted in time.
JROLP Programme Steering Committee	24 May 2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of 2017 AWP • Emphasis on finalizing Justice Model
Programme Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Garowe	21st May - 10th June 2017	UN Women ROL Programme Specialist visit to MOJRAR and AGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with the AGO and discussed the establishment of the Specialized Prosecutorial Unit including the office set, procurement of office equipment, selection process of specialized prosecutors and recruitment of technical advisor • Met with MOJRAR to monitor implementation of the LOA activities and convened the first meeting of the Special Task Force to monitor the implementation status of the Rape Act.



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Programme Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Hargeisa	11th – 15th June 2017	UN Women ROL Programme Specialist visit to AGO	Met with the AGO to discuss the work plan of the specialized prosecutorial unit including the development of standard operating procedures, selection of specialized prosecutors and training plans for the unit
Programme Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Garowe	22nd -27th June 2017	UN Women ROL Programme Specialist visit to MOJRAR and AGO	Conducted the interview process for the Technical Advisor – Office of the Attorney General supporting the specialized prosecutorial unit
Rehabilitation Design Consultant field visit to Baidoa	21st - 25th of May	Prison visits and meetings were held with the RC team, UNSOM, FCA and the Prison Constructions Engineer.	After meeting the RC team the international consultant will develop new rehabilitation components during this quarter and will present, gather feedback, review, and implement the components in collaboration with the RC team. The case files and risk assessments were completed, FCA consultant will review and improve the listed tools during the next quarter. As per the consultant background on prison's infrastructures a meeting with the engineer was held to discuss possible construction works following the commander's priorities list. The engineer will visit the prison again and conduct an infrastructure assessment to determine and understand which rehabilitation infrastructures should start during the next quarter. Visit from FCA Programme Coordinator (PC) to Baidoa 23rd - 25th of May. Meetings with UNSOM team and FCA Updates provided on status of project.
UNIDO representative visit to Baidoa	22nd of May	Meeting with UNSOM team and FCA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moving containers to Baidoa Central Prison (BCP) for the vocational training. 2. BCP yard cleanup and rubbish removal. 3. Completing the prisoners' registration forms. These forms will collect data on AS prisoners and will be used as the basis for their integration into UNIDO activities. 4. Endorsement of sanitary kits distribution to prisoners. 5. Possible support initiatives for the custodial corps. UNIDO agreed to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work with the prison commander to identify possible interventions that could increase revenue streams for the prison. b. Look into improving water delivery and water storage at BCP. c. Improve the kitchen so that food handling and safety are improved. d. Improve security related aspects at BCP such as raise wall height, strengthen cell gates and/or install razor wire, etc. e. Look into organizing a study tour for the commander after Ramadan to the Kenya prison services. f. Work on the re-design of the Guard Towers at the BCP.
FCA Country Director daily visit to Baidoa	6th of June	Meetings with UNSOM team and CRD Country Director.	Updates provided on the status of project implementation.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Judiciary of SWS		15-22 May 2017	23	2	25	Legal Training for judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission on cooperation between formal and informal systems of justice and civil trial procedures.	Baidoa, Somalia	UN Joint Rule of Law Programme
2.	UNODC		End of June – mid-July	50		50	Management and Administration course	Garowe, Puntland	UNODC
3.	UNODC& UNDP		15-22 May 2017	23	2	25	Penal and Procedure Code, TDR, GBV and civil procedure	Baidoa	UNODC& UNODC
4.	UNODC		10-12 June 2017	29	7	36	Somali Law of Evidence	Garowe	UNODC
5.	Judiciary of SWS		15-22 May 2017	23	2	25	Legal Training for judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission.	Baidoa, Somalia	UN Joint Rule of Law Programme
6.	Police Investigators	Prosecutors and Judges	15 – 19 April 2017	23	2	25	SGBV Police Investigation Workshop	Garowe	UNDP, UNFPA, AGO, PL legal Aid, Maatokaal, PFC and UNSOM
7.	Police Training Team	Lawyers	23-30 April 2017	7	3	10	Training of Trainers for Police Training Team	Garowe	UNDP, UNSOM and EUCAP
8.	Police Station Commanders	Police Management	15 -22 May 2017	20	0	20	Police Station Management Training Course	Garowe	UNDP, UNSOM and UNPOL
9.		Youth Volunteers	2-5 May 2017	54	11	65	Community Policing Introduction training to youth volunteers and police officers in Kismayo	Kismayo	UNDP, AMISOM



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		and Police officer in Jubaland							
10.		Youth Volunteers n in Jubaland	21-24May 2017	42	8	50	Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building	Kismayo	UNDP, University of Hargeisa
11.	Youth Volunteers in SWS			31	19	50	Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building	Baidoa	UNDP, SWSS and University of Mogadishu
12.		Youth Volunteers and Police officer in SWS		49	19	68	Community Policing Introduction training to youth volunteers and police officers in Baidoa South West State of Somalia	Baidoa	UNDP, SWSS and AMISOM
13.	Police officers SWS		9-10 April	44	6	50	Human rights, SGBV and Human trafficking sensitization workshop in Baidoa	Baidoa	UNDP and UNSOM HR office
14.	Women Lawyers Association		11-13 May 2017	0	20	20	National Women Lawyers Workshop on SGBV, women’s access to justice and gender-responsive legal aid	Mogadishu	UN WOMEN
15.	Criminal Justice Actors		14-25 May 2017 3-6 June 2017	90	30	120	Training on Puntland Rape Act	Garowe Bosaso Galkacyo Gardo Burtinle	UN WOMEN
Totals:				337	116	453			