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Somalia

United Nations Joint Rule of Law Programme

Narrative Final Report

May 2015 – 30 September 2018



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Programme Overview

Project Name	Joint Rule of Law Programme
Gateway ID	00096486 (Security) and 00096487 (Justice) and 00098928 Security Somaliland and 98929 Justice Somaliland and 108922
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 September 2018
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Participating UN entities	UNDP, UNSOM, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNOPS AND UNODC
NDP Pillar	2: Security and 3: Justice
UNSF Strategic Priority	<p>PSG 2 priority: 1. Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component).</p> <p>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</p>
Location(s)	Somalia: Benadir, Jubbaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey), South West State (Baidoa and Hudur), Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland all regions, Somaliland all regions.
Gender Marker	2



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Acronyms

CAS	Comprehensive Approach to Security
CDRC	Community Dispute Resolution Center
CDRH	Community Dispute Resolution House
DFID	Department for International Development
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
EU	European Union
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
HJC	High Judicial Council
JPPU	Joint Police Patrol Units
JROL	Joint Rule of law Programme
MPCC	Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs, and Rehabilitation
MOWHRD	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development
MOS	Ministry of Security
MOS&DDR	Ministry of Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
MTT	Mobile Training Teams
NAP/SVC	National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in Conflict
NDP II	National Development Plan II
NPM	New Police Model
NSArch	National Security Architecture
PID	Police Inspection Directorate
PLDU	Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit
PSG	Peace and State-building Goals
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organisation
PPDB	Police Professional Development Board
ROL	Rule of Law
RoLSIG	Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SPF	Somali Police Force
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



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UNICEF
UNODC
UNOPS
UNSOM

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
United Nations Office for Project Services
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia



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Programme Implementation Summary

The Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme (JROL Programme) was designed to support the national frameworks: (a) upon commencement of the programme, the Somali Compact (2014-2016) Peace-building and State-building Goals (PSGs) 2 Security (Policing component) and 3 Justice; and (b) from 2017 and beyond, the National Development Plan (NDP) goal to 'Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia'. The NDP was designed to replace the Somali Compact to guide government priorities from 2017-2019.

The Programme was founded on the Somalia Rule of Law Programme Priorities which were developed by the PSG 2 and 3 Working Groups and endorsed by the Somali Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) Steering Committee on 31 August 2014 as a thematic priority for part of the initial funding pipeline for the UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF).

The Programme operated under UN Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security and the Rule of Law including Justice, and UN Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis.

The Programme adopted the thematic approach of rule of law support to police, justice and corrections and builds on previous support provided to rule of law. In accordance with the United Nations Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework 2014 – 2016, signed on 29 October 2014, the programme also represented a joint approach by the United Nations Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and the UN Country Team to strengthen collaboration, focus and coherence to support the implementation of the Somalia Rule of Law Programme Priorities, involving the key participating UN organisations (PUNOs) UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC and UNOPS. In addition, UNSOM was involved in joint implementation under the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group (RoLSIG). Other specific activities were supported by UNWOMEN, IOM, UNFPA and UNHCR. The programme was implemented across the Federal Level and the Federal Member States, as well as in Somaliland. In accordance with the Compact's Special Arrangement for Somaliland, a separate work-plan was developed.

The overall strategic objective of the programme was to enhance the capacity of Somalia's Justice and government institutions to cater to the specific needs of all Somali people, and especially vulnerable groups. To achieve this strategic objective, the Programme was originally structured around two interrelated outcomes:

Outcome One: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all; and

Outcome Two: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people in Somalia.

In Somalia's dynamic security and political context, environmental and conflict related impacts caused several delays to the implementation.



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The Programme commenced on 1 July 2015 and was originally planned to be carried out over a period of 18 months. The implementation period was initially extended until the end of 2017, and again extended until the end of September 2018 with activities ending in July 2018. Thereafter, a new Joint Justice Programme commenced in August 2018.

Upon commencement of the Programme, a nationwide perception survey was commissioned to determine public knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of rule of law institutions; trust in formal justice providers; and to identify key opportunities for engagement to maximize the impact of a strategic communications campaign. The final report for Somaliland was completed and published in December 2016. The Somalia Report published in January 2017.

In addition, there was also an in-depth JROL Capacity and Needs Assessment conducted to identify key areas for intervention (carried out by an independent consultant).

A rapid evaluation was conducted in 2017, with a focus on the key outcomes that provided an analysis of the approach taken in terms of programme design, achievements, and key challenges and recommendations.

Following the evaluation, the Programme was revised to be more focused while prioritizing support to the Government in extending the Rule of Law and strengthening frameworks. A programme revision was completed in 2017 whereby adjustments were made to the outcomes and outputs in order to better align focus to the government priorities and ensure added value of the UN Agencies. Some key findings of the Programme Evaluation included:

- *It was commonly stated by donors and some national stakeholders that it would be more beneficial to focus on fewer activities that have a greater impact, so that limited resources can be more keenly felt by beneficiaries.*
- *There has been an over-emphasis on capacity-building the criminal justice system, at the expense of strengthening the civil and administrative law legal system.*

The PUNOs revised their workplans to prioritise activities to better assist in the provision of basic ROL services through political agreements and strengthen links between the FGS and the FMS. The revised workplan was structured to include the following new outcomes:

Outcome One: Rule of law institutions exist across Somalia and are increasingly providing equal access to basic police, justice and corrections services to the Somali people; and

Outcome Two: Men, women and children feel safer in their communities and increasingly enjoy human rights through community empowerment and bottom-up as well as top down approaches.

Funding

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) approved budget was USD 38,940,678.58, with a net funded amount of USD 38,940,678.58. Donors included the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the United Kingdom through DFID, the Government of



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Germany, Denmark and the European Union, as well as corporate investment by the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support and UNDP Somalia.

Contextual Analysis

Federal Level

The security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile throughout the implementing period with frequent security alerts, including large-scale attacks on international hotels (Jazeera Hotel on 26 July 2015), and UN convoys (21 September 2015). These incidents impacted implementation and delayed visits by international staff with counterparts and partners.

In 2016, the planning and implementation of the parliamentary and presidential elections demanded the attention of most government institutions in Somalia. Somalia's long-awaited presidential elections, initially scheduled for October and November 2016, were postponed to 16 February 2017, when Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed assumed office.

In 2017, the overall security situation remained volatile in Somalia. On 14 October 2017, a suicide attack took place at Zoobe junction Mogadishu, killing an estimated 512 people. One UNDP national staff member was among those killed.

Internet connectivity was lost throughout South Central Somalia for 23 days in mid-June and mid-July 2017, which isolated the country. In addition to impairing communication, businesses were severely affected that reportedly led to losses of \$10 million a day to the Somali economy.

There were political upheavals and uncertainties in South West, Galmaadug and Hirshabelle throughout the year, including conflicts between judiciary and executive. This impacted on the implementation of the JROL Programme in these states, although Puntland and Jubbaland were relatively calm and the Programme was able to make significant impacts in those areas e.g. justice services were extended to Gedo in Jubbaland.

In 2018, the security situation in Somalia, especially in South Central regions, remained unstable. Terror attacks and frequent roadblocks occurred in Mogadishu, Al-Shabaab continued its attacks on the government and AMISOM peacekeepers.

Somaliland

Although Somaliland has been relatively stable compared to Somalia, it has also undergone its fair share of political unrest that negatively impacted the implementation of the JROL Programme. Presidential elections initially scheduled in June 2015 were ultimately postponed until 13 November 2017, when Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi was elected President.



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In 2016, Somaliland suffered one of the driest years in recent history with severe shortages of food and water, as well as the death of livestock, resulting in a humanitarian crisis. Recovery efforts lasted into 2017, following the displacement of those affected across Somaliland.

The Sexual Offences Bill, the Police Act, and the Prison Law were all passed by Parliament in 2017. The Prison Act was the first legislation signed into law by the newly elected President. In May 2017, the Government, through the Ministry of National Planning, launched the five-year Somaliland National Development Plan (NDP II). It focused on rapid economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction, while upholding universal human rights principles. It was also fully aligned to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other international development frameworks.



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Federal Level Outcome Based Narrative Report (2015-2018)

PSG 1 Justice, JROL Programme Outcome 1: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.

SUB-OUTCOME 1.1 Key Justice Sector Institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established

Justice and Correction Model

In 2017, significant progress was made to reach an agreement on a federated justice and corrections model for Somalia. After extensive consultations with all stakeholders, the Justice and Corrections Model was officially endorsed at the National Security Conference on 3 December 2017. The agreement was signed in Jowhar on 24 January 2018 and provided the framework for a transition from a unitary system to a federated system whereby the federal and state-level governments can support the rebuilding of the country's justice and corrections system. Nevertheless, there are still significant disagreements between important actors on the model, however discussions are on-going to resolve these and come to an agreement accepted by all stakeholders. See link: <https://unsom.unmissions.org/somalia%E2%80%99s-federal-and-state-governments-reach-agreement-new-justice-and-corrections-framework>

Somali Bar Association

Establishment of the Somali Bar Association has been initiated to provide overall oversight and regulation of Justice practitioners. This is expected to be fully operational by 2020 under the Joint Justice Programme.

National Development Plan

The FGS National Development Plan (2017-2019) commenced in 2017 as the first National Development Plan (NDP) in 30 years. In support to the NDP, the FGS Ministry of Justice (MOJ) held a three-day strategic plan development workshop between 24 and 26 September 2017 in order to define NDP justice sector priorities for the next three years. Participants from FGS, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states presented their status and delivery as well as the challenges and needs of their respective Ministries and the judiciary.

The Working Group, which was organized with support from the JROL Programme in close collaboration with the FGS, provided a forum to collectively discuss the progress of the Justice and Corrections Model (JCM) and facilitated collaboration between the FMS and the FGS to progress towards a decision on the eventual model. The Rule of Law Working Group (including the Minister of Justice, Minister of Internal



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Security, as well as legal aid providers and representatives from FMS the Joint Donor Co-Chairs (Netherlands and EU representatives) meeting was held on 27 September 2017 in Mogadishu. At the conclusion of the meeting, the FGS and FMS endorsed the recommendations made by the JCM Task Force at the justice retreat held earlier that week. Furthermore, the FGS MOJ developed Terms of Reference for the Rule of Law Working Group and since then the meetings have taken place regularly. As a result, there has been close cooperation between the FMS and FGS MOJs and judiciary encouraging consensus across rule of law issues.

SUB-OUTCOME 1.2. Enhanced capacity of the justice system stakeholders to operate effectively, through further professionalization of laws, policies and procedures, improved facilities and enhanced knowledge management

Develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector

In 2017, with financial, technical and advisory support from JROL Programme, the Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit (PLDU) of the MOJ provided technical expertise to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in reviewing and ensuring human rights standards are followed when drafting legislation. In response to government priorities as requested by different line ministries and institutions, several policies and bills were reviewed by the PLDU and Joint Implementation Support Unit (JISU).

Support was provided to the JROL institutions in formalizing legal frameworks and building the library of legal reference across civil and criminal matters. A total of 38 laws and policy documents were supported by JROL institutions throughout implementation, which significantly support the federalization process (see the below Table and Annex 1, Final Programme Progress Results Matrix for disaggregated results by specific Law, Policy or area of support).

Table 1. Law and Policies supported by the JROL Programme with current status.

Law	Status
1. Advocate Act—Somali Bar Association	Submitted to Cabinet and awaiting approval
2. AGO Office operational plan	Completed
3. AGO Establishment Act	Still at drafting stage, awaiting the finalization of the Justice and Correction model of Somalia
4. Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Act.	Approved by the cabinet; Awaiting parliamentary approval
5. Anti-Fraud and whistleblower Policies developed to support the Anti-Corruption (2015)	Approved by Cabinet, awaiting approval from Lower House (first round rejected by Upper House and sent back to Lower House)
6. Asset and Inventory Management SOP for Ministry of Justice FGS	Completed
7. Constitutional Court Establishment Act.	Still at drafting stage
8. Counter-terrorism Bill	Submitted to the House of People of the Federal Parliament



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	and awaits approval
9. Federal Auditor General Bill	Reviewed, amended, edited, commented and reconstructed legal sounds. The Bill was initially activated by the Auditor General Office, prior to its presentation before the Cabinet of Ministers in respect to Article 99 (c) of the Provisional Federal Constitution.
10. Federal Organization of the Judiciary Law	Initially approved by Cabinet and submitted to Lower House awaiting finalization of the Justice and Correction model of Somalia
11. Financial Management Policy (SOP) for MoJ	Completed
12. Human Right Commission Establishments Act.	Enacted
13. Human Resources Management (SOP) for MOJ	Completed
14. ICT and Knowledge Management (SOP) for MOJ	Completed
15. Juvenile Justice legislation	Draft completed and currently under consultation at the Ministry of Justice
16. Law of State Solicitor General Office (Law No. 18 of 29th January 1976)	Under revision and amendment process at the Ministry of Justice
17. Legal Aid Policy	Approved 2017
18. Legal Aid Bill (2018)	At drafting stage
19. Legal Education Policy	To be updated.
20. Mobile Court Operational guide produced by the Supreme Court.	Completed
21. Money Laundering Act reviewed and translated into Somali	Enacted
22. National Defense Act	Endorsed in different epochs and occasions from 6th April 1960 to 14th September 1989. And it will be reviewed and commented on in the coming months.
23. National Media Law	Enacted
24. National Monitoring & Evaluation Policy (2018)	Reviewed, amended, edited and reconstructed on draft received from the Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development
25. National Petroleum Act	Approved by Cabinet and Lower House, awaiting Upper House approval
26. Non-Governmental Organizations Bill (NGOs Bill)	Draft finalized and submitted to Council of Ministers
27. Office Plan (Puntland)	UNDP supported AG office to undertake need assessment and develop office plan, the plan has been developed and validated.
28. Federal Organization of the Judiciary Law (2018).	Completed drafting and amending process which had been



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	mandated by the MOJ to overcome it and based on as reference matter thorough “Organization of Judiciary Law of Somalia in 1962/74”.
29. Pensions and gratuities for the members of the Armed Forces and Para-Military Organizations (Law No. 6, of 31st December 1969)	Approved by Cabinet and Lower House, awaiting approval from Upper House
30. Political Parties Law	Enacted
31. Procurement (SOP) for MoJ	Completed
32. Public Notary Bill	Reviewed, edited and commented. The Bill was initiated by the Ministry of Justice and Judicial Affairs as part of its obligations as line ministry of the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS).
33. Puntland Legal Aid Policy	Pending
34. Sexual Offenses legislation	Submitted to Cabinet, awaiting approval
35. Somali Legal Glossary (in support to a common basis for interpretation of terminology).	Finalized
36. Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs in Somalia (Bill)	Draft finalized and submitted to Council of Ministers
37. Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy	Finalized
38. Women’s Access to Justice Policy	To be updated.

Improved Facilities through Infrastructure and Equipment

The JROL Programme resulted in an overall expansion of operational capacity of FGS and FMS justice institutions. In 2016, an inventory of all infrastructure assets of the judiciary was completed for the Regional Appeal and District Court of Baidoa, Kismayo, Beletweyne and four courts in Mogadishu (Shangani Court, Wedagir Court, Hodan Court and Wardhegley Court). Following on this, the PUNOs supported structural improvements and rehabilitation works for court houses, including security assessments and support for the formulation of a security strategy. In 2018, Kismayo construction projects to improve district and regional court infrastructure were completed. Implementation was done through the FGS financial management systems under the National Window of the MPTF, following government financial procedures. The UN Risk Management Unit of the DSRSG/HC/RC Integrated Office oversaw the implementation process to ensure compliance with existing procedures, put in place additional controlling mechanisms and conducted capacity building throughout the implementation phase.

Overall, thirteen institutions received equipment that included:

- Two institutions: MOJ and Judiciary Affairs of South West received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). (2017)
- One institution: MOJ of Jubbaland received equipment and furniture (11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). (2017)



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- One vehicle provided to Hirshabelle MOJ for the activation of mobile courts. (2017)
- Four Community Dispute Resolution Centers (CDRC) in Jubbaland and South West (Kismayo, Garbaharey, Baidoa, Hudur) received basic furniture. Justice institutions (MoJ, courts, AGO in FGS, Puntland, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle) and all CDRCs received monthly operational support. (2018)
- Five institutions: Ministries of Women (MOWHRD) (FGS, JL, SWS, GSS, HSS) received stationery and furniture. (2018)

Strategic and Operational Support to Justice Institutions

Throughout implementation, the JROL Programme provided vital strategic and operational support to the justice institutions within the FGS and the FMS in order to build their capacity to provide public services.

