Since 2008, the UNDP Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development has provided rule of law support to nearly 40 crisis-affected contexts. The programme has been a driving force in improving the delivery of UNDP’s assistance and in pioneering joint UN approaches to supporting the rule of law. The 2012 establishment of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and Other Crisis Situations is a notable development in this regard.

This Annual Report provides an overview of UNDP’s contributions to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in crisis-affected contexts and progress achieved with our partners at the global, regional, and country/territory levels. Part I, Year in Review, reflects on the innovative aspects of the Global Programme and highlights our intensified efforts to support the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, this section presents policy and partnership developments and key results achieved through the Global Programme in 2017. Part II presents a synopsis of our engagement in 37 contexts affected by crisis or conflict. Lastly, Part III provides detailed financial information on the Global Programme.

UNDP would like to thank Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States for their contributions in 2017 in support of UNDP’s work to strengthen the rule of law and human rights. Additionally, UNDP is grateful for the previous support from Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, and Qatar.
POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

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24 A political environment which strengthens rule of law and human rights

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: The GFP as a Framework for Political Engagement; Human Rights up Front; Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; The UN - World Bank Study; Pathways for Peace; Judicial Integrity and Anti-Corruption

KEY RESULTS: Burkina Faso, Haiti, Lesotho, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan

30 Capable and effective justice and security institutions

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: The GFP in Transition Settings; Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force; South-South Collaboration to Strengthen the Rule of Law; Preventing Violent Extremism in Prisons

KEY RESULTS: Central African Republic, Guinea (Conakry), Lebanon, Liberia, Myanmar, Tunisia

34 Community security and armed violence reduction

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: International Small Arms Control Standards; Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards; The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons; ECOWAS - EU Small Arms Project in West Africa

KEY RESULTS: Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nigeria, Pakistan, Kosovo

38 Strong national human rights systems

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs); 11th Biennial Conference of the Network of African NHRIs; Business and Human Rights

KEY RESULTS: Liberia, Nepal, State of Palestine, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Ukraine

42 Access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: UNDP - UNODC Global Study on Legal Aid; Measuring Justice

KEY RESULTS: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Timor-Leste

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POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: Supporting the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Guarantees of Non-recurrence; Transitional Justice and the Sustaining Peace Agenda; Justice for the Victims and Missing Persons in the Western Balkans

KEY RESULTS: Colombia, The Gambia, Guatemala, Libya, South Sudan, Tunisia

50 Justice, security, and human rights for women and girls

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS: Practitioners Toolkit on Women’s Access to Justice; UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict; UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict; Gender Mainstreaming in the GFP; Gender Justice in the Arab States

KEY RESULTS: Afghanistan, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Ukraine
FOREWORD

Zarghona runs the youth organization, Afghan Peace Volunteers, which promotes peaceful coexistence in Kabul.
When states are unable to address inequality and injustice, grievances can transform into conflict with far-reaching consequences, changing the lives of the people who are forced to flee as well as the communities that receive them. Today, an estimated 65 million people remain forcibly displaced from their homes, with many more facing enormous risks to life and property as conflicts persist and evolve.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was designed to address today’s complex and interconnected challenges through the universal achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The reforms envisioned by UN Secretary-General António Guterres are meant to bring the United Nations system closer together in collective support of Member States and their efforts to achieve the SDGs. UNDP’s work on rule of law, human rights, justice, and security is a unique and significant contribution to making the SDGs a reality. UNDP’s work in this area is anchored in broad partnerships in direct response to the Secretary-General’s call for a stronger focus on prevention and sustaining peace.

The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections (GFP), co-led by UNDP and DPKO, has become a model for delivering rule of law support to crisis-affected and fragile contexts. The system-wide approach promoted by the GFP has proved critical in transition settings where the level of success in re-establishing justice and security systems plays a determining factor in a country’s trajectory towards sustainable development, as was witnessed during the drawdown of the peacekeeping mission in Liberia in 2017.

UNDP also maintains a dedicated partnership with UNHCR on Rule of Law and Governance in support of host communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons through combined development and humanitarian assistance, as was delivered for example in Lebanon and Myanmar. Furthermore, through our tripartite partnership with OHCHR and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, we work to strengthen independent institutions to protect and promote human rights around the world. For example, UNDP supported the national human rights institution in Bangladesh in developing a human rights-based response to the Rohingya crisis.

Since 2008, UNDP’s Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development has provided a platform to advance these partnerships and create greater synergies between the humanitarian, development, and peace and security agendas. The Global Programme provides comprehensive rule of law and human rights assistance to countries affected by crisis and fragility. These are the countries that lagged furthest behind on the Millennium Development Goals, and likely to fall behind on the 2030 Agenda if not provided with adequate support.

I am pleased to present this report as a testimony to our efforts in delivering responsive and flexible rule of law and human rights assistance as a catalyst for sustainable development and enduring peace. We look forward to enhancing our partnerships within and beyond the UN to fulfil the bold promises we have made as an international community to achieve the world envisioned in the 2030 Agenda, ensuring that no one is left behind.
INTRODUCTION

LIVING RULE OF LAW
Rule of law refers to the principle that societies should be governed by law, as opposed to unregulated arbitrary decisions of individual public or private sector officials. But rule of law is more than just imposing constraints on the behavior of individuals and organizations; it should be a country’s primary safeguard of human rights and liberties, essential for upholding and protecting the freedom from want and fear.

Every day, UNDP works with national partners to develop institutions and procedures to make the rule of law a reality, expressed in the norms and roles of organizations and in the values and aspirations of every person. We view the rule of law therefore as an essential component of an inclusive social contract, evolving over time in response to changes in science, culture, and technology.

UNDP’s Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development delivers comprehensive assistance to nearly 40 contexts affected by crisis or conflict. The programme focuses on seven interrelated areas of work: (i) establishing a political environment which strengthens rule of law and human rights; (ii) building capable and effective justice and security institutions; (iii) ensuring community security and reduction of armed violence; (iv) building strong national human rights institutions; (v) advancing access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups; (vi) ensuring transitional justice; and (vii) advancing justice, security, and human rights for women and girls. By providing integrated policy and programme support in each of these areas, the Global Programme ensures that UNDP’s assistance on rule of law and human rights remains demand-driven and that lessons learned inform policy decisions.

At the country level, the projects funded through the Global Programme help national partners achieve key milestones towards fostering and consolidating the rule of law. For example, in 2017, UNDP supported the Legal Aid Grant Facility in Afghanistan to provide services to 3,351 people, one third of whom are living in districts with no other legal aid providers. In The Gambia, where inclusion is key to a successful democratic transition, UNDP, under the auspices of the Global Focal Point arrangement for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations (GFP) and with the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), supported an extensive security sector assessment, involving 580 stakeholders from the government, civil society, and the international community to identify strengths, gaps, and solutions for reform. Meanwhile in Tunisia, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Interior to launch 16 community-based security initiatives and to establish a new Citizen Bureau to provide enhanced oversight of the police.

Collectively, the gains achieved with support from the Global Programme in strengthening the rule of law in programme countries contribute to advancing international norms and shaping the global development agenda. Moreover, the investments made by nearly 40 crisis-affected contexts to strengthen their justice and human rights institutions is a powerful contribution to the building of a more peaceful, just, and inclusive world for all. In 2017, the Global Programme assisted 28 contexts in expanding the reach of their justice and security services and 19 contexts received assistance to establish or improve mechanisms to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence. UNDP, together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), also facilitated south-south collaboration (e.g. between Sri Lanka and Colombia) and amplified civil society voices from the field on transitional justice issues.

The details on the results achieved in 2017 with support from the Global Programme are presented in this report, in relation to each of the seven interrelated areas of work. Our engagement – in terms of policy, programming, and partnerships – has helped our national partners to advance on their development priorities and on the delivery of their international commitments. The report also features two of our most recent initiatives: Rule of Law for the 2030 Agenda and the UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on the Rule of Law and Governance. It explores innovative approaches to rule of law assistance in order to spark ideas and ignite collaboration. The second part of the report presents UNDP’s tailored approaches to strengthening the rule of law and human rights in situations affected by crisis or conflict through 37 profiles. The final part provides detailed financial information on the Global Programme.