Twenty-four Somali Justice institutions received regular operational and technical support, allowing them to undertake their daily functions and to deliver services to the people, providing transformative changes. Some examples include:

- FGS MOJ (federal level) effectively led the justice sector development. In 2017, the MOJ, under the leadership of the H.E. Hassan Hussein, showed commitment and leadership to coordinate the justice sector stakeholders both at Federal Level and state level, contributing positively to an increased understanding of federalism and its practical implementation.
- Technical advisors were provided to the MOJs in the FMS of Jubbaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug. Technical Advisors are essential for the institution building process. Interns are embedded in various justice institutions, and thus not only provide much needed manpower, but this also serves as an investment in the future human resources capacity of the Somali justice system.
- A fully-fledged Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Specialized Prosecution Unit within the Office of the Attorney General was established, with a focused mandate to investigate and prosecute SGBV cases (as required and in line with the Rape Act) and selection of a pool of specialized prosecutors who deal with cases of rape exclusively.
- The MoWHRD was enabled to undertake the selection process of the members of the National Human Rights Commission.
- Regional Expansion:
 - Supreme Court expanded its services throughout the country to cover the FGS and the FMSs;
 - Mobile Courts were further extended to newly formed FMSs;
 - The Jubbaland Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs undertook a successful mission to Garbaharey district that resulted in a regional expansion of access to justice services to the population through the establishment of a district court, regional court and Attorney General Office in Garbaharey district and Gedo region.



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- UNDP provided significant operational and strategic support through the MOJs in Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, including support to staff, transportation and office supplies. This support was critical for the establishment and functioning of justice institutions in these newly established states, who otherwise have extremely limited resources to operate.



Geographical expansion of JROLP coverage

- JROLP extended Mobile courts to HirShabelle and South West State, in addition to Jubbaland and Benadir (2017).
- Mobile courts activities were extended to Garbaharey and Galmudug State (Adaado) (2018).
- In Galmudug, support was extended to the police and justice institutions, to enable mobile courts, scholarships and internships and to support the Galkacyo Joint Police Patrols.
- In HirShabelle support was extended to the justice institutions to enable mobile courts, scholarships and internships.
- Support was extended to Garbaharey district through establishment of district and regional courts, and AG office.
- Support was extended to Gedo region district through establishment of district and regional courts, and AG office.
- Four Community Dispute Resolution Centers (CDRC) were opened in Jubbaland and South West (Kismayo, Garbaharey, Baidoa, Hudur)



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Professionalization of ROL Institutions and Capacity Development

National Judicial Training Programme

In 2015, an agreement was negotiated with Mogadishu University to develop the National Judicial Training Programme to contribute towards establishing an independent, accountable judiciary able to address the justice needs of the Somali people. In 2016, a Judicial Training Needs Assessment Workshop was organized by Mogadishu University, aimed to discuss priority legal training courses for enhancing the capacity of judges, prosecutors, and registrars to respond to expanding judicial responsibilities and the increasing justice needs of the Somali population. Representatives from FMS as well as officials from the federal judiciary, Attorney General Office, MOJ, Somali Bar Association, Ministry of Education, and legal aid providers gathered for two days to discuss in detail the training needs of the judges, prosecutors, and registrars. The development of a comprehensive National Judicial 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. The National Judicial Training Programme was officially launched in 2017. The trainings provided through Mogadishu University are expected to provide the foundation upon which the National Judicial Training Institute will be established.

In 2017, JROL also supported a study tour on serious crimes for members of the Somali Judiciary, prosecutors from the Attorney General's Office (AGO) and the Somali Bar Association.

In addition to the work on the National Judicial Training Programme, a total of 2,534 individuals received justice sector trainings throughout implementation of the JROL Programme. All trainings implemented with JROL support were completed in 2017 (*see Annual Reports for details*).

Scholarships and Internships as part of Professionalization of the Justice Sector

Scholarships

A total of 584 law students from Mogadishu University and the University of Puntland received scholarships as part of the support of the JROL Programme which included a total of 38 law students who graduated during implementation of the Programme (see below table).



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Table 2: Total Law Scholarships provided during implementation of JROL.

	T	F	M	TOTAL GRADUATED
2015	112	47	65	0
2016	192	77	115	0
2017	147	48	99	13
2018	133	34	99	25
TOTAL	584	206	378	38

Internship Programme

Through the JROL Programme, new graduates received opportunities to actively contribute towards building the justice sector as interns where they build onto their professional experience. A total of 98 law graduates received internship opportunities (see table below). Mogadishu University legal aid centre and Puntland State University started support to interns in 2016. By the close of the programme in 2018, interns were placed across the FGS and FMS in Mogadishu, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. The Interns are attached to the MOJs, Courts and Attorney General Offices. In Garbaharey, interns support the judiciary and the CDRC. In Kismayo, interns support the CDRC. In Puntland, interns were attached to the MoJRAR and Puntland Women Lawyers Association, and the Garowe CDRC. As part of the programme design, the justice institution staff and interns discuss the mentoring and coaching requirements of each individual to ensure maximum benefit and a full utilization of their abilities for the justice system.

Table 3: Total internships provided to law graduates during implementation of JROL.

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
2015	401	110	291
2016	702	135	567
2017	1,431	307	1,124
TOTAL	2,534	552	1,982

Case Management: Electronic Case Registration towards a more efficient justice System

Manual Case Management



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In Puntland, implementation of the Pilot Case Management Reform was started in Garowe and Gardo First-Instance Court and Court of Appeal. The manual system registered a total of 812 cases (424 cases registered in Garowe, 388 in Gardo; 568 civil, 244 criminal) over implementation of the JROL Programme.

Electronic Case Management

A total of 17 courts were enhanced with the establishment of an electronic case management system at the Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court (covering all 17 districts in Mogadishu). 31 registrars from these courts were trained on the use of the system in Mogadishu by SOSTEC (a technology service provider based in Somalia).

A total of 1,092 cases were recorded in the electronic system to include: 626 cases at the FGS, 478 processed by the Supreme Court and Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Court and districts courts. 121 cases were criminal cases and 345 were civilian cases. 148 of these cases were recorded by the FGS AGO.

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

Build, refurbish, or equip corrections service structures

In 2015, an infrastructure assets inventory for three prisons (Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne) were completed, and a comprehensive Infrastructure Assessment Report was produced that included recommendations for the various refurbishment/reconstruction options.

In 2017, the image and confidence of corrections staff working in Jubbaland and South West State was boosted through the procurement of 220 full uniforms (including shirts, trousers, working shoes/boots, socks, belts, berets, rank insignia, sewing threads, lanyard, beret badges, buttons, zippers and fabric for shirts and trousers).

Custodial Corps Trainings

In consultation with UNSOM, UNODC completed the Custodial Corps training curriculum which is now being taught to prison staff and managers at the Somali Prison Academy in Garowe. Introductory training on a federal prison inspection regime was also conducted in Garowe and was attended by the Attorney General, Puntland Minister of Justice, Commissioner General of Prisons, and the Prison Commissioner.



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SUB-OUTCOME 1.4. Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened

Justice Sector Oversight

Public Complaints and Legal Advice Center

The MOJ established and opened the Public Complaints and Legal Advice Center, which was inaugurated by FGS Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khayre. It is envisioned that the Center will bring significant improvements to judicial institutions by facilitating a speedy and inexpensive forum for administrative redress on judicial public services in which feedback can be received by the general public, thereby increasing the transparency of the judiciary and improving judiciary processes. The complaints and legal advice center of the MOJ received 28 land related complaints (W:9; M:15) and 4 cases of complaints against NISA (W:3; M:1) over illegal arrests from NISA.

Judicial Inspection Schemes

The Judicial Inspection Scheme is fully operational in Puntland, while at federal level, an assessment of the scheme was completed. In 2017, efforts to establish a Judicial Inspection Scheme at the federal judiciary made significant progress. The Supreme Court organized two consultative workshops in Mogadishu, with the participation of federal and state level justice institutions alongside civil society, to develop a code of conduct for the Judicial Inspection Scheme. The Scheme was finalized and validated in December. The code of conduct, which was the first ever developed at the federal level, will enhance levels of judicial integrity, serve as an instrument for self-regulation, and contribute to the establishment of credible, independent and accountable judiciary.

In 2018, a judicial inspection scheme was introduced in the Benadir courts and three inspection missions were undertaken in Mogadishu district courts.

The team of the inspection members of the Higher Judicial Council inspected and controlled the ongoing Judiciary services section of Dangorayo and Burtinle district courts. The findings of the inspection team included that legal regulations and procedures are often being ignored. Most judiciary procedures, especially in penal cases, did not comply with standards, due to a lack of judiciary manuals, codes, and other necessary means. These findings highlighted important gaps in the resources available to justice personnel and a need for continued training.

Programme Management Training

Trainings on Programme Management, Reporting, and Results-based Management has been provided for the justice sector, including MOJ, Supreme Court, AGO.



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SUB-OUTCOME 1.5. Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system

UNICEF supported the establishment of a juvenile justice system and community-based diversion mechanism at the Attorney General Office in Puntland.

The juvenile justice law was adopted in 2016. Since the adoption of the law, there has been capacity-building for justice, prosecution and police staff, establishment of juvenile justice courts in Bossaso, Gardo, Garowe, and Galkacyo, monitoring and support to children in detention, and the promotion of diversion programming through juvenile courts and juvenile desks established in police stations.

PSG 2: Strengthened Security, JROL Programme OUTCOME 2. Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens

Somalia is divided into six policing jurisdictions. These include Banadir at the Federal Level and FMSs including South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland. These six policing jurisdictions are policed under a federal police system consisting of the Somalia Police Force (SPF) which is expected to later transition to the 'Federal Police' and 'State Police Services' in accordance with Article 126 of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia and the New Policing Model. Operating in parallel to the police are regional forces or local law enforcement groups, variously known as Special Forces or Daraawish. The SPF are also present to varying degrees in the FMSs and perform policing duties alongside the States Police Services.

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

Capacity Building

In line with the reforms to establish a common operational framework, as mentioned per the below, the JROL Programme invested in professionalization and capacity building activities across policing needs of the Somali people.

Development of National Curriculum for Police

The Police Professional Development Board (PPDB) was established to coordinate and support capacity building activities and related policy development for the Somali Police at the FGS and FMS levels. The Board is co-chaired by the SPF Director of Training and UNSOM Police. Members include representatives



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of FGS and FMS police, AMISOM, UN AFPs, EUCAP and international bilateral partners. The PPDB is a committee of the CAS Strand 2B Sub-Working Group on Police and links informally to the Somali Technical Working Group and the Council for Police Commissioners. So far, it has supported the development of the standardised Basic Recruit Curricula for Somali police recruits, Station Management Course, Recruitment and Vetting Guidelines and the Code of Conduct.

Trainings

A system for literacy testing of all candidates for entry to the Police Academy was established, with 80% of the SPF also taking the test.

A 10-day training curriculum was developed by the Police Professional Development Board (PPDB) and delivered by three Somali Police Training teams to 240 police station middle management staff, division commanders and section chiefs. Participants gained knowledge and skills in station management, leadership, community policing, human rights, team building and change management, legal aid principles, and an understanding of the New Police Model (NPM), see sub-outcome 2.2. below.

15 Somali cadets were enrolled in a diploma training programme at the Ethiopian Police University College and undertook their practical training police stations from September to November 2017.

A 32-day computer training was carried out for 76 police officers (W:4 and M: 72) to enhance responsiveness of the police services and improve the recording of incidence data and data sharing.

A training for 16 police officers were trained on police communication, especially the use of radios, both portable VHF and HF base/ stations. The training was designed to ensure participating officers gain the capacity to properly send and receive communication over the radio and the basic activities involved in operating and maintaining radio equipment.

Scholarships

As part of JROL support, twenty-five policing students (W:5, M:20) continued their bachelor's in legal studies at Puntland State University as a continuation of the scholarship programme initiated in 2013 by UNDP. These police officers graduated in September 2017 and now work as police officers providing legal advice and ensuring proper application of the law during the provision of police services as well as ensuring that human rights principles are applied. One graduate is currently working within the criminal investigations department and provides support in the gathering of evidence necessary for prosecutors to make a strong legal case. This will help prosecutors to improve the quality of evidence presented in legal cases, as well as help to ensure that the police protect and uphold human rights standards.

Equipment and Infrastructure support

Based on assessment of existing infrastructure, security risks and other related factors, a priority list for construction of police infrastructure was established. Under JROL the following projects were supported:



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- Infrastructure support to the four Regional Police Headquarters in Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyne and Hargeisa; Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC); and, Criminal Investigation Department Headquarters.
- Handover of essential equipment to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security including communication equipment, vehicles, furniture and solar power for 24 police stations (amounting to US\$2.4 million), considerably enhancing Somali Police's operational capacity and efficiency in responding to security threats in Banadir region and member states. Resources were distributed based on the agreement in the NPM for resource sharing between the FGS and the FMSs.
- Twelve vehicles were handed over to support the six Mobile Training Teams and Police Inspection Units in Banadir, Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Adaado and Garowe (two in each region).
- Mobile crime investigation vans with crime investigation tool kits to undertake investigations are also provided to the member states. The vans which are custom made, have state of the art kits with functions including blood collection, finger printing, impressions, lifting pattern prints, trace evidence collection and analyzing bullet trajectories. The mobile crime investigation vans will be operated by criminal investigation units to support the Mobile Courts in Banadir, Jubbaland, South West and Puntland.
- Uniforms were provided to 6,700 police officers in 2017. The uniforms will contribute to a responsive police service, fostering professionalism and cohesiveness among officers. This will further enhance public confidence in the Somali police. With uniforms, capacity building training, and provision of extensive equipment, the Somali police will be able to provide a safer and secure environment for communities.
- The Human Trafficking Coordination Cell at the MOIS was provided with equipment and furniture, which are needed for a functioning office.

Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional Rule of Law through Police Reform

The New Policing Model: Strategic Development and Accountability

The New Policing Model (NPM) was agreed at the National Leadership Forum held in Baidoa on 24 June 2016. This agreement was based on detailed discussions that were supported under the JROL Programme during the Consultative Conference on Police Reform held in Somalia and in Nairobi. This Conference led to the endorsement of the NPM and the revised Heegan Plan for the development of the Somalia Police Force. The NPM was one of the first federal political agreements that outlined how the FGS and FMSs would implement federated policing in Somalia. The Heegan Plan is a Federal Level inclusive and long-term strategic planning document covering the period of 2017-2025.



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Ensuring that police are accountable to civilians is a fundamental principal in any democracy and is required under the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. The NPM provides a framework for police oversight and accountability at the Federal and State levels. The NPM also provides basis for reform of the Puntland Police, the transition of the Somalia Police Force into the Somalia Federal Police and the development of State Police Services in Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug States; and in the FGS and the FMSs (including the emerging states), as described by the FMS Police Development Plans.

In 2017, the FGS re-affirmed its commitment to implement the NPM by including the NPM in the National Security Architecture (NSArch), which specifically sets the maximum number of police at 32,000 and divided this number equally between all five FMSs, Benadir and the Federal Police. It is anticipated that the implementation of the NPM will increase basic policing services across Somalia through a coordinated approach to police recruitment, training, equipment, infrastructure, stipends and operational mentoring.

Somali Police Coordination

In addition, through the Non-lethal Support Project (jointly funded by the JROL Programme and Germany), the FGS established an internal coordination mechanism, as set out in the NPM, consisting of FMS Technical Committees, the Somali Technical Working Group (involving police and ministry representatives from each FMS and the FGS), a Council of Police Commissioners and a Conference of Security Ministers. These coordination bodies continue to operate in a hierarchy and consider key strategic issues related to the implementation of the NPM across Somalia.

In September 2017, the Somali Police Commissioners agreed to implement the Security Sector Architecture through the establishment of the Somalia Technical Working Group (previously known as the Joint Technical Committee) to work on developing police plans, as recommended by the NSArch.

The Council of Police Commissioners issued an official Communique which, in summary, commits to the following:

- a) To work together towards reforming the Police in order to attain a Somali Police Force that is capable, has necessary and required personnel, training, infrastructure, resources and is inter-connected.
- b) To implement the national security architecture and agreed national security council decisions related to the formation of the SPF.
- c) That the Council of Police Commissioners convene every two months in a different venue within FGS as well as the endorsement of the Terms of Reference.
- d) To closely work with the technical committee appointed by the Federal Ministry of Internal Security.
- e) For training purposes, to establish a national uniform curriculum and all training will be the responsibility of the Federal SPF.
- f) To distribute all assistance evenly based on needs.
- g) To establish a committee in order to distribute the planned 32,000 Policing personnel based on needs.



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State Police Development Plans

UNSOM Police and UNDP took the joint UN lead in working with the FMSs to develop their respective State Police Development Plans. These plans were eventually endorsed by the National Security Council in December 2017 and clearly articulate the policing priorities from 2021 to 2027 for each FMS. The SPF finalized its plan in 2018. The FMS Technical Committees are updating their plans in 2019 to provide the basis for the development of State Police Services as a prerequisite for accessing funding to implement priorities under the \$50 Million (USD) Joint Police Programme that commenced in June 2018.

The development of these plans marks a significant step forward, contributing to the development of a federated policing system that will work to improve access to justice by all community members. The plans will serve to enhance the relationship between government and communities; community ownership and engagement in security matters; promotion of public accountability and strategic administration of the police plan. Progress from 2016-2019 has included state-level components recruitment and training of the nascent state police service in coordination with Federal Level authorities.

In Puntland, the Ministry of Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (MOS&DDR) and Police hosted a 3-day workshop attended by a range of stakeholders, including representatives from the Attorney General's Office, Human Rights Department, Bar Association, and Women Lawyers Association, in order to deliberate the way forward on developing the Model Police Station functions, in line with the State Police Development Plan.

Coordination between Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States enhanced

In 2017, coordination between the Ministers of Security and Police Commissioners from FGS and FMSs intensified through coordinated participation by all at the 2nd CAS Strand 2B meeting in Mogadishu and at a meeting in Kismayo which served as a preparatory platform for the Mogadishu Conference in December. Further, several activities in 2017 required close coordination, planning and information sharing between the different stakeholders, for example the development and implementation of the training programmes.

Monthly security sector working group coordination meetings were held by the MOS&DDR in Puntland, improving coordination among stakeholders to respond to the needs of the community and discuss progress made in improving services to the community.

Federal Level Community Policing Programme

The JROL Programme supported improved community engagement through a Community Policing Programme. This initiative is part of a wider strategy aimed at improving citizen-police engagement by bridging the gap between the police and community. Through the Community Policing Programme, the public becomes a partner in crime control by providing information to the police, thereby enabling the police to better address criminal activity and make the community safer.



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Youth Volunteers

Since 2017, a total of three hundred and ninety-two (392) youth were engaged in community policing. This includes fifty (50) youth (W:10; M:40) in Kismayo; fifty (50) youth (W:19; M:31) in Baidoa; fifty (50) youth (W:16; M:34) in Puntland; one hundred and ninety two (192) youth (W:62, M:130) in Banadir; twenty five (25) youth (W:3, M:22) from Galmudug (Galkacyo and Adaado); and twenty five (25) youth (W:9 and M:16) from Hirshabelle (Beletweyne and Jowhar).

In 2017, the Community Policing Programme was significantly expanded and has helped to increase community confidence and trust in the police in all FMSs. This Programme works through developing a Community-Police Partnership where both ends recognize and prioritize the role of the community in ensuring safety and security. The youth volunteers/ community liaison officers are working alongside the police at the police stations and within their communities to address community security needs, e.g. by providing information on security concerns of community stakeholders, thereby enabling police to respond more quickly and effectively.

In 2017, an education background assessment was conducted for all three hundred forty-two (342) youth volunteers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, Adaado and Jowhar by Mogadishu University, and the fifty (50) youth from Puntland were assessed by Puntland State University. Based on the assessment, a ten day education programme was developed and delivered to the youth. All trainings were provided from a single comprehensive curriculum. The youth were then trained by respective universities on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law in sessions tailored to their educational backgrounds.

Further, together with selected police officers from the police stations, the youth participated in a three day training on community policing. The training was provided by the Mobile Training Teams (MTT) of the SPF and covered topics such as community policing principles, strategies including partnership and problem-solving model (SARA), the justification for community policing in Somalia, and the role of the community in addressing security at the local level, human rights, women and child protection.

This training helps to equip youth volunteers to better support and facilitate the community's role in contributing to increased security through collaboration with the Police. Both the role of the community policing volunteers, as well as the role of the Police, were examined to explore ways to improve Police interaction with community members by promoting respect, sensitivity, and ensuring individual rights. This education programme strengthens the Community Policing Programme to help increase the community's confidence and trust in the Police by recognizing and prioritizing the role that the community plays in ensuring safety and security. By having a deeper understanding of the role of the Police in a democratic society, these community policing volunteers help ensure that these standards are met and put into practice when interacting with community members.

Designated Police

In addition to the introduction of youth volunteers as part of the Community Policing Programme, the Somali Police assigned one hundred twelve (112) police officers to support community policing. This includes fifty-four (54) officers (W:12, M:42) in the seventeen (17) districts of Benadir; fifteen (15) officers (W:2, M:13) from Kismayo; fifteen (15) officers (all men) from Baidoa; ten (10) officers (all men) from Galmudug (Adaado and Galkacyo); ten (10) officers (all men) from Hirshabelle (Beletweyne and Jowhar);



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eight (8) officers (W:5, M:3) from Puntland (2 officers assigned in each region). The community police officers address the security needs of the community through coordination with and working alongside the youth volunteers, with support from traditional elders, religious leaders, women's groups. The community policing initiative gained further ground with the establishment of eight Community Policing Units. This included 4 in Puntland (one each in Bossaso, Gardo, Garowe and Galkacyo), one (1) in Kismayo, one (1) in Baidoa, one (1) in Adaado; and one (1) in Jowhar.

Community Policing Action Plans

In Puntland, two Community Policing Action Plans for the Gardo and Bossaso police stations were developed through consultations between the youth volunteers, community members and the police. The plans outline activities to be undertaken including (a) an agreement to hold weekly coordination meetings; (b) joint patrolling with community policing youth volunteers and police officers; (c) organizing community awareness raising sessions; and (d) ensuring regular communication of community-policing activities with police station managers. The Plans provide concrete actions for the community policing youth volunteers, the community and police to undertake together to improve community and police cooperation.

Increased Safety and Security in Galkacyo

In December 2017, the Galkacyo Peace Agreement was reached between Puntland and Galmudug. As part of the Agreement, the two states agreed to establish Joint Police Patrol Units (JPPUs) as peace building measures. The JPPUs were developed, trained and began operating by patrolling in and around Galkacyo and rural areas where pastoralists from Galmudug and Puntland encounter each other. An assessment of the JPPU performance was conducted by the Puntland MOS&DDR Security Analysis Unit (with support from the Peace and Development Research Centre).



Joint Police Patrolling Unit training, UNDP Photo /Sead Abdillahi

The assessment recommendations emphasized the need for the following: (1) effective leadership and capable police through capacity building for the JPPU; (2) a more inclusive engagement with the traditional elders, youth and women in such ; and (3) an extensive awareness raising campaign to strengthen the role of citizens in assisting the security forces to maintain peace and uphold the law.



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The JPPU currently has 200 police officers from both States. Building onto this agreement, UNSOM and UNDP (under German funding) provided a training programme for the police and supported two workshops on Community Policing for youth and traditional elders from both communities. The training and workshops were supported by the authorities from both States. This has been a major breakthrough in ensuring peace, stability and security in the Galkacyo region.

In March 2018, 50 police officers from the JPPU participated in a ten-day training on Somali law, criminal justice system, human rights, crime investigation, SGBV and community policing principles, to increase their ability to act as a peace building force in Galkacyo and surrounding areas. The training was provided by the MTTs of the SPF and supported by both the Puntland MOS&DDR and Galmudug MOS.

In addition, UNSOM and UNDP facilitated a five-day community policing seminar with the Galkacyo Joint Police Committee, local authorities, community elders, women and young people from both North and South Galkacyo town. This resulted in the establishment of a two community policing committees. Further, 30 youth volunteers who were trained in community policing in 2017 continue to work with the JPPU and the policing committees. This initiative further strengthens the involvement of the community in improving security in the area. Future include the development of a Galkacyo Peace and Development Task Force.

Police in Building Peace and Respect for Human Rights

In Puntland, UNDP supported a consultation workshop for 32 participants (all male) including traditional elders, members of the business community, and officials from internal security institutions to discuss conflict resolution, mediation and the role of police in the peacebuilding and state-building process. Participants agreed upon action points to address both new and existing threats to security and safety.

An International Peace Day commemoration was organized in Puntland by the MOS&DDR on 21st September 2017 with support from UNDP. The event continued for two days and included social gatherings and speeches in the regions. The occasion was used to raise awareness about community policing and discussing the spirit of reconciliation.

UNDP supported the MOS&DDR and Puntland Police in celebrating Human Rights Day. These activities help to reinforce human rights standards and outline clear guidelines for procedures for police officers to follow and uphold.

Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF

As mentioned above under Sub-Outcome 2.1., In line with the reforms to establish a common operational framework, the JROL Programme invested in professionalization and capacity building activities across policing needs of the Somali people which included trainings, provisions of scholarships for university students and the provision of equipment to support operational capacities. In addition, JROL had supported Police Stipends and Operational Management Capacities, as per the below:



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Police Stipends

Stipend payments of USD 5.4 million were made to 5,203 registered SPF personnel covering the period 1st January 2015 to 31 August 2015. Each officer was paid a lump sum totaling 8 months according to his or her rank, instead of 12 months as originally planned, thereby enabling many police officers to receive their stipends.

Strengthen Operational Management Capacity

Following the successful activation of the Police Inspection Directorate an initial assessment of its internal capacity was undertaken in 2017. Key recommendations from the assessment included: (1) to undertake a review of functions and structure of the Directorate, to ensure it is aligned with the NDP, and to add a human rights section; (2) to develop inspection Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) with check lists; (3) to determine adequate staffing structure and allocate sufficient resources for the Directorate to be able to perform its inspection and internal audit duties; and (4) to establish linkages with the external oversight actors. Based on these recommendations, the UN supported trainings on financial management, human resources management and procurement and asset management to 39 MOIS staff (F:11; M:28). The training also supported improved capacity for the trained departments on a range of agreed SOPs and manuals.

OUTCOME 3: More Somalis have Access to Fair and Affordable Justice

A lack of formal governance structures, alongside an absence of affordable and accessible justice services, has meant remote communities, including communities of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, are unable to access fair and equitable justice systems.

Mobile courts have been instrumental in providing legal aid to areas that were previously isolated from the reach of the justice providers. The mobile court system was established by the Puntland Judiciary in 2009 with support from UNDP, and with funding from the European Union and United Kingdom. The mobile court teams, which are made up of lawyers, judges, prosecutors and registrars, continue to deliver justice to rural and IDP communities, who for reasons of distance, lack of accessibility and absence of courthouses, would otherwise not have had access to the formal courts.



Baidoa Maka Dhagol IDP camp, 2018. JROL Programme Photo 2018.



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Under the JROL Programme the Mobile Courts were successfully initiated at the Federal Level and across the FMSs to include active Mobile teams operational in Galmudug, South West, Jubbaland and Hirshabelle.

Under the JROL Programme a total of 2,287 cases were fully adjudicated by mobile courts across the FGS and the FMS during implementation of the JROL Programme (see Annex 1, Final Programme Progress Results Matrix for disaggregated results by year).

In addition, with the support of JROL, a handbook for Mobile Courts was developed to streamline operations, and procurement of essential items for the case management system was carried out. Vehicles were procured and handed over to support Mobile Courts in South Central Somalia and Puntland, as well as one for the Federal AGO. Five additional vehicles have also been purchased to support transportation needs for Mobile Courts under the Supreme Court at the Federal level.

Peer-to-Peer Knowledge Sharing Tour: Puntland and FMSs

In July 2017, a peer-to-peer knowledge sharing tour on mobile courts and legal aid took place in Puntland in order to support speedy replication of processes within the FMSs. The week-long event had participants from Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug observe how the mobile courts in Puntland carry out their work, so that they can replicate the courts successfully in their respective states. The knowledge exchange programme was developed by the Puntland Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs.

Legal Aid

Legal aid provision plays an important role in ensuring that justice is fair, and that national and international standards are applied. In 2015, technical support was provided for drafting the Legal Aid Policy, which was later approved in 2017. Legal Aid centers were initially established with the support of UNDP to provide legal assistance to the most vulnerable communities, focusing on the rights of women, elderly, children, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, prisoners and internally displaced persons. It also helps to address mistrials, the time suspects are held in police stations, prison over-crowding and recidivism. The JROL Programme continued support to these legal aid centres with gradual expansion into twelve (12) legal aid centers provided services to a total of 33,654 clients (W:24,132; M:9,702) who received legal aid across the FGS and the FMS. The twelve centers included: Five (5) legal aid centers in Puntland (2015-2016); One (1) Legal Aid Unit established under MOJ; Five (5) centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo; and one (1) center at Mogadishu University (2018). The JROL Programme also continued support for the Pilot Community Paralegal network (established in 2013), that provides services to rural communities in the greater Bari Region.



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Table 4. Provision of Legal Aid Disaggregated by Year

	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE
2015	2,097	1,473	624
2016	7,000	4,982	2,198
2017	22,391	15,962	6,429
2018	2,166	1,715	451
TOTAL	33,654	24,132	9,702

Table 5. Legal Aid Provided to the IDP camps (included in above data)

	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE
2017	2,242	1,991	251
2018	641	512	129
TOTAL	2,883	2,503	380

Traditional Dispute Resolution

The Community Dispute Resolution Houses (CDRHs, also some referred to as Community Dispute Resolution Centers) were initially developed with UNDP support in 2012 in two locations in Puntland. With JROL support these have grown to a total of eight (8) operational CDRHs: four (4) CDRCs in Jubaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey) and South West State (Baidoa and Hudur); four (4) in Puntland (Garowe, Bossaso, Dahar and Burtinle).

These are recognized by communities as a neutral common space where Somalis can resolve family matters and civil disputes outside of the court. The community reconciliation processes offered by CDRHs foster and promote community spirit. Elders at CDRHs have continued to provide essential delivery of justice resolving disputes in a mutual communitive manner. Disputing parties are offered flexible, inexpensive and quicker resolution of disputes. Furthermore, mediation elders have been given consistent training and awareness and have a cooperative relationship with the courts.

Coordination between ADR practitioners and Puntland's justice sector has improved significantly, with three workshops benefitting 30 elders and sheikhs held in Dahar (Hayland) and Garowe ADR centres.





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Specifically, elder ADR practitioners in Puntland were given two days of training on citizens' rights within the Puntland Constitution's Bill of Rights Chapter. The objective of the trainings was to ensure the observation of fundamental rights during elder adjudication and mediation as well as guaranteeing referral of certain cases, such as rape and other public crimes, to the formal systems.

From January to July 2018, the CDRHs addressed 1,972 cases. The centers are each staffed with four data management officers and two CDRH coordinators. The officers work closely with women's groups and traditional elders to enhance the case management and databases systems related to the cases handled.

Legal Awareness

The JROL Programme has supported an increase of the public's understanding of their rights as individuals and how the justice system operates, both measures to increase confidence and accountability of the justice actors. An estimated total of 694,701 people was reached in awareness campaigns across the FGS and the FMSs during implementation of JROL. Through the legal awareness efforts of legal aid providers (i.e. Somali Women's Development Organisation, Save Somali Women and Children and Mogadishu University), legal awareness and sensitization sessions educated the public on legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo for both IDPs and host communities. In 2018, the MOJ produced standardized public awareness materials which can be standardised for all future legal awareness and sensitisation activities. Legal awareness raising contributes to peacebuilding by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people.

Somaliland Outcome Based Narrative Report (2015-2018)

With technical support from UNDP, Somaliland finalized and launched the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan II (NDPII), in a step towards achieving long-term development aspirations as defined by the Somaliland National Vision 2030 for a "A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Country where people enjoy a high quality of life". The NDPII provides the justice sector with direction and goals and is also used as a tool for resource mobilization. Throughout implementation, the JROL Programme supported Somaliland justice partners MOJ, HJC, University of Hargeisa and Baahikoob Centers to continue provision of justice services. Key results from the JROL Programme include:

- Increased capacities of the JROL institutions as a result of provided technical support and advice from UNDP technical team.
- Increased access to justice for the citizens in far and remote areas through mobile courts missions.
- Improved accountability and transparency of the judiciary through continued judicial inspections.
- Improved monitoring of human rights and access to lawyers in the prisons as well as justice coordination efforts led by the MOJ.