Fostering development and sustaining peace – like freedom – requires strong and responsive institutions that uphold human rights, serve justice, and provide equal opportunities for all. UNDP remains committed to continuing its support to establish and strengthen rule of law institutions in fragile and conflict-affected contexts as a ‘sine qua non’ for the building of more peaceful, just, and inclusive societies that can ensure a life of dignity for all.

Abdoulaye Mar Dieye
UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator
Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
PART I: YEAR IN REVIEW

YEAR IN REVIEW
UNDP works with national and UN partners to enhance safety and security in Mali.
Part I of this Annual Report provides an overview of UNDP’s contributions to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in crisis-affected contexts and the progress achieved with our partners at the global, regional, and country/territory levels. In this section, we reflect on the innovative aspects of the Global Programme and highlight our intensified efforts in 2017 to support the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
The creation of UNDP’s *Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development* was an innovation in its own right. Prior to the Global Programme’s establishment in 2008, the UN lacked a mechanism to comprehensively support countries to strengthen the rule of law – as the first safeguard of human rights and democracy and the foundation for sustaining peace and development. In crisis and conflict-affected situations, the timing of support is of utmost importance; but systemic obstacles impeded the delivery of swift UN assistance and divided efforts to reach complementary objectives for a more peaceful and prosperous planet.

The Global Programme now serves as a knowledge centre on rule of law and human rights, connecting national partners, UN agencies, donors, civil society, and think tanks to continuously improve the quality of assistance provided. Member States experiencing or recovering from crisis can turn to the Global Programme to receive efficient technical expertise, policy guidance, programme development, and catalytic funding. This comprehensive package of support is tailored to the changing needs of the population and informed by the political environment of each country. Through pooled resources in the Global Programme, UNDP is able to deliver flexible and responsive rule of law and human rights assistance to the places that need it the most. In return, we provide enhanced quality assurance and oversight of the projects we support. Through this model, the Global Programme has become a leader in delivering rule of law assistance, with a reputation for overcoming challenges to enable transformative change in complex environments.

The Global Programme has also invested in creating innovative partnerships for cross-system and cross-sector engagement on the rule of law, recognizing that the contributions of all are needed for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and sustaining peace.

• UNDP and the DPKO co-lead the *Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections (GFP)* as an innovative platform to leverage expertise from across the UN system, including the EOSG, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, and others, to promote the rule of law, gender equality, and respect for human rights. The Global Programme and the GFP work hand in hand to deliver coordinated rule of law assistance in crisis settings around the world. In 2017, the Global Programme supported joint initiatives through the GFP in Burkina Faso, The Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, and Kosovo.

• UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, and UNESCO serve as the Secretariat for the *Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies*, which is the first joint decision-making and action platform for government, civil society, the private sector, and the UN to work together for peace, justice, and inclusion. The Global Alliance has been at the forefront of bringing the private sector on board to support UN initiatives. For example, with private sector funding and staff, the Global Alliance undertook a review of Member State reports to the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to analyze progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16). In addition, the Global Alliance leveraged pro bono contributions from its membership to produce a report on the role of private sector data in supporting state reporting on aspects of conflict, justice, and inclusion to track progress on the 2030 Agenda.

Dynamic partnerships, such as these, have helped shape the Global Programme into a strong platform of support for creative problem solving and innovation in the field. For example, the Global Programme supported the following initiatives in 2017 to strengthen the rule of law and human rights through advancing e-justice mechanisms, enabling evidence-based decision making, and empowering community-driven solutions.

**ADVANCING E-JUSTICE MECHANISMS:**

• In *Sierra Leone*, UNDP supported the judiciary to pioneer their first ever electronic criminal case management system as a mobile application. The ‘Justice App’ allows the Chief Justice and senior
management to monitor the progress of cases in real
time and respond to any discrepancies or challenges
in an efficient manner. The Justice App has been
piloted and successfully implemented in 8 high and
magistrate courts. The application is user-friendly,
low-cost, and fitted to the country context. So far, 600
cases have been registered in the Justice App and it is
quickly expanding to include all criminal courts and
justice chain institutions in Sierra Leone.