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- Increased support to SGBV victims through the Baahikoob centre, where under Hargeisa Group Hospital, continued psycho-social and legal support was provided for the victims and families of SGBV victims.
- Protection services including the provision of legal aid services to drought effected and internally displaced populations in two regions of Hargeisa and Burao from 2017- 2018.

The below is the outcome-based narrative report, covering JROL Programme implementation from 2015-September 2018:

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

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

Support to substantive and procedural laws, policies and regulations review

A total of fourteen (14) laws and policies were supported by the JROL Programme in Somaliland in line with the Somaliland Constitution and international Human Rights standards. See table below.

Table 6. Somaliland Law and Policies supported by the JROL Programme with current status.

Law/ Policy	Status
1 Criminal Legal Aid Manual for law Practitioners, Criminal Trials Court Bench book for Judges (2015)	Launched Feb 2015
2 Legal Aid Guidelines	Launched 2015
3 Human Resources, Administration and Financial Management Manuals for MOJ	Launched 2015
4 Guidelines for Legislative Drafting	Launched 2015
5 Criminal Trials Bench Book for Judges	Launched 2015
6 Sexual Offense Act	Signed by President (2018)
7 Somaliland Prison Act	Signed by President (2018)
8 Prosecution Manual (2015)	Launched (Feb. 2015)
9 Gender Policy	Launched 2015



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10 Sentencing Policy and Guidelines for Judges	Launched 2015
11 Somaliland Litigants Charter	Launched 2015
12 Reference Manual for Practitioners	Launched 2015
13 Serious Crimes Investigation Manual	Launched 2015
14 SoP for Investigation of Serious Crimes	Launched 2015

Public Defender's Council established

The Public Defenders Scheme was introduced in Somaliland in 2015. On 29 March 2017, UNDP Rule of Law Justice technical specialists conducted a one-day training workshop on sharing concepts of legal aid, best practices, particularly focusing on the Public Defenders Scheme. The training was attended by Director of Prisons, Director General of Access to Justice and Legal Aid Department of MOJ, Director of Legal Aid, Director HU Legal Aid and the Director of the Baahikoob Center as well as four representatives from the Access to Justice Department.

Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice

Legal Aid

Over the course of JROL Programme implementation, three (3) legal aid centers, (a) the Hargeisa University Legal Clinic and the Head Office at the Hargeisa University Faculty of Law; (b) Hargeisa Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa Hospital; and (c) the Burao Baahikoob Center under Burao Regional Hospital, provided legal aid to a total of 11,443 individuals in Somaliland, of which 5,486 were women. This included support to cases involving SGBV (*see Annex 1, Final Programme Progress Results Matrix for disaggregated results by year and quarterly reports for statistics on SGBV cases and convictions*).

Mobile Courts

As part of JROL, a total of 4,010 cases were adjudicated through the mobile courts in Somaliland including 1,644 criminal cases and 2,290 civil cases where approximately 1,924 women were assisted. *See Annex I: Final Results Matrix for complete breakdown of cases per year*. In addressing the limited judicial infrastructure, with an absence of court houses, office space as well as qualified judicial personnel, mobile courts are designed to bring formal justice systems closer to people and provide services which otherwise are physically and monetarily inaccessible.

Formal Courts

Throughout the JROL Programme, a total of 21,262 (Criminal: 9,130; Civil: 12,132) were adjudicated by the formal courts (see Annex I: Final Results Matrix for complete breakdown of cases per year).



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Traditional Dispute Resolution

In 2017, 150 Traditional elders were trained on human rights and legal awareness in all six regions (25 elders each region) of Somaliland through the MOJ.

Public Legal Awareness

A total of 121,064 people was reached through legal awareness activities in Somaliland throughout implementation of JROL. The legal awareness campaigns are designed to provide information on topics such as, knowledge on rights and available legal aid services, awareness on reporting and referrals of SGBV and children-related cases, and encouragement for traditional elders to work closely with paralegals.

In response to the genuine concerns on the increase of SGBVs cases in drought affected IDP camps (some involving the host communities), the Baahikoob centre organized the awareness raising activities on SGBV, legal rights and human rights in IDP camps. This included a focus on increasing the understanding of the justice actors how to effectively handle IDP cases while promoting interaction and coordination with legal services available from the host communities.

Sub-Outcome 1.2. Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures

Scholarships and Internships

The objective of the scholarship programme is to ensure more qualified students have access to legal education while increasing the number of qualified lawyers in Somaliland. The objective of the internship programme is to expand existing legal professions and legal services with added human resources, while providing practical learning opportunities for law graduates through intern placements in justice institutions. A total of fifty (50) student (F:22, M:28) received law school scholarships throughout implementation of JROL Programme from the University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24) in Somaliland.

A total of twenty-five (25) (W:7, M:18) law graduates serve as interns in Somaliland legal aid centers, the judiciary, prosecution offices, joint public services and as private attorneys providing legal services to citizens, thereby enhancing access to justice services.

Judicial Inspection and Monitoring

JROL support to the Judicial Inspection Scheme aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of the High Judicial Council (HJC) and providing high quality technical advice on any matter concerning the organization and administration of justice; and exercising supervision over the functioning of the courts. Enhanced independence and accountability of the judges, judiciary staff and prosecutors through enforcement of judicial code of conduct and disciplinary rules.



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Throughout implementation, there were five hundred and sixty-four (564) visits conducted by the HJC monitoring teams. Out of these complaints documented, there was a total of two hundred and twenty-five (225) cases addressed as misconduct with disciplinary actions taken (see Annex 1 Final Results matrix for a breakdown of cases per year).

Prisoners Access to Justice

In addition to the above, the MOJ has taken an active role in monitoring prisoner access to justice for prisoners. A total of eleven (11) monitoring missions were completed across the regional prisons of Hargeisa, Awdal, Berbera, Burao and Erigavo in support to inmates' access to lawyers and legal aid.



Trainings

JROL Partners supported several trainings over the course of implementation as detailed below. *For a complete list of trainings with disaggregated information on participants, see JROL Programme Reports.*

Justice and Corrections National Conference 29 January 2018.
Photos/ Somaliland Government 2018.

High level Justice and Corrections National Conference

A high level National Conference for Justice and Corrections was organized in cooperation with MOJ and UNSOM on 29 January 2018. The conference was attended by Vice President of Somaliland, Chief Justice, Minister of Justice, Attorney General and other Government officials alongside development partners including the UN, EU, FCO, DANIDA, Deputy Ambassador of Netherlands, Djibouti ambassador, and other INGOs.

The Somaliland Justice Sector Institutions presented their progress and the challenges and presented the new Justice and Correction Strategic plan for 2018-2020.

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



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

Model Police Stations Assessment

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

Somaliland Community Policing Programme

Following the initial community policing training in December 2015, in Q1 2016 the MOI and Police launched the practical implementation of a Community Policing Programme with two Community-Policing Units established at the Ahmed Dhagah and '26 June' district Police Stations in Hargeisa. 20 Police Officers (W: 4, M: 16) and 20 Community members (W:11, M:9) are now actively participating in the community policing activities. The following additional training workshops were carried out: (a) from 4-6th June 2016, a three-day training on community policing, police public partnership, problem-solving was held at Somaliland Police headquarters, attended by the director of training, representatives from the MOI Police reform unit and police commissioner; and (b) from 14-24th of August 2016, a 14-day Police Station Management Training Workshop was attended by sixty (60) Police Officers including station commanders, deputy commanders and cadet officers. The purpose of the training was to improve Somaliland police station service delivery.

Four Police Stations in Hargeisa established community policing committees (26 June, Ahmed Dhagah, M.Haybe and M.Haruun). A bi-weekly community-policing mechanism is now in place to ensure regular discussion of security problems. Community Policing Action Plans were developed and are now being implemented in all four police stations.

Professional Police Uniforms

On 17 August 2016, 6,000 Police Uniforms were successfully delivered to the Somaliland Police. Standard policing uniforms help to increase police morale and play an important role in increasing the visibility of the police by formalizing presence and public perception. This in turn contributes to increased community trust in police.



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

Somaliland Police Reform

In 2015, the Police Reform Team was reactivated. Thereafter, in 2016, a Police Reform Steering Committee was established with a Terms of Reference and organizational chart, and appointments were provided by the Police Commissioner, however the reform process proved to be very slow due to the absence of the political commitment and a national strategy.

In 2016, the Police Reform Team conducted a capacity assessment at the gender unit of the MOI. Subsequently, an assessment report with detailed implementation was drafted.

In 2016, the MOI Gender Policy was drafted and discussed with MOI gender section. The gender balance in police staffing was assessed by MOI Police Reform team. Numbers of women police officers and respective demographic information was assessed (i.e. age, level of education, professional trainings, positions and ranks). Recommendations to overcome the existing police gender gaps were developed and these recommendations were sent to Police Commissioner.

Increased Operational Capacity for Somaliland Police

In 2017, UNDP continued to provide support to increasing the capacity of Somaliland Police with the handover of important communications equipment including fifty (50) VHF handset radios with antenna and repeaters. The equipment was received by the Somaliland Police Commissioner. This communications equipment will significantly increase the operational capacity of the Somaliland Police by reducing response time to crime. In addition, procurement of office furniture and equipment for the Police Planning Unit was completed. Four community policing offices at four police stations were furnished and equipped during 2016.

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

Scholarship schemes

In 2016, 30 Police Officers (W:8, M:22), graduated from the University of Hargeisa after completing the two-year scholarship programme. The graduates will contribute towards increasing the capacity of SL Police providing professionalized service delivery to the community. During the two-year programme, students successfully completed four semesters covering about 24 courses including criminology, terrorism, cybercrime, international law, conflict resolution, identifying criminals and money laundering.

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



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

Somaliland Police Operational Framework developed

The operational framework for the Somaliland Police was supported whereby the Somaliland Police Training Committee was established and a basic curriculum was developed. In addition, a Police Planning Unit was established at the Police Headquarters and the Unit Terms of Reference and structure were approved by the Police Commissioner.

Somaliland Police Policy and Legislation Development

With the support of the JROL Programme, the Somaliland Police Act underwent extensive consultation from 2015 and was finally passed by Parliament in 2017.

In 2016, to enable the Somaliland Police to carry out the five-year Strategic Plan, UNDP provided technical support by providing local consultants and support staff to the MOI Police Reform Unit and Police Planning Unit at Police Head Quarters. These consultants drafted a number of documents including a Police Training Needs Assessment, Community Policing Guidelines, Human Right Training package and a Model Police Station assessment.

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

In addition, a total of ten (10) strategic documents (policy, assessment, training, etc.) in support to more efficient police force was supported by the JROL Programme in Somaliland, including:

1. Police Training Needs Assessment (2016)
2. Guidelines on assessment for Somaliland Police (2015),
3. Assessment Report for structure, Function and Facilities in (4) four model police stations (2016),
4. Community Policing training handouts (2015),
5. Community Policing guidelines (2016)
6. Somaliland Police Curriculum (2016),
7. Human Rights Training package (2016)
8. Somaliland Police Act (2017),
9. Somaliland Policing Strategic Plan (2015), and
10. Police Monitoring Plan (2015).



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Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the Somaliland Police

High Level Police Conference

The strategic priorities for Somaliland are identified for short, mid and for the long term (2021) and key elements for Three-year Police Strategic Plan aligned with the NDP-II, as the result of High-Level Police Conference held on 26 March 2018 in Hargeisa.



Picture 1: Hargeisa hosts high-level Police Force Conference, 26th March 2018. UN Photo 2018.



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Cross-Cutting Results

Peacebuilding impact

The overall contributions of the JROL Programme have a significant impact on peacebuilding efforts through strengthening the overall rule of law as a backbone to society across Somalia and Somaliland. Efforts across legal awareness raising, provision of access to formal and traditional justice (i.e. legal aid services, mobile court interventions, and CDRCs) contribute to peacebuilding by educating the public about the justice system while bringing law enforcement, justice services and resolution mechanisms closer to the people at the community level.

In addition, by increasing the professional capacities and visibility of the justice institutions, the JROL Programme contributes to confidence building of the general public in the government institutions.

A significant example includes the JROL Programme support to the peacebuilding and stability effort of the Galkacyo community (post signing of the Puntland and Galmudug Peace Agreement), where the Programme provided support for improving the operational capacity of the Joint Police Patrol Unit and introducing Community Policing principles to local authorities, traditional elders, youth and women (see section).

Gender

Professional Law Enforcement/ Justice Practitioners

Promoting and mainstreaming gender in all interventions is a high priority for the JROL Programme. The Programme continued to prioritize the increase of women into the legal profession through the scholarship and internship programmes.

Women's Access to Justice and SGBV Help Desks

In addition, the Programme has supported improved police response to sensitive cases such as handling SGBV cases including training on SGBV for a range of audiences at Federal Level and in FMSs (e.g. criminal justice actors such as prosecutors and judges, and police officers working at Gender desks in police stations).

A Gender Unit was established within the SPF. The role of the Gender Unit is to provide technical and advisory support for gender mainstreaming and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment within the SPF. The Gender Unit also initiated to actively collaborate with justice sector institutions to increase women and girls' access to security and justice services across the country.

The Programme has made continued progress in the SGBV centers where female victims and those in conflict with the law continue to be prioritized in the provision of legal aid services.



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The Somali Women Development Center operated two legal centers in Mogadishu and Baidoa while Save Somali Women and Children established legal aid centers in Mogadishu and Kismayo. Additionally, a legal clinic was established at the Faculty of Law of Mogadishu University. These initial steps are breaking new ground for women and contributing immensely to the realization of achieving a justice system that treats all as equal before the law.

SGBV Trainings

In 2017, UNDP supported training on SGBV for a range of audiences at Federal Level and in FMSs. These included various criminal justice actors such as prosecutors and judges, and police officers working at Gender desks in police stations. In total, forty-nine (49) police officers (W:19 and M: 30) from both Puntland (Total: 25, W:2; M:23) and from Benadir (Total: 24 (W:17 and M:7). The trainers included 2 Somali Police Officers who, with UNDP support, attended two international conferences on the subject in 2017.

Twenty-five (25) Police Investigators, Prosecutors and Judges (M: 23; W: 2) in Puntland were trained on SGBV investigation skills and knowledge. In particular, the training focused on aligning rule of law agencies' scientific evidence collection methods and investigation procedures. Training included how the Puntland Police should handle SGBV cases within the existing legislative framework as well as how to interview SGBV victims and witnesses. Improved ability to investigate SGBV cases is expected to lead to an increase in the number of survivors who report incidents to the police, and lead to perpetrators being subject to the full extent of the law. This will contribute to safety and security, as well as more confidence in the police's ability to protect the public.

A similar one-week training targeting twenty-four (24) (W:17, M:7) Police Officers serving at gender units in Mogadishu, Beletweyne, Baidoa, Kismayo and Adaado resulted in the decision to establish a one stop rape centre in Mogadishu. Training participants further agreed to work together with legal aid providers to ensure the provision of free legal aid services at police stations in Benadir, Baidoa and Kismayo. The training helped to improve the Somali Police's response to and quality of service delivery to victims of SGBV, as well as clarified the role of the Women and Child Protection Units.

UNDP Rule of Law Project, in coordination with UNSOM human rights section and UNPOL, successfully conducted two sensitization workshops for fifty (50) South West State Police Officers (W:6, M:44) and fifty-two (52) Police Officers from Jubbaland (W:14, M:38). The sensitization workshops improved participants' knowledge on human rights, the role of police in the protection of civilians and their access to legal aid, prevention of SGBV as well as HIV&AIDS. Additionally, human trafficking and community policing was also covered in the sensitization workshop. With the necessary tools and knowledge, Police will be better equipped to respond to and investigate SGBV cases, holding more perpetrators accountable, and helping survivors feel safer in reporting incidents to the Police.



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National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict

In 2017, the MOWHRD undertook several consultation meetings on the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict (NAP/SVC). In January, a National Coordination Workshop created a platform for government institutions at the Federal Level and in FMSs to understand the NAP/SVC and agree on the best way forward for its implementation. This included efforts to increase accountability in institutions and to make comprehensive services available and accessible to the population, esp. justice and police services. The meeting also led to agreement to strengthen the efforts of the MOWHRD to collect and analyse data pertaining to reported cases of sexual violence, through the establishment of a national data base. In November 2017, the MOWHRD undertook a review of the NAP/SVC, bringing together relevant government institutions, civil society organizations, the United Nations as well as other relevant stakeholders to review performance on the activities and assess challenges, gaps and resource options. Specifically, the purpose of the review was to (a) better understand the level of implementation of the Plan; (ii) identify remaining priority areas of focus; (iii) identify lessons learned; and (iv) determine the next steps following the review. The meeting also highlighted the need to engage further with FMS in the planning of the new implementation plan to be developed in early 2018. In 2017, the MOWHRD held consultative meetings in the FMS of Jubbaland and South West, ensuring that the regions are also actively involved in implementing the NAP/SVC, and activities are rolled out to the FMS.

In 2018, the MOWHRD, in close coordination with the Ministries of Women at federal member states, organized coordination workshops in Jubbaland (Kismayo) and Galmudug (Adaado). Fifty (50) participants (W:31; M:18) attended each workshop from respective line Ministries and Civil Society Organizations. During the coordination workshops, best approaches to implementing the NAP/SVC and the Sexual Offenses Bill were discussed. The participants provided several recommendations including the need for awareness to the community, using religious leaders to address the violence and to have bills/laws in place at FMSs. The MOWHRD conducted a NAP/SVC post-review workshop in Mogadishu, with participation of the FMS, which focused on lessons learnt from the NAP/SVC, and familiarizing participants with the National Gender policy, the Sexual Offenses Bill, and their implications.

Appointment of First Female Regional Prosecutors in Puntland

In 2016, the scholarship and graduate programme contributed to providing future women leaders for Puntland. In addition to providing 4-year Law degree scholarships to 29 females in 2016, UNDP supported an internship programme for 10 female graduates at the Attorney General's Office. This internship programme has proved successful with 7 females from the 10 appointed as regional prosecutors for the first time in Puntland. This has increased women representation in the judiciary.



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Human Rights

The support of the JROL Programme has contributed to the human rights of Somali citizens (particularly, those rights to freedom from discrimination, right to a fair trial, protection from arbitrary detention, and other rights impacted by Rule of Law institutions), e.g. the provision of free legal representation to ensure the rights of victims and the accused, either in police custody or in prison. Special attention is given to persons at pre-trial stage and waiting to be tried for periods longer than what the law provides.

In addition, the Programme has integrated Human Rights into its programming and has included sessions on Human Rights in many trainings.

Sanaag and Highlands Human Rights Assessment

From 20-30 June 2016, a cross-cutting assessment, outreach and trainings on Human Rights, was carried out in the Sanaag and Highland regions of Puntland. Key findings recorded in the report included:

- 52% of the interviewees believe that the scale of collaboration between police and community is low in Baran. 36% believe it is the result of bad administration while 10% say it is due to existing mistrust between the two sides. In Dahar, 69% of the interviewees believe that the scale of collaboration is either low or moderate while 31% informed that it is high.
- With regards to the rights of vulnerable people including women, children and discriminated groups in Baran, 29% say that female rights are violated in their area. 19% of those who believe women's rights are not protected say there are rape cases in their area, while another 7% informed that some form of corporal punishment is still used against women today.
- In Baran, 35% of those interviewed believed that boys are more prioritized than girls in acquiring and funding education, while another 31% expressed that a female's role should only be in the home as supposed to education.

Consolidated Communications and Visibility

Since 2017, the project has particularly focused on providing visibility through press releases which were posted on social media (Facebook and Twitter). All of these can be accessed under <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia> and the UNDP Somalia Facebook page. Selected links are below (NB: Dates marked are those that the article was posted on social media and do not necessarily represent the date a specific event was held).

- 1) Sept 29th 2017- Fed. Gov & Fed. Member States highlight priorities for justice & corrections at Gov. led [#RuleofLaw](#) working group, w/ Netherlands, EU & [#UN](#)
<https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913740169592938496>
- 2) Sept 27th 2017- Youth, women & elders come together to celebrate international [#PeaceDay](#) in [#Garowe](#) organized by [#Puntland](#) Ministry of Security & DDR
<https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913062879208800256>



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- 3) Sept 27th 2017- Somali Police Commissioners agree implementation of national security architecture & national security council decisions at 3-day conference <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913011155093934080>
- 4) Sept 24th 2017- Somali Police training teams hold 1st training for police commanders in [#Adaado](#) & [#Baidoa](#) via UN joint [#ruleoflaw](#) prog, w/ [@JapanGov](#) support <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/911902861331718144>
- 5) Sept 4th 2017- UN Joint [#ROL](#) handover new vehicle for mobile courts to Min. of Justice Abdulkadir Abdisalan, increasing [#accesstojustice](#) in [#Hirshabelle](#) <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/904702191340060672>
- 6) Aug 21st 2017- Read how [#Puntland](#) Legal Aid Centre, w/ UNDP support, is improving access to [#justice](#) for women in [#IDP](#) communities <http://bit.ly/2tUb49W> <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/899569063889965056>
- 7) Aug 3rd 2017- UNDP DCD [@undp_som](#) Visited Digaale [#IDP](#) camp in [#Hargeisa](#) where legal aid services for GBV victims are provided with UNDP support. <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/893063437189775361>
- 8) Aug 3rd 2017- UNJROL handover 200 uniform kits to [#Somali](#) Custodial Corps to increase prison security visibility <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/893017265930633216>
- 9) July 30th 2017- Fed. Member States justice experts meet in [#Puntland](#) to speed up [#MobileCourt](#) roll out as part of [#RuleOfLaw](#) project <http://bit.ly/2hbTXuj> <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/891618740537896960>
- 10) 24 July 2017- [@gconway](#) UNDP & [@undp_som](#) meet w/ Attorney General Dr. Ali Dahir & Minister of Justice Hussein Haji to discuss justice sector priorities <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/889474306538962945>
- 11) 24 July 2017- UNDP & [@UNSomalia](#) team visit UNDP supported centre for survivors of SGBV in [#Hargeisa](#) as part of planning for similar centre in [#Mogadishu](#) <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/889431447223894016>
- 12) 22nd July 2017- Somali police instructors complete [@JapanGov](#) funded course to train police station commanders, assisted by UNDP, [@EUCAPSOM](#) & [@amisomsomalia](#) <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/888804742230626305>
- 13) 17th July 2017- UN and Fed. Gov. of [#Somalia](#) launch extensive judiciary training curriculum to help rebuild [#justice](#) sector: <http://bit.ly/2vtfz7v> <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/886888888341606400>
- 14) 21st December 2017- 13 Female students supported by UNDP Rule of Law Programme graduated today with law degrees From Mogadishu University in a bid to address the shortage of well-trained law professionals within the [#Somali](#) justice sector, with funds from [#EU](#) and



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@DFID_UK#Goal16

<https://t.co/wjz3Jv8ed4https://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/943875687886282752>

- 15) 13th-17th December 2017-Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Reconciliation #Puntland commemorate #humanrightsday & calls for an end to #GBV, at event attended by Federal and Federal Member States justice Ministers and leaders, supported by #EU via #UN #RuleofLaw program#16Days
<https://t.co/s7XoQi4cRuhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/940995140260388864>
- 16) 5th December 2017-to develop and draft clear and compliant laws and policies, @MoJ_FGS drafting technical team complete 3-day training on policy and law drafting, delivered by UN joint Programme on Rule of Law, with support from #EU through #MPTFSomalia <https://t.co/mEP8ht0saehttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/938008892465909760>
- 17) 4th December 2017-Puntland Ministry of Security& DDR start discussions with judiciary, CSOs and traditional elders on police oversight, to ensure police adherence to #humanrights and accountability to civilians in #Puntland, supported by @JapanGov
<https://t.co/yR5BtNQyKXhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/937642909767258113>
- 18) 30th November 2017-#Somali Police instructors have trained over 30 #Jubaland police station commanders on station management, improving ability to provide #security to Somali people, with the support of UNDP under #UNJoint#RuleofLawProgramme, & with funding from @JapanGov <https://t.co/51fNXEaR2zhhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/936499869623226369>
- 19) 29th November 2017-Banadir Police stations fitted with sustainable green energy solar panels supported by @JapanGov
<https://t.co/sxM93UWwxGhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/935865645127929858>
- 20) 28th-November 2017-To help build trust, safety and security within communities, police officers from 18 police stations in Banadir Region have completed a 5-day training on community policing, with funds from @JapanGov <https://t.co/n1GGWJCDyhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/935463018787491845>
- 21) 23rd November 2017- UNDP hands over new uniforms to the SPF to support the Government's work to increase police visibility and bring greater #security to communities, as part of #UNJoint#RuleofLawProgramme: <https://t.co/qwCYq9MdXZhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/933694342551793664>
- 22) 31st October 2017-UN Joint #RuleofLaw training on #humanrights & #SGBV increases #Jubbaland police ability to provide #security & safety to IDP communities
<https://t.co/VhwdSK6Q9ehhttps://twitter.com/UNDPsSomalia/status/925258540062855168>
- 23) 23rd November 2017-UNDP has handed over new police uniforms to the SPF at a ceremony in Mogadishu this week. The uniforms will increase the visibility of the SPF, distinguish police personnel from other law enforcement and security officials, and will also make it easier for community members to report crime. They were handed over as part of UNDP's work under the



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United Nations Joint Rule of Law Programme, which works to support the Government's effort to strengthen the rule of law across the justice, correction and policing services in Somalia: <http://bit.ly/2zZAWTv> <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/1321702377976658>

24) 30th October 2017-Over 50 Jubbaland State police officers have completed a two-day training on human rights, community policing, and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence for people in IDP communities, increasing the ability of Jubbaland police to provide civil protection and greater safety and security for people displaced by drought in the area. The training was run by Jubbaland State police with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in coordination with United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), and with funding from the Japanese Government. It is part of ongoing police training under a UN Joint Rule of Law programme in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia. Japan The Government of Japan

<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/1306153189531577>

<https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/970979738268459008>

<http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/03/19/joint-police-training-and-community-outreach-continues-to-build-peace-in-galmadug-and-puntland.html>

- Community Awareness and Coordination workshop for Strengthening the referral Mechanisms for SGBV service providers including Judges, Prosecutors, Medical staff and Baahikoob center staffs organized by Burao regional Hospital on 8th March 2018.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mHrecCTZnSw>

- High Level Police Conference for Somaliland organized on 26 March 2018 in Hargeisa by UNDP and UNSOM Support.

<https://vimeo.com/262023733>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/unsom/albums/72157693169938451>

Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Lessons learned

The following is extrapolated from the Programme Evaluation key lessons learned and recommendations noting the overlapping nature of the key findings in remit given the interdependency of many of the relevant issues of implementation:



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Far Reaching and Ambitious

There is no programme in Somalia that does not touch upon the Rule of Law in some way. Significant progress has been made in several areas, including capacity-building key institutions and future leaders of the Rule of Law sector. One significant characteristic of the Programme is its broad reach and convening power, which is unparalleled by other entities or bilaterals. In addition, work with FMSs is on-going, with relationships being built that will help inform and feed into the Constitutional review process.

The approach and challenges to the Programme are unsurprisingly multiple in such a complex environment. These include the lack of coherence across the Programme regarding modalities of joint working, and how that can be operationalized within the Somali context. Lack of clarity regarding 'jointness' has led to thinking across the Programme that is not streamlined and not conducive to coordination. The lack of primacy of ROLSIG is a challenge to inter-PUNO collaboration and means decision-making is not clear-cut, as there is no command and control model in operation. The JROL Programme needs to have some back-to-basics conversations regarding what is meant by joint working, and to reach a consensus on primacy and decision-making. This needs to be set out so donors and national stakeholders are well versed in the policy and architecture of the JROL Programme. In addition, mechanisms need to be strengthened and / or created that facilitate collaboration, e.g. joint databases, joint follow-up mechanisms, joint evaluation methods and proper sequencing of activities.

The Programme has been too broad and over-ambitious, without capturing the essence of what it wanted to achieve. It was commonly stated by donors and some national stakeholders that it would be more beneficial to focus on fewer activities that have a greater impact, so that limited resources can be more keenly felt by beneficiaries. The new Work-plan (development mid-cycle) is more streamlined than the previous Programme Document, although there were disagreements amongst PUNOs regarding how it should be set out, and its appearance lends itself more to a financial distribution / apportionment list as opposed to illustrating how participating entities will function jointly. Joint mechanisms that can be explored include, *inter alia*, joint information and research databases, joint follow-up mechanisms for training and other activities, and joint monitoring and evaluation processes.

There has been an over-emphasis on capacity building the criminal justice system, at the expense of strengthening the civil law legal system. The next phase of the Programme needs to have a drastically reduced scope with an accompanying reduced number of metrics / indicators. Priorities need to be articulated. These can be set out in vision statements, reflecting the kind of rationales that were explained by respondents but not set out in any documentation. The Programme would benefit from investing more in the judiciary and the Attorney Generals Offices.

Programme Governance

The Programme governance structure was considered too bureaucratic and unwieldy. Consideration should be given to making the governance structure more streamlined and efficient, including reviving the Global Focal Point mechanism which has been under utilised, and using that as a basis to create a



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broader and more inclusive platform to facilitate better linkages and inclusion across entities and regarding other relevant issues (e.g. UNDP's Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, UNDP State Building and Federalism Programme and UNSOM Political sections).

Sustainability and Exit Strategies

Short, medium and long-term planning for sustainability, as well as exit strategies from particular projects appear to be largely absent. Although it is recognised that it may require some years to think about exits, it is still crucial to have robust considerations concerning sustainability. Very little was said to be taking place in the JROL Programme regarding government revenue enhancement schemes and its link to Rule of Law services, although this is a topic of concern amongst donors. The giving of police stipends by the international community without a phased-out approach is not sustainable. Several stakeholders thought that the police stipend scheme meant that some Somalis had limited incentive or ambition to change. Similarly, although the mobile court scheme was sometimes seen positively, it also raised questions regarding sustainability and fitness for purpose, especially given its varied levels of success and public negative perceptions towards police and the judiciary. Legal aid was largely considered by national stakeholders to be a *pro bono* activity funded by international donors, as opposed to a State responsibility. It is recommended that consideration is given to whether a holistic orchestrated phased approach may be relevant across the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) structure, i.e. to gradually widen the 'Somali window' so that Somalis are increasingly in control of the tendering and procurement processes.

Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

There are inconsistencies regarding the degree to which cross-cutting issues such as gender, human rights, corruption and Prevention of Violent Extremism have been mainstreamed. Any gender and human rights coherence was said to take place by chance and not design, with siloed and inconsistent activities being undertaken. Given that Somalia has been ranked as the most corrupt country in the world for ten consecutive years by Transparency International, there is insufficient emphasis in the JROL Programme on combating anti-corruption across Rule of Law entities. There is a lack of clarity (e.g. a Road Map) setting out an agreed basis for how the informal and formal justice systems will develop and what the interface between the two will look like.

Coordination of Resources / Donor Funding

On-going challenges to the Programme are multiple. Unrealistic expectations placed on PUNOs are often due to circumstances outside its control; better Somali coordination is needed and more fluent and consistent funding from donors. UNODC has undertaken some work in corrections, including supporting seconded international corrections specialists. It has also developed a standardised basic recruit curriculum for police. A further challenge to the Programme is that donors are choosing increasingly to work bi-laterally with UN entities due to the expensive additional costs of the MPTF and administration



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that is involved. The JROL Programme needs to demonstrate and reiterate the viability and relevance of the in-country MPTF programme structure to donors and national stakeholders, as well as work on a cohesive aid delivery platform that will ensure the aims of the MPTF structure remain intact, and enable both MPTF and bi-laterally funded initiatives to synergize and be coordinated. This will largely depend upon the willingness of entities to be transparent and disclose projects in order that they fit within higher strategic national priorities. The JROL Programme needs to also impress upon donors the assets, knowledge and capacity available to it in order that donors utilise these in the first instance, instead of commissioning research and projects externally.