• In the State of Palestine, UNDP and UN Women,
through the ‘Sawasya’ programme, have been
supporting a variety of e-justice mechanisms aimed
at providing access to justice and strengthening the
justice sector through information communication
technologies. In 2017, Sawasya supported the
installment of 7 new self-service kiosks in five justice
and law enforcement departments in Ramallah,
Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jenin. The kiosks
are linked to the electronic case management system,
entitled MIZAN II, which has been adopted by all
Palestinian jurisdictions and facilitates efficient case
processing across the sector. Moreover, the kiosks are
accessible 24/7 and enable people to easily place and
follow-up on justice and law enforcement requests.

ENABLING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING:

• In Ukraine, UNDP piloted the Community Safety
Network System in 9 locations along the contact
line in Donetsk oblast. The system is an online
mechanism that tracks incidents and concerns
of the local population and provides real-time
data to strengthen civil-military administration. A
coordination group, composed of representatives
from the police, emergency services, military, police,
local administration, and civil society meets regularly
to discuss the results and develop solutions for the
identified needs.

• In Kosovo, UNDP supported the piloting of the
Firearms Focal Point mechanism in Pristina, which
operates under the International Law Enforcement
Coordination Unit within the General Directorate
of Kosovo Police. Firearms Focal Point members are
selected police officers that serve as inter-institutional
focal points and gather data from multiple sources
to create accurate investigative leads that help both
investigators and prosecutors effectively handle cases
of gun violence. Moreover, Kosovo’s Firearms Focal
Point mechanism gained access to an automatic feed
from all government systems containing ballistic and
criminal intelligence, and is now considered best
practice worldwide.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS:

• In Nigeria, UNDP supported the identification of
48 safe homes, which are residences of selected
community leaders that provide a place for sexual
and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors to stay
without stigma or discrimination. This arrangement
has been effective at providing the necessary care
and attention to SGBV survivors when proper shelters
and service centres are not available due to funding
constraints or in conflict-affected environments. In
2017, the safe homes effectively referred 32 cases of
SGBV to formal providers.

• In Syria, UNDP launched its first area-based
intervention in Baniyas to enhance community
security and resilience by improving peaceful co-
existence between internally displaced persons
(IDPs) and host communities. UNDP partnered
with the faith-based organization, Greek Orthodox
Patriarchate, to implement ‘The Drawer of Roses’
initiative, which brings together IDPs and host
community members to rehabilitate public spaces,
including the city’s main park and public theater.
The participants also installed solar lighting systems
in selected corners of the city to enhance safety,
especially for women and girls in the evenings. As
evidenced by behavioral insights, working together on
practical issues such as these for community security,
helps to break down prejudices and build trust
between communities.
DELIVERING ON THE HUMANITARIAN - DEVELOPMENT - PEACE NEXUS: RULE OF LAW APPROACHES

128M people in need of immediate assistance due to humanitarian crisis.²

65M people forcibly displaced worldwide.³

10M number of stateless people.⁴

The people behind these statistics are mothers, daughters, friends, brothers, or sons enduring persecution, conflict, systematic discrimination, drought, or famine. The international community has recognized that we have a shared responsibility to respond to this unfathomable amount of suffering and prevent it from recurring. The outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit⁵ and the 2017 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants⁶ make it clear that humanitarian, development, political, security, and human rights actors all have a role to play in developing sustainable solutions for protection. This notion is also represented in the 2030 Agenda⁷ through the core principle of ‘leaving no one behind.’ Everyone, no matter their nationality, gender, race, or religion deserves a life of opportunity, respect, and freedom.

The Secretary-General has given the UN a strong directive to undertake whole-of-system initiatives to enhance our prospects of sustaining peace and preventing conflict. In his words, “We have a moral obligation to do better and we have the tools and knowledge to deliver on that obligation. We must break down the silos that have existed for too long between humanitarian and development actors.”⁸

To support this call to action, UNDP and UNHCR have scaled-up their Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance, which seeks to comprehensively support IDPs, refugees, stateless persons, and host communities. Through this partnership, UNDP and UNHCR collaborated in the Central African Republic (CAR), Lebanon, and Myanmar in 2017 and went on to support Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Turkey, Pakistan, and Uganda in early 2018. In many of these countries, the two agencies are undertaking joint assessments to ensure that interventions are based on sound analysis and have utilized the GFP arrangement to leverage system-wide expertise.