Conflict Sensitivity

Last, the rapid pace of change regarding federalisation and sector developments can have negative impacts regarding JROL Programme consultation and activities. The Programme needs to adopt a conflict-sensitive approach and consider whether it is contributing to an unhealthy balance of FGS – FMS relations through its work. The Justice and Corrections Model is yet to be discussed and agreed and is behind the progress of the development of the Policing Model. Whilst the Justice and Corrections Model needs to be flexible, it also needs to imbue a conflict-sensitive approach when exploring various modalities that will be suggested.

Way forward

The JROL Programme ended in September 2018. A new \$50 million Joint Police Programme was launched in June 2018 and Joint Justice Programme of \$20 million began in August 2018. While learning from the above-mentioned challenges, it is important that both Joint Programmes build onto the important achievements of the JROL Programme across Justice, Corrections and Policing, and that all initiatives are well supported until absorbed into formal government structures/ become sustainable.

With that said, the next two years are critical for the Justice institutions to reach a consensus on the justice and corrections model and the police model in order to stem further delays to the building process for institutions (e.g. Judicial Service Commission, the Judicial Training Institute, the Constitutional Court and the Law on Organizational and Powers of Courts, the Legal Aid, and the Bar Association).



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ANNEX 1. Final Programme Progress Report Results Matrix May 2015-September 2018

FEDERAL LEVEL JUSTICE

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT: Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework			
Output 1.1: Political agreement reached on the justice and corrections model			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ¹	
		FINAL RESULTS	
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	Completed. One (1) political agreement on Justice and Correction Model was reached whereby the National Security Council endorsed the Justice and Corrections Model in December 2017. One (1) political agreement on Justice and Correction Model was reached and signing off ceremony took place in Jowhar on 24 th January 2018 with Ministry of Justice at FGS and Ministries of Justice in FMS. It is the first time of this kind of agreement was reached since the collapse of Somali Central Government. This agreement shifts the Somali Justice system from unitary to Federal-based System.	
Output 1.2: Legislative framework revised to implement agreed justice and corrections model			
Revised National	Baseline: NAP Action	Completed. In 2018, 2 FMS coordination workshop for National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in	

¹ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Action Plan on SGBV finalized	plan developed in 2016 Target: 1 national coordination review meeting on NAP and 2 FMS coordination meetings	Conflict took place in Jubbaland (Kismayo) on 4th – 5th January 2018 and in Galmudug (Adaado) on 11th -12th January 2018. Around 50 participants attended in each workshop from line Ministries and Civil Society Organizations. This activity was led by the FMS Ministries of Women in coordination with Ministry of Women Human Rights Development at Federal level. The plan was finalized and adopted by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development at Federal level.																		
Number of gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced	Baseline: 21 laws, 3 policies and 2 concept notes produced by PLDU in 2017. Target: 7 priority gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced.	Completed. A total of 42 laws and policy documents were supported by JROL institutions.																		
		<table><tr><th>Law</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>1. Advocate Act—Somali Bar Association</td><td>Submitted to Cabinet and awaiting approval</td></tr><tr><td>2. AGO Office operational plan</td><td>Completed</td></tr><tr><td>3. AGO Establishment Act</td><td>Still at drafting stage, awaiting the finalization of the Justice and Correction model of Somalia</td></tr><tr><td>4. Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Act.</td><td>Approved by the cabinet; Awaiting parliamentary approval</td></tr><tr><td>5. Anti-Fraud and whistleblower Policies developed to support the Anti-Corruption (2015)</td><td>Approved by Cabinet, awaiting approval from Lower House (first round rejected by Upper House and sent back to Lower House)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Asset and Inventory Management SOP for Ministry of Justice FGS</td><td>Completed</td></tr><tr><td>7. Constitutional Court Establishment Act.</td><td>Still at drafting stage</td></tr><tr><td>8. Counter-terrorism Bill</td><td>Submitted to the House of People of the Federal Parliament and awaits approval</td></tr></table>	Law	Status	1. Advocate Act—Somali Bar Association	Submitted to Cabinet and awaiting approval	2. AGO Office operational plan	Completed	3. AGO Establishment Act	Still at drafting stage, awaiting the finalization of the Justice and Correction model of Somalia	4. Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Act.	Approved by the cabinet; Awaiting parliamentary approval	5. Anti-Fraud and whistleblower Policies developed to support the Anti-Corruption (2015)	Approved by Cabinet, awaiting approval from Lower House (first round rejected by Upper House and sent back to Lower House)	6. Asset and Inventory Management SOP for Ministry of Justice FGS	Completed	7. Constitutional Court Establishment Act.	Still at drafting stage	8. Counter-terrorism Bill	Submitted to the House of People of the Federal Parliament and awaits approval
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		6. Asset and Inventory Management SOP for Ministry of Justice FGS	Completed																	
7. Constitutional Court Establishment Act.	Still at drafting stage																			
8. Counter-terrorism Bill	Submitted to the House of People of the Federal Parliament and awaits approval																			



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		9. Federal Auditor General Bill	Reviewed, amended, edited, commented and reconstructed legal sounds. The Bill was initially activated by the Auditor General Office, prior to its presentation before the Cabinet of Ministers in respect to Article 99 (c) of the Provisional Federal Constitution.
		10. Federal Organization of the Judiciary Law	Initially approved by Cabinet and submitted to Lower House awaiting finalization of the Justice and Correction model of Somalia
		11. Financial Management Policy (SOP) for MoJ	Completed
		12. Human Right Commission Establishments Act.	Enacted
		13. Human Resources Management (SOP) for MOJ	Completed
		14. ICT and Knowledge Management (SOP) for MOJ	Completed
		15. Juvenile Justice legislation	Draft completed and currently under consultation at the Ministry of Justice
		16. Law of State Solicitor General Office (Law No. 18 of 29th January 1976)	Under revision and amendment process at the Ministry of Justice
		17. Legal Aid Policy	Approved 2017
		18. Legal Aid Bill (2018)	At drafting stage
		19. Legal Education Policy	To be updated.
		20. Mobile Court Operational guide produced by the Supreme Court.	Completed



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		21. Money Laundering Act reviewed and translated into Somali	Enacted
		22. National Defense Act	Endorsed in different epochs and occasions from 6th April 1960 to 14th September 1989. And it will be reviewed and commented on in the coming months.
		23. National Media Law	Enacted
		24. National Monitoring & Evaluation Policy (2018)	Reviewed, amended, edited and reconstructed on draft received from the Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development
		25. National Petroleum Act	Approved by Cabinet and Lower House, awaiting Upper House approval
		26. Non-Governmental Organizations Bill (NGOs Bill)	Draft finalized and submitted to Council of Ministers
		27. Office Plan (Puntland)	UNDP supported AG office to undertake need assessment and develop office plan, the plan has been developed and validated.
		28. Federal Organization of the Judiciary Law (2018).	Completed drafting and amending process which had been mandated by the MOJ&JA to overcome it and based on as reference matter thorough "Organization of Judiciary Law of Somalia in 1962/74".
		29. Pensions and gratuities for the members of the Armed Forces and Para-Military	Approved by Cabinet and Lower House,



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		Organizations (Law No. 6, of 31st December 1969)	awaiting approval from Upper House
		30. Political Parties Law	Enacted
		31. Procurement (SOP) for MoJ	Completed
		32. Public Notary Bill	Reviewed, edited and commented. The Bill was initiated by the Ministry of Justice and Judicial Affairs as part of its obligations as line ministry of the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia (FRS).
		33. Puntland Legal Aid Policy	Pending
		34. Sexual Offenses legislation	Submitted to Cabinet, awaiting approval
		35. Somali Legal Glossary (in support to a common basis for interpretation of terminology).	Finalized
		36. Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs in Somalia (Bill)	Draft finalized and submitted to Council of Ministers
		37. Traditional Dispute Resolution Policy	Finalized
		38. Women's Access to Justice Policy	To be updated.
Number of members identified and appointed for National Human Rights Commission	Baseline: National Human Rights Commission law approved by Parliament and receives presidential	Completed. In 2017, interviews for the selection of the 9 Commissioners to serve on the National Human Rights Commission were completed. 9 members were selected in 2018 and shared with the cabinet ministries for approval.	



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of Somalia	assent. Target: members of National Human Rights Commission appointed				
Output 1.3: Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice					
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	Partially Completed. In 2017, the concept note for the transfer of case was developed by the Ministry of Justice. The Judiciary and Military Court agreed to transfer the cases on a gradual basis. As of 2018, discussions were still ongoing for gradually transferring the serious criminal cases from military court to the civilian court between Ministry of Justice, the Chief Justice and the Chief Judge of Military court. A strategic roadmap for transfer of criminal cases has been drafted initially, however it is not yet adopted.			
JUSTICE SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT					
Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis					
Output 2.1: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice					
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors,	Baseline: Total Trained 608 (W: 143; M: 465) Target: Provide training for 350 judges, prosecutors and legal aid providers and curriculum development	Completed & Exceeded Target. A total of 2,534 individuals received justice sector trainings. <i>*Trainings were completed in 2017. Below is summary breakdown. See Annual Reports for details.</i>			
		TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN	
		2015	401	110	291
		2016	702	135	567
		2017	1,431	307	1,124
		TOTAL	2,534	552	1,982



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Custodial Corps, legal aid providers)		
Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type, and recipient)	<p>Baseline: Jubbaland, South west, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and FGS received equipment in 2016</p> <p>Target: 5-member states and Federal level justice institutions receive equipment and operational support;</p>	<p>Completed/ Exceeded Target. 13 institutions received procured equipment and 24 institutions received operational support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Institutions: Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs of South West received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). (2017) - 1 Institutions: Ministry of Justice of Jubbaland received equipment and furniture (11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). (2017) - 1 vehicle handed-over to Hirshabelle MOJ for the activation of Mobile Courts in the state. (2017) - 4 CDRC in Jubbaland and South West (Kismayo, Garbaharey, Baidoa, Hudur) received basic furniture. Justice institutions (MoJ, courts, AGO in FGS, Puntland, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle) and all CDRC received monthly operational support. (2018) - 5 Institutions: Ministries of Women (MOWHRD) (FGS, JL, SWS, GSS, HSS) received stationery and furniture. (2018)
No of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions	<p>Baseline: 7 districts</p> <p>Target: 25 districts</p>	<p>Completed/ Exceeded Target. 46 districts are now receiving justice services due to the JROL support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 districts in Mogadishu - 2 Jubbaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey) - 1 South West (Baidoa) - 2 Hirshabelle (Jowhar and Beletweyne) - 2 Galmudug (Adaado and Galkacyo) - 25 districts of Puntland
Output 2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice		
Number of civil and	Baseline: 0 – there is a	Completed/ Exceeded Target. A total of 17 courts were enhanced with the establishment of an



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criminal courts in which enhanced case management systems are established including an electronic component	<p>manual case management system, at Supreme Court, Benadir regional court and Appeals court and AGO at Federal Level</p> <p>Target: expansion to cover 2 Appeal courts; convert the manual system at Supreme Court and Banadir courts to electronic system and other FMS courts</p>	<p>electronic case management systems established at the Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court covering all 17 districts in Mogadishu had all received new electronic case management system support. 31 registrars received training on the new system.</p> <p>In Puntland, a manual case registration system was established in 2 courts: Gardo and Garowe.</p> <p>A total of 1,092 cases are recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FGS: 626 cases were recorded in the new systems: 478 processed by the Supreme Court and Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Court and districts courts. 121 cases were criminal cases and 345 civilian cases. 148 of these cases were recorded by the AGO FGS, 23 cases resulted in convictions, 56 cases were acquitted, while 69 are pending. - PL: The manual case registration system in Garowe and Gardo registered the following number of cases in each of the Courts in Garowe and Gardo: 812 cases (568 civil, 244 criminal). 424 cases registered in Garowe and 388 in Gardo.
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the permanent 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)	<p>Baseline: 1,315 cases recorded by Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court and Benadir regional court and AGO</p> <p>Target: increase by 30% since 2016 per FMS and FGS judiciary</p>	<p>Completed/ Exceeded Target. A cumulative total of 3,742 cases were brought to the permanent courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2017, AGO: 302 cases (108 pending cases, 87 convictions and 107 acquittal). Courts: 2,667 cases (1,932 civil, 708 criminal and 27 administrative) recorded by the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Courts and District Courts in Mogadishu. - In 2018, 773 cases have been handled by the permanent courts in Mogadishu. - Out of the 773 cases, 252 rose as panel cases such as theft, misappropriation, damage and hurt, while 521 cases rose as civil such as family matters, loans and property.



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Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement after completing professional/legal education (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	Baseline: 95 (W:39; M:56)	Completed. A total of up to 98 Law Graduates have received internship opportunities through JROL.			
	Target: 59 interns; (30% women) in MOJ FGS, AGO FGS, SC FGS, MOJ Galmudug, MOJ Hirshabelle, MOJRAR		F	M	TOTAL
		2015	17	13	30
		2016	39	51	95
		2017	26	42	68
		2018			51
		The Internship programme started in Puntland and FGS. It began in 2015 and gradually increased as new actors joined.			
		2016: Mogadishu university, legal aid agencies and Puntland state university started 2016			
		Total 95			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- FGS: 80 (F:29, M:51) interns supported in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs.- PL: 15 (10 females and 5 male) Law graduates were attached to the judiciary, 5 males at the courts and 10 females at the Attorney general office.			
	2017: The internship programme started in Jubbaland South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle started 2017.				

Total: 87 (F:30, M:57) interns
FGS: 62 (F:22, M:40)
PL: 6 (W:4, M:2)
SW: 4 (W:1 and M:3)
JL 15 (W:3, M:12)
*The Interns are attached to the Ministries of justice, AGO and courts at Federal and FMS levels
2018
Total: 51
FGS and FMS: 45



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		FGS: 45 (F:15, M:30) interns supported in Mogadishu, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. The Interns are attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts and Attorney General Offices. Among these interns there are 5 newly recruited graduate interns based in Garbaharey to support the Judiciary and working with the CDRC in Kismayo and Garbaharey. Puntland 6: MoJRAR (3), Puntland Women Lawyers Association (2), Garowe CDRC (1)				
Number of individuals that have received scholarships for legal education (disaggregated by sex, district and University)	Baseline: 99 students in Mogadishu and Puntland Target: 166 students in Mogadishu, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, SW and Jubbaland	Completed. A total of 584 law students from Mogadishu University and the University of Puntland received scholarships as part of the support of the JROL Programme. A total of 38 Law students graduated with the support of JROL.				
			F	M	T	GRADUATED
		2015	47	65	112	
		2016	77	115	192	
		2017	48	99	147	13
		2018	33	99	133	25
		TOTAL	205	379	584	38
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	Baseline: judicial inspection is only available in Puntland in two courts Target: 10% increase and introduce at one additional courts in other parts of Somalia FMS and FGS	Completed. - 1 inspection scheme at FGS Judiciary was established in 2017. The code of conduct for the inspection scheme has been finalized and validated. In 2018, the scheme was implemented to support effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Judiciary personnel in line with Judiciary Act. - 5 missions were carried out; Three inspection missions were undertaken in Mogadishu district courts and two inspection missions were carried out in Dangorayo and Burtinle districts courts.				



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dereliction of duty based																																
Output 2.3: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice																																
No. of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions. Number of Rule of Law WG meetings	Baseline: 3 institutions received Technical advisors 4 ROLWG coordination meetings (quarterly) Target: 3 institutions receive technical advisors 2 ROLWG coordination meetings (quarterly)	Completed. - A total of 11 technical advisors were placed in 2018 (4 FGS MoJ, 3 FGS SC, 1 FGS AGO and 3 Puntland). - 2 Justice stakeholders’ coordination meeting: Kismayo, Jubbaland and Garowe, Puntland.																														
OUTCOME 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice																																
Output 3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts																																
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	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	Completed & Exceeded Target: A total of 2,287 cases were fully adjudicated by mobile courts. <table><tr><th></th><th>TOTAL CASES</th><th>CRIMINAL</th><th>CIVIL</th><th>WOMEN ASSISTED</th></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>413</td><td>158</td><td>2,551</td><td>158</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>1,233</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>277</td><td>107</td><td>170</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>331</td><td>45</td><td>286</td><td>123</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>2,287</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		TOTAL CASES	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	WOMEN ASSISTED	2015	413	158	2,551	158	2016	1,233				2017	277	107	170		2018	331	45	286	123	TOTAL	2,287			
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convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)		<p>2016</p> <p>Total: 1,233</p> <p>FGS: 330 (251 criminal, 79 civil) cases were adjudicated by Benadir Region Mobile Courts in 2016. PL: In 2016 mobile court teams adjudicated 903 cases, 347 of which had been filed by women, 22 villages were reached for hearing cases.</p> <p>2017</p> <p>Total: 277 (criminal: 107; civil: 170)</p> <p>FGS: 222 (criminal: 92; civil: 130). In 2016, the number was more with a total of 330 cases. This is due to reduced and delayed funding.</p> <p>33% decrease in number of cases adjudicated.</p> <p>PL: 55 (criminal: 15; civil: 40)</p> <p>2018</p> <p>Total: 331 (45: criminal: 286: civil), (F:123: M:208)</p> <p>FGS: 60 cases adjudicated (46 civil and 14 criminals: 3 cases pending)</p> <p>Galmudug: 65 (14 criminal, 51 civil). (F:18; M:47).</p> <p>South West: 23 (22 civilian cases and 1 criminal). (F:8; M:15)</p> <p>Jubbaland: 55 (42 civil and 13 criminal). (F:18; M:37)</p> <p>Hirshabelle: 64 cases (3 criminals, 61 civilian). (F:27; M 37)</p> <p>Puntland: 64 (20 criminal and 44 civil). (F:26: M:38)</p>
Construction of new Kismayo regional court (through National Window)	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: use national systems to build cost effective court in Jubbaland and South west.</p>	<p>Completed. 1 courthouse in Kismayo was constructed in 2018 through national window and handed over to the Jubbaland Administration</p>
3.2. Improved access to legal advice		
Number of clients	Baseline: 2,199 clients	Completed. A total of 33,654 clients (W: 24,132; M: 9702) received legal aid during



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receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	benefitted in 2016 (W: 1,950 and children 249) Target: 30% increase in number of cases taken for women and children	implementation of JROL.			
		TOTAL		FEMALE	MALE
		2015	2,097	1,473	624
		2016	7,000	4,982	2,198
		2017	22,391	15,962	6,429
		2018	2,166	1,715	451
TOTAL		33,654	24,132	9,702	
Number of legal aid centres/ providers supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Baseline: 5 legal aid providers in 3 federal member states and in Benadir regions and Hirshabelle and Galmudug and Puntland Target: 5 centres	Completed. A total of 12 legal aid centers were supported at the FGS and in the FMS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 5 legal aid centers in Puntland (2015-2016)- 1 - Legal Aid Unit established under MOJ.- 5 centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W:2, M:7), 19 paralegals (W: 15, M:4) and 10 interns (W:7, M:3). (2016-2018)- 1 center at Mogadishu University (2018) <i>FGS MOJ and Puntland MOJRAR initiated steps to set up Gender Units (2016). 6 Legal Aid Coordination meetings conducted in MoJ South West and MoJ FGS (3 MoJ FGS and 3 MoJ SW)</i>			
Number of people receiving legal advice, mediation and referrals at IDP camps in Garowe, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkacyo.	Baseline: 0 since this was not separated from the overall legal aid work in 2016 Target: 100 per month	Completed/ Exceeded Target. A total of 2,883 people received legal aid in the IDP camps.			
		TOTAL		FEMALE	MALE
		2017	2,242	1,991	251
		2018	641	512	129
TOTAL		2,883	2,503	380	
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.	Completed. One office established in Garowe and provided paralegal service for 101 beneficiaries (W:86, M:15). (2017)			
3.3 Adoption and implementation of TDR policy					



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Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens’ rights, legal aid and court procedures	Baseline: elders and women groups trained in Garbaharey, Kismayo, Baidoa and Hudur Garowe, Burtinle, Dahar and Bossaso Target: At least 400 elders to be trained at Baidoa, Hudur, Kismayo, Garbaharey, Garowe, Burtinle, Dahar and Bossaso	A total of 549 traditional leaders and representatives from community groups were trained. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ADR had started in Puntland we started in 2012 and in commenced in Jubbaland and South West State in 2017- In 2017, Total: 284 (M:284, W:0) 24 Traditional elders (M:24, W:0) trained in Kismayo and 260 Traditional elders (M:260, W:0) trained in Garowe, Bossaso, Burtinle, Hayland, Dahar- In 2018, 265 traditional elders, representatives from women and youth groups benefited from traditional dispute resolution training organized by Ministry of Justice in Jubbaland, Puntland, and South West. CDRC traditional elders were trained on dispute resolution mechanism.			
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 and four CDR centers in Jubbaland and South west (Kismayo, Garbaharey, Baidoa and Hudur) Target: 10% increase in cases of CDR centers	A total of 4,104 cases were supported at TDR centers across the Federal Level and FMS. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In 2017, 2,427 (W:1,812, M:615) cases were supported in Garowe, Bossaso, Dahar and Burtinle districts.- In 2018, 1,677 cases were supported that included 111 cases in Jubbaland, 15 cases referred to the formal courts. 1 criminal and 110 civilian cases. South West: Baidoa and Hudur districts: 21 cases resolved and all were civilian cases and 1 cases referred to the formal court in Baidoa. 1,545 cases in four districts of Puntland were also supported. (W:404; M:1,141). 364 cases were received in Dhahar, 367 in Burtinle, 394 in Garowe and 420 cases in Bosaso.			
Output: 3.4 Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations					
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Baseline: 251,534 persons were reached through legal awareness campaigns on radio: and 2,388 (W: 2,046, M: 342) through sensitization and trainings.	Completed/ Exceeded Target. An estimated total of 694,701 people were reached in awareness campaigns.			
		TOTAL WOMEN MEN			
		2015	350	85	265
		2016	667,890	400,734	267,156
2017	26,411	19,515	6,896		



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	Target: 10% increase in outreach will be made through awareness campaigns	2018	50	32	18
		TOTAL	694,701	420,366	274,335
		The JROL Implementing agencies received different levels of support with regards to legal awareness over the years. In 2016, the MoJ supported engagement with local media to raise awareness.			
		In 2017, the JROL agencies supported legal aid NGOs and mobile courts which did outreach			
In 2018, awareness raising was supported through the mobile courts in PL, and JL.					
Output 4.1 Improve prison infrastructure					
Construction of new Baidoa Prison (through National Window)	Baseline: old prison which does not comply with human rights standards Target: use national systems to build cost effective prison in Baidoa which will comply with human rights standards	Completed. FGS 2017: Construction site identified by government. Procurement process started in 2018.			
Output 4.3: Improved management of custodial corps					
1.2.1.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	3 (MoJ: transportation assets, equipment assistance, AGO in IJA and ISWA: basic equipment and transportation, Judiciary: support to mobile court)	Completed and Exceeded Target: A total of 15 institutions received procured goods. 1. Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Somalia (2 vehicles, furniture and computers). 2. Attorney General Office of the Federal Republic of Somalia (security screening metal detector, 4 vehicles, furniture and computers) 3. Ministry of Justice of the FGS (1 vehicle and furniture) 4. Somali Bar Association (office furniture) 5. Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs of Jubbaland (1 vehicle and furniture) 6. Lower Juba Regional Appeal Court (1 vehicle and furniture) 7. Lower Jubba Regional Court (furniture)			



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		<p>8. Kismayo District Court (furniture)</p> <p>9. Lower Juba Regional Attorney General Office (1 vehicle and furniture)</p> <p>10. Galmudug Ministry of Justice (1 vehicle)</p> <p>11. South West Supreme Court (1 vehicle)</p> <p>12. Middle Shabelle Regional Appeal Court (1 vehicle).</p> <p>13. In Puntland 3 Institutions received procured materials: PLAC and HJC received vehicles and MOJ and HJC received office equipment.</p>
Procure uniforms for custodial corps officers	<p>Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Custodial Corp</p> <p>Target: one uniform designed and distributed to 200 custodial corps at federal level</p>	<p>This activity was completed in 2017. 200 custodial corps officers received Uniforms with Boots, Berets, Socks, Belts, Lanyard, Beret Badges, Fabric for shirts and trousers, Fabric for rank insignia, Buttons, Sewing thread and Zippers.</p>
SUB-OUTCOME 5: Programme Management		
Output 5.1: M & E including final JROLP evaluation		
Project evaluation	Target: 1 evaluation	Project Evaluation is completed, and a report produced. Project Evaluation is completed, and report submitted to all PUNOS, donors and the government.
Secretariat support	Target: 3 Programme Steering Committee meetings and 3 PSG meetings	2017: 2 ROL WG meetings and 2 Programme Steering Committee meeting



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FEDERAL LEVEL POLICE

POLICE OUTCOME STATEMENT		
Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia		
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT		
New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state-based policing		
Output 1.1: Supporting the establishment of New Policing Model Technical Committees in each Federal Member State and support to the existing Committee in Mogadishu		
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²
		CUMULATIVE RESULTS
Number of Technical Committees for NPM established at Federal Level and FMS.	TC at each FMS Joint TC at federal	Completed. 5 FMS Technical Committees (Puntland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South-West State and Jubbaland) and 1 FGS Joint Technical Committee were established in 2017.
Output 1.1.1 Provide support to the MOIS and FMS to develop the legal framework and define the roles and responsibilities of the federal and State Police. (Japan)		
Number of laws, regulations and policies on National Policing Model is developed and approved		Completed. 1 draft Federal Police Act and Regulations in Somali language submitted to MoIS that will undergo consultations in conformity with the Strategic Plan for Development of the Federal Police Act.
Output 1.2: Support the various Technical Committees to develop their own Heegan Plans (state police strategic plans)		
Number of state plans completed within New Policing Model (NPM)	At least 3 state plans are completed	Completed. A total of 5 Police plans were finalized: - (a) Puntland 10-year State Police Plan;

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



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framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (b) Jubbaland State Police Development Plan; - (c) Galmudug State Police Development Plan - (d) Hirshabelle State Police Development Plan - (e) South-West State Police Development Plan - (f) Federal Police Plan being developed and to be finalised.
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	Completed. 26 (W:7 and M:19) MOIS staff trained on strategic planning, management including ethics and teamwork, office management and problem solving in 2017.
Number of trainings provided to police inspection directorate.	Baseline: Police inspection Directorate established. Target: SOP for processing process misconduct finalized.	Paritally completed. In 2017, an Agreement to establish Federal oversight and accountability mechanism was reached. In PL, an agreement was reached to strengthen police inspection directorate through development of SOPs. The trianings are pending future support.
Number of gender responsive SOPs and tools developed in financial, procurement, assets and recruitment	At least four gender-responsive SOPs developed on finance, Human Resources and Logistics, and oversight of police	Completed. 4 SOPs were developed in 2018: 4 Policy guidelines on organizational structure, staffing and work instructions, Human resources, financial management and procurement guidelines for MOIS at FGS and Puntland were developed and is at validation stage.
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT		
Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations		
Output 2.3: Developing community engagement through community policing		
Number of Youth disaggregated by sex registered on community policing initiative	Target: 70 youth, 1 workshop	Completed. There was a total of 392 youth engaged in community policing initiatives from 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kismayo: 50 (W:10; M:40) - Baidoa: 50 (W:19; M:31) - PL: 50 (W:16; M:34) - Banadir: 192 (W:62, M:130)



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Galmudug: towns of Galkacyo and Adaado: 25 (M:22, W:3) - Hirshabelle (Beletweyne and Jowhar): 25 (W:9 and M:16). - <i>In 2018, 70 youth attended 1 workshop on community policing. 70 youth volunteers have been closely working with police in Galmudug and Puntland states of Somalia.</i>
Number of community policing units established in Somalia/ police personnel	Target: 4 community policing units established by end 2018	<p>Completed and exceeded target. A total of 13 units were established over JROL implementation that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPF Gender Unit established (2015). - A Police Community Advisory Committee was launched at Federal Level (2015). - 7 units were established with 112 police officers assigned to community policing in Benadir, Kismayo, Baidoa, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland (2017). - 4 community policing units established in Puntland (2017) - 2 Community-policing Units were established in South and North Galkacyo city (2018).
Number of action plans developed between youth and police in Banadir, South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.	At least 3 Action plans developed between the youth and police	<p>Completed. A total of 3 Action Plans were established over JROL implementation that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Draft Legislative framework for Community Advisory Committee (on Community Policing) (2015). - 2 Action Plans were drafted and discussed by youth, community members, and police (2016) - 1 action plan for youth volunteer and police was drafted in Galkacyo (2018).
Output: 2.4 Improving police supervision and management		
Number of students receiving scholarships	<p>Baseline: ROL reports – UNDP.</p> <p>Target: 25 students.</p>	<p>Completed. Twenty-five (25) policing students (W:5, M:20) continued their bachelor's in law studies at Puntland State University with UNDP assistance as a continuation of the scholarship programme initiated in 2013. These police officers graduated in September 2017 and have been deployed to provide legal support to police commanders.</p>
Number of SPF (disaggregated by gender) trained in police station management to improve service delivery.		<p>Completed. A total of 625 police station commanders, deputies and officers, and division commanders and section chiefs trained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puntland: 40 (W:0; M:40) in two trainings; - Galmudug: 26 (W:0; M:26); - South West State: 58 (W:0; M:58) in two trainings; - Hirshabelle: 29 (W:0; M:29);



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jubbaland: 62 (W:4, M:58) in two trainings - Banadir: 25 (W:0, M:25) <p>2018</p> <p>Puntland: 321 (W:24; M:297)</p> <p>Jubbaland: 43 (W:3; M:40) in one training with participants from 3 FMS (Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug)</p> <p>South West State: 21 (W:3; M:18)</p>
Number of mobile training teams established	<p>Baseline: One AMISOM-SPF mobile training team available</p> <p>Target: 4 mobile training teams established</p>	<p>Completed. A total of 3 Mobile Training Teams established and equipped (in 2017):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 training team in Puntland with 10 trainers (W:3; M:7) - 1 training team in Galmudug with 13 trainers (M:12, M:1) - 1 training team in South West with 13 trainers (M:13, W:0)
Number of police personnel (disaggregated by gender) trained to handle SGBV cases	<p>80 Police personnel trained from FMS on SGVB (including 30% women)</p>	<p>Completed. A total of 175 Police personnel (were trained on SGBV over the implementation of JROL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FGS and FMS: 24 (W:17; M:7) - PL: 25 (W:2; M:23) - Jubbaland: 52 (W:14, M:38) - South-West 50 (W:6, M:40) - Galkacyo 50 (W:5, M:45) - Banadir: 26 (W:26; M:0)
Number of police investigators trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	<p>Baseline: CID personnel in Mogadishu trained in crime data collection</p> <p>Target: 24 Police investigators from FMS trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis</p>	<p>Completed in 2017. Practical training on the evidence collection kits and crime scene management was delivered for 24 police officers in South West State (all men) by INL programme.</p>
Number of police personnel		<p>Completed in 2018. 9,269 (F:781; M:8,488) Police Officers from Jubbaland and Galmudug were</p>



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registered in biometrics		registered biometrically.
SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT: Police Reform, the conduct, behavior and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali People.		
Output 3.1 Support the capacity -building of the Ministry of Security to oversee and monitor the implementation of Police development and deliver new police model.		
Number of consultation meetings/workshops on police development and NPM by ministries of security.	At least 4 quarters meeting	<p>The Following Coordination Meetings were held over the course of JROL Implementation:</p> <p>CMIS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 19 – 21 September 2017 2. 14 November 2017 3. 25-26 April 2018 (Garowe) <p>CoPC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 19 – 21 September 2017 2. 14-15 Feb 2018 (Baidoa) <p>STWG:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 7-8 February 2018. 2. 10 May 2018 <p>Strand 2B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13 May 2017 2. 23 September 2017 <p>SWGPs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 29.11.2017 (Mog) 2. 11 May 2018 (Mog) 3. 23 July 2018 (Mog) 4. 18 January 2018 (Mog)1 Council of Ministers meeting was conducted in Garowe.
SUB-OUTCOME 3.2 STATEMENT Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment)		
Output 3.2.1: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF		