For example, in the CAR, UNDP, UNHCR, MINUSCA, and UN Women, launched a perception survey on the justice and security needs of displaced communities and refugees to be able to return. Meanwhile in Lebanon, UNDP and UNHCR built off a needs assessment undertaken in 2016 and helped to standardize the work of municipal police in their role as early responders to address tensions amongst Syrian refugees and host communities. In Myanmar, UNDP and UNHCR supported a needs assessment on housing, land, and property rights for IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness in Kachin State. The agencies further documented the importance of legal aid as a basic service to support IDPs. Then in Bangladesh, UNDP, UNHCR, and UN Women undertook a joint analysis of the impact of the Rohingya crisis on local institutions. The results of the assessment will inform the development of concrete projects to support dispute resolution mechanisms, community security, and an effective national human rights commission to protect human rights and promote social cohesion in areas where the population has exponentially increased due to the crisis.
UNDP and UNHCR also utilize this partnership to connect field-based initiatives with ongoing global processes for greater impact. For example, lessons learned through the partnership have informed the development of the Global Compact for Refugees, which will be proposed for adoption at the General Assembly in 2018. In addition, two pilot countries for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, Uganda and Ethiopia, are receiving assistance from UNDP and UNHCR to identify protection and rule of law priorities in relation to South Sudan refugees and hosting districts.

In the Gambella region of Ethiopia, the rule of law priorities identified by UNDP and UNHCR are being translated into concrete programmes for longer-term assistance, with support from UN Women, UNFPA, and UNICEF, and have been informed by a security assessment by DPKO through the GFP. This whole-of-system approach to the rule of law in Gambella was further enhanced by the integration of livelihoods initiatives. This approach demonstrates how developing inclusive economic opportunities and strengthening the rule of law and security are mutually beneficial in situations where humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding objectives overlap.

Putting humanity at the centre of the international community’s collective response to mass displacement is critical to ensuring that the needs of all are adequately met. Solid partnerships are key to helping both those who left their lives behind and were forced to make a new start and for the benefit of those who welcomed refugees. The UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance is committed to involving a broad-range of actors to develop holistic approaches that address the root causes of mass displacement and offer sustainable solutions.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set out an ambitious set of universal goals focused on people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnerships. After two years of implementing these global commitments, many targets are at risk of not being achieved in many countries, particularly those that are crisis or conflict-affected, where insecurity and violence not only slow progress but can reverse development gains.11

There is increasing recognition that strengthening national capacities to uphold human rights and the rule of law is not only an outcome of SDG 16 but also an enabler and an accelerator of progress across the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the notion that development and human rights are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforcing is articulated through the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ that aims to ensure that inequalities and discrimination within and between population groups are adequately addressed.

The 2017 UN Sustainable Development Goals Report12 provides a mixed picture on progress against indicators related to the rule of law:

- Over the last 10 years the rates of pretrial detention have only been reduced by 1%.
- While homicide rates have reduced globally over the past decade, they have increased in some regions, namely Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia.
- 19% of women from 87 countries (between 15–49 years of age) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months according to surveys undertaken from 2005-2016.
- Half of all women who were victims of intentional homicide worldwide were killed by an intimate partner or family member, compared to 6% of males.
- By the end of 2016, 57% of countries had a national human rights institution (NHRI) that had been reviewed for compliance with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles) by their peers and 37% of countries were found to be compliant.

Comprehensive rule of law and human rights support is needed to help reduce rates of pretrial detention, address underlying causes of violence, prevent and respond to SGBV, and strengthen the capacities of NRHIs to effectively fulfill their roles to promote and protect human rights. Enhanced effort to increase access to justice for all is also required to provide effective pathways for people to address their grievances.13 This is reinforced by the UN-World Bank Study, Pathways for Peace, which recognizes that inclusive, effective, and responsive justice and security institutions are critical in preventing outbreaks of violence and conflict.14

The 2030 Agenda also places an enormous demand on national systems to monitor and report on progress on the 17 Goals and 169 targets of the SDG framework. For many countries, and particularly in crisis contexts, significant capacity constraints stand in the way of achieving and reporting on the targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. This is compounded by a lack of available data and mechanisms for collection and analysis.

“Sustainable development also depends fundamentally on upholding human rights and ensuring peace and security. Leaving no one behind also means reducing inequalities within and among countries, reaching those most at risk, and strengthening our resolve to prevent conflict and sustain peace.”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL10
Recognizing these challenges, UNDP aims to facilitate a convergence between people’s expectations for a just and secure society and the institutional capacities necessary to deliver essential services. To do so, the Global Programme launched a dedicated initiative on Rule of Law and the 2030 Agenda in 2017. The initiative focuses on supporting the rule of law, human rights, and security as accelerators for achieving the SDGs, particularly for countries affected by conflict or crisis. In collaboration with other UN entities through the GFP, the initiative aims to enhance national capacities to achieve the SDGs and includes: (i) a mapping of support provided by the UN system on rule of law that contributes to the measurement, reporting, and achievement of the SDGs; (ii) the development of context-specific strategies to address bottlenecks and accelerate achievement of rule of law, security, and human rights related goals; and (iii) the establishment of mechanisms for comprehensive SDG planning and data collection on relevant goals, targets, and indicators.

UNDP also seeks to leverage the unique contributions of SDG 16 related partnerships in support of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. For example, UNDP serves on the Secretariat for the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, which brings together Member States, the private sector, civil society, and the UN to advance meaningful reporting on SDG 16 and related targets. UNDP also engages with the New York University’s Center on International Cooperation’s Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, which aims to galvanize support for SDG 16 and recently launched the International Task Force on Justice to respond to the challenge of ensuring access to justice. Moreover, UNDP is collaborating with the Private Sector Partnership for the Rule of Law, in which several large international companies have come together to connect private sector entities to rule of law related development efforts worldwide and promote SDG 16. UNDP is committed to convening and connecting diverse stakeholders to make the 2030 Agenda a reality for all.
© UN Photo/Amanda Voisard
A community welcoming a weapons-free zone in Juba, South Sudan.
Through the Global Programme, UNDP provides integrated policy and programmatic support to crisis and conflict-affected contexts to kick-start progress towards: (i) A political environment which strengthens rule of law and human rights; (ii) Capable and effective justice and security institutions; (iii) Community security and armed violence reduction; (iv) Strong national human rights systems; (v) Access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups; (vi) Transitional justice; and (vii) Justice, security, and human rights for women and girls. In this section, we present policy and partnership developments and key results achieved in each area of work over the course of 2017.
UNDP’s Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development

2017 KEY RESULTS IN FOCUS

UNDP provides comprehensive rule of law and human rights assistance to support national partners build resilient communities in nearly 40 crisis-affected contexts around the world.

In 2017, the Global Programme allocated $2,866,100 to the Global Focal Point, which provided joint support to 13 contexts.
1. **BURKINA FASO**  
The president launched the security sector reform process, which was informed by inclusive consultations in each of the 13 administrative regions.

2. **HAITI**  
MINUJUSTH, the first UN mission with a singular mandate to assist the government to strengthen rule of law institutions, was established to sustain rule of law support after the drawdown of MINUSTAH.

3. **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**  
The Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015 to investigate, prosecute, and pass judgment on serious human rights violations, became operational.

4. **LEBANON**  
262 personnel successfully completed the municipal police’s first curriculum at the Internal Security Forces Academy.

5. **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**  
1,636 tons of unsafe ammunition were disposed of, reducing the surplus ammunition quantity by 45% and shortening the envisaged disposal process from 10 to 5 years.

6. **EL SALVADOR**  
Citizen security efforts contributed to a significant decline in the rate of homicide, with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.

7. **UKRAINE**  
The Network of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner on Human Rights expanded to cover all 24 regions and provided consultations to 5,236 people.

8. **SIERRA LEONE**  
The Human Rights Commission organized