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Output 3.3: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice		
One coordination mechanism developed to counter human trafficking	<p>Baseline: No national action plan on countering human trafficking in Somalia</p> <p>Target: One coordination cell on abatement of human trafficking established at MoIS</p> <p>One coordination SOP developed in countering human trafficking developed</p>	This activity was completed in 2017. 1 coordination cell established at MOIS as leading agency on anti-human trafficking. Anti-human trafficking cell in CID and at MoIS were re-furbished, equipped and furnished.
SUB-OUTCOME 3: Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment)		
Output 3.2: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF		
Number of federal Somali Police personnel who receive uniforms	<p>Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Police. Uniforms provided by DFID for 600 South West State and 600 Jubbaland newly recruited State Police.</p> <p>Target: UNDP ROL 6,700 police officers provided with one uniform each</p>	This activity was completed in 2017: 6,700 uniforms procured for police personnel. 1: Federal level conference on strengthening counter trafficking mechanisms (W: 10, M: 40) also attended by participants from Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, South West State, and Puntland.
Number of police stations which are operational and able to perform police duties 24x7	<p>Baseline: Hamar Jabjab police station compound damaged by the December 2016 VBIED</p> <p>Target: Three community policing centers and 20 police stations and offices receive operational support.</p>	Partially completed. There were not any community policing Centers established. In place, 21 community-policing committees across Somalia were established. 17 Police Stations across Banadir were provided with operational support. The Control room at Police HQ also provided with operational support and connected to CCTV. Cameras repaired after 14 October attack. (2017).
Number of police stations equipped and furnished	24 police stations are equipped and furnished, incl. with solar	This activity was completed in 2017: 24 police stations are equipped and furnished. Transfer of the equipment to Puntland, South West and Banadir. Transportation of EUCAP Nestor equipment



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	system	for Somali Police delivered to Somalia.
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 MoS One coordination SOP developed in countering human trafficking developed	Completed in 2017. - From 5-7 December 2016, a 3-day conference on combatting human trafficking was hosted by the Puntland Counter Trafficking Board. Seventeen (17) participants from the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as participants from Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, South West State, and Puntland attended the conference. The conference facilitated knowledge sharing of regional policies on human trafficking, highlighting key areas of policy and legal frameworks, as well as coordination at the strategic and operational levels. - 1 coordination cell established at MOIS as leading agency on anti-human trafficking. Anti-human trafficking cell in CID and at MoS were re-furnished, equipped and furnished.
Number of consultation meetings on human trafficking undertaken with stakeholders from the criminal justice system.	Three consultation meetings undertaken with all stakeholders Technical Task Force on Trafficking in Persons for project and workplan development	Partially completed. 2 meetings were held: - 1: Federal level conference on strengthening counter trafficking mechanisms (W: 10, M: 40) also attended by participants from Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, South West State, and Puntland. (2016) - 1 meeting of Technical Taskforce (2018)

SOMALILAND

OUTCOME 1: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all
SUB-OUTCOME 1.1: Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups.
Output 1.1.4.: Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in far regions and remote areas in which judicial institutions are not available.



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³				
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE			
Number of cases fully adjudicated in the formal permanent courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (women’s socio-economic rights and other) and dismissals and conviction, and district) and sex / age.	Target: 1,000 cases adjudicated by the formal courts in all regions of Somaliland	Completed. A total of 21,262 (Criminal: 9,130; Civil: 12,132) were adjudicated by the formal courts.				
			Total	Criminal	Civil	
		2017	13,302	6,490	6,812	
		2018	7,960	2,640	5,320	
		Total	21,262	9,130	12,132	
Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases:	Target: Mobile courts service of 50 cases per month and 150 per quarter	Completed. A total of 4,010 cases were adjudicated by mobile courts in Somaliland:				
			Total	Criminal	Civil	Women Assisted
		2015	574	294	274	234

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



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women’s socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age)		<table><tr><td>2016</td><td>1,231</td><td>436</td><td>725</td><td>470</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>1,390</td><td>561</td><td>829</td><td>1,220</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>815</td><td>353</td><td>462</td><td>Unknown</td></tr><tr><td>4,010</td><td>1,644</td><td>2,290</td><td>1,924</td><td></td></tr></table>	2016	1,231	436	725	470	2017	1,390	561	829	1,220	2018	815	353	462	Unknown	4,010	1,644	2,290	1,924																
2016	1,231	436	725	470																																	
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4,010	1,644	2,290	1,924																																		
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns through Mobile Court Missions (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	<p>Target: 2,500 people reached through legal awareness campaigns</p> <p>At least 8 legal awareness sessions carried out in visiting districts by the mobile courts’ teams</p> <p>1,600 persons reached with public legal awareness</p>	<table><tr><td colspan="5">Completed. A total of 121,064 people were reached through legal awareness raising in Somaliland:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>Women</td><td>Men</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>60,170</td><td>27,969</td><td>32,201</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>18,644</td><td>11,187</td><td>7,457</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>28,950</td><td>11,620</td><td>15,130</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>13,300</td><td>4,500</td><td>7,500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>121,064</td><td>55,276</td><td>62,288</td><td></td></tr></table>	Completed. A total of 121,064 people were reached through legal awareness raising in Somaliland:						Total	Women	Men		2015	60,170	27,969	32,201		2016	18,644	11,187	7,457		2017	28,950	11,620	15,130		2018	13,300	4,500	7,500			121,064	55,276	62,288	
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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)																																					
Output 1.1.5: Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women’s access to justice																																					
Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling	<p>Target:</p> <p>30% increase in legal</p>	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Completed. A total of 11443 individuals received legal aid in Somaliland:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>Women</td><td>Men</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>1,186</td><td>392</td><td>794</td><td></td></tr></table>			Completed. A total of 11443 individuals received legal aid in Somaliland:					Total	Women	Men		2015	1,186	392	794																				
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(disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district).	aid or counselling	2016 4,017 1,950 1,818 2017 5,100 2,640 2,458 2018 1,140 504 1,131 11,443 5,486 6,201
Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Target: 3 legal aid centers supported in Hargeisa region (UoH/Legal Clinic)	Completed. Three legal aid centers were supported over implementation of JROL: - Hargeisa University Legal Clinic and the Head Office at the Hargeisa University Faculty of Law (2015-2018) - Hargeisa Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa Hospital (2015-2018) - Burao Baahikoob Center under Burao Regional Hospital (2015-2018)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): partner quarterly reports		
Output 1.1.7: Women's access to justice enhanced		
Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	Target: Scholarship supported 50 law Students (25 Hargeisa, 25 Amoud) 30% female	Completed. A total of 50 student received law school scholarships from UNDP throughout implementation of JROL (F:22, M:28) University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24).
# of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement	100 Students (Hargeisa – 50; Borama – 30; Burao	Partially completed: A total of 25 (W:7, M:18) law graduates received internships at the Ministry of Justice and the High Judicial Council.



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(disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	– 20; Female - 30%)	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): University quarterly reports		
SUB-OUTCOME 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built		
Output 1.2.2: MoJ Planning, research and monitoring capacity enhanced		
Number of monitoring missions taken to support MoJ Prison Monitoring and legal aid departments	Target: Field monitoring visit to the 6 regions of Somaliland (Monitoring Mission 2 persons x 3 days per month which is 12 days for 6 Months).	<p>Completed: 11 monitoring missions were completed over implementation of JROL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Monitoring Missions conducted by MOJ to support inmates' access to legal aid in three regional prisons in Hargeisa, Awdal and Berbera. Burao and Erigavo. (2017) - Five monthly and Monitoring Missions conducted in 5 regional prisons in Hargeisa, Awdal, Berbera, Burao and Erigavo by MOJ legal aid departments for inmates' access to lawyer and legal aid. (2018)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) – Monitoring and mission reports		
Output 1.2.3: Judiciary capacity enhanced		
Number of inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the Inspection team	Target: The inspection team to cover and visit all the regional courts and prosecution offices.	<p>Completed. There were 564 visits conducted by the Judicial inspection and monitoring teams. There was a total of 545 complaints documented.</p> <p>2015: The Judicial Inspection and Monitoring Team conducted 61 court visits and received 50 complaints</p> <p>2016: The Judicial Inspection and Monitoring Team conducted 244 court visits and received 93 complaints</p> <p>2017: The Judicial Inspection and Monitoring Team conducted 105 court visits and received 280 complaints.</p>



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	At least 8 inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the inspection team.	2018: The Judicial Inspection and Monitoring Team conducted 154 court visits and received 122 complaints.
Number of cases investigated and findings by the inspection team and disciplinary actions taken by the HJC	Baseline: 9 cases taken up in 2016 Target: 30 cases taken up	<p>Completed. Out of the 545 complaints documented, there was a total of 225 cases were addressed as misconduct with disciplinary actions taken.</p> <p>2015: 50 cases of public complain investigated by the inspection and monitoring team: 35 cases were rejected as misconduct and 6 cases as misconduct and disciplinary actions were taken by the High Judicial Council.</p> <p>2016: 93 cases of public complain investigated by the inspection and monitoring team: 76 cases were rejected as misconduct and 17 cases as misconduct and disciplinary actions were taken by the High Judicial Council.</p> <p>2017: 280 cases of public complain investigated by the inspection and monitoring team: 100 cases were rejected as misconduct and 180 cases as misconduct and disciplinary actions were taken by the High Judicial Council: 35 cases were solved by advice and counseling and disciplinary action taken against 65 judges, prosecutors and other court staff due to misconduct (20 judges transferred, 10 demoted, 25 fired and 10 promoted).</p> <p>2018: 122 cases of public complain investigated by the inspection and monitoring team: 100 cases were rejected as misconduct and 22 cases as misconduct and 22 disciplinary actions against misconducts by the judges and prosecutors are taken by the High Judicial Council.</p>
Output 1.3.1: Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported		
Number of traditional justice actors trained in human rights, legal aid and gender justice.	Target: 150 traditional leaders trained across 6 regions	This activity was completed in 2017. 150 Traditional elders trained on human rights and legal awareness in all six regions (25 elders each region) of Somaliland through MOJ.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

OUTCOME 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights										
Sub-outcome 2.1 : To improve public confidence and trust in the Somaliland Police										
Number of Police officers trained and sensitized on Community policing	Baseline: 20 Police Officers trained in community policing Target: community policing strategy developed for SL	Completed: A total of 110 officers and community members from Somaliland’s six regions were trained (W:45, M:114). - 20 (W:9, M:11): SPF Director of training, representatives from Ministry of Interiors Police reform unit and police commissioner. Police Reform Team and police senior officers (2016) - 80 (W:30, M:50): 40 police officers (W:13; M:27) and 40 community members (F:17; M:23) (2016) - 20 (W:6: M:14) (2017)								
Sub-outcome 2.3: To work with other Somaliland agencies and institutions to produce a more coherent response to security and justice issues										
Number of laws, regulations, strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP	Baseline: draft Police Act developed Target: one consultation workshop with human right commission and CSO on SL Police Act	Target exceeded: Somaliland Police Act passed by Parliament in 2017. A total of 14 laws and policies were supported by JROL in Somaliland in line with the Somaliland Constitution and international Human Rights standards. See table below.A total of 14 laws and policies were supported by JROL in Somaliland in line with the Somaliland Constitution and international Human Rights standards. See table below: <table><tr><th>Law/ Policy</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>1. Criminal Legal Aid Manual for law Practitioners, Criminal Trials Court Bench book for Judges (2015)</td><td>Launched Feb 2015</td></tr><tr><td>2. Legal Aid Guidelines</td><td>Launched 2015</td></tr><tr><td>3. Manual for Ministry of Justice HR, Administration and Financial Management</td><td>Launched 2015</td></tr></table>	Law/ Policy	Status	1. Criminal Legal Aid Manual for law Practitioners, Criminal Trials Court Bench book for Judges (2015)	Launched Feb 2015	2. Legal Aid Guidelines	Launched 2015	3. Manual for Ministry of Justice HR, Administration and Financial Management	Launched 2015
Law/ Policy	Status									
1. Criminal Legal Aid Manual for law Practitioners, Criminal Trials Court Bench book for Judges (2015)	Launched Feb 2015									
2. Legal Aid Guidelines	Launched 2015									
3. Manual for Ministry of Justice HR, Administration and Financial Management	Launched 2015									



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		4. Guidelines for Legislative Drafting	Launched 2015	
		5. Criminal Trials Bench Book for Judges	Launched 2015	
		6. Sexual Offense Act All	Signed by President (2018)	
		7. Somaliland Prison Act	Signed by President (2018)	
		8. Prosecution Manual (2015)	Launched (Feb. 2015)	
		9. Gender Policy	Launched 2015	
		10. Sentencing Policy and Guidelines for Judges	Launched 2015	
		11. Somaliland Litigants Charter	Launched 2015	
		12. Reference Manual for Practitioners	Launched 2015	
		13. Serious Crimes Investigation Manual	Launched 2015	
		14. SoP for Investigation of Serious Crimes	Launched 2015	
		Sub-outcome 2.5 To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery		
		Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery through developing TORs, structure, SOPs for police stations		
Number of police, Mol, civil society, human right's commission and relevant state	Baseline: No model police station concept available Target: agreed on action plan to	Partially Completed. In November 2016, an assessment report for four model police stations was conducted by the Somaliland MOI Police Reform Unit (with technical advice from the UNDP). The report provides an overview of the Somaliland police force through reporting on the general background, objectives, methodology, demographics and profile of police stations, as well as findings and recommendations. The assessment will enable Somaliland government officials to agree on the structure, process, function, rules,		



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institutions participated	improve service delivery including the model for a police station (functions and structure)	human rights, logistics and facilities of model police stations. The assessment identified gaps at the police stations and came up with recommendations for improvement. The assessment also provided an overview of the police engagement with community through community policing and addressed the gaps with recommendations to formalize and improve the existing practices.
Number of structures, terms of reference and SoPs for model police stations developed and approved by Mol and PC.	Baseline: No structure available Target: Organizational structure, ToRs and SOPS are developed for 4 police stations as pilot and adopted at Police Station level.	See above. Data not available for this indicator for 2015-2016. For 2017 and 2018, 0 documents were developed and adopted.
Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Baseline: 0Somaliland Target: 1 (Somaliland Police)	Completed: Somaliland Police received procured equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 vehicles (2015) - 5 laptops, 2 photocopiers with printers, 3 executive chairs, 3 tables, guest chairs, 4 meeting tables and 3 metal chairs (2016) - 50 VHF handset radios with antenna and repeaters (2017)



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ANNEX 3. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁴	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities.	Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners.
Financial	Donor support in project interventions diminish leading to a situation where funding is not secured for key project priority interventions.	Put more effort on visibility and delivery against agreed results while maintaining good working relationship with key donors.
Political	Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially MOJ.	Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.
Operational	Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.	Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.
Strategic	Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.	Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.

⁴ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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Organizational	Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.	Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Strategic	Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.
Organizational 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	UNDP works with and builds the capacity of the police in Somalia. The policing infrastructure has been relatively weak and at



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	adequate training or accountability)	<p>present there are no mechanisms for police accountability.</p> <p>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.</p>
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ANNEX 4. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
UNDP DIM Audit for 2107	May 2018	No findings for UNDP Rule of Law project	
SDRF	23 May 2018	Endorsement of the Joint Justice Programme	
Programme Board Meeting	11 June 2018	First Executive Board Meeting of the Joint Police Program JPP.	Joint Police Programme was signed
Monitor ROL Project activities in Burao Somaliland.	5th – 8th March 2018	Project Officer Visit for support of the Launching of Baahikoob SGBV support center under Burao Regional Hospital and to Monitor other ROL Project activities in Burao, Somaliland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the quality of data collection and recording, as well as reporting of the activities of Baahikoob Centre in Burao Regional Hospital and other public agencies and access to justice actors and institutions, 2. Plan an exit strategy and develop a plan for sustainability of Baahikoob Centre in Burao Regional Hospital and with the Ministry of health
Monitor ROL Project activities in Hargeisa Somaliland by the Rule of Law Portfolio Managers and Justice	26th June to 1st July 2018	The project manager and justice technical Specialist visited Hargeisa for development of the new Rule of law program document and had Meetings and discussions with National partners and UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on drafted RRF for Somaliland ROL programme 2018 – 2020. • The programme document for Somaliland would



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technical specialist		including the Head of Office UNDP and UNSOM, UN on Rule of Law track I RRF, Chief Justice, Minister of Justice, Police Commissioner, SONSAF	be undertaken through a two track process: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Track I – with the most immediate requirements to ensure continuation of the existing support in the ROL areas.• Track II – would cover a wider UN comprehensive programme design covering UN entities and covering SSR, Police, Corrections and Justice work.• Development of the full programme document for consultations at GFP's by mid July 2018.
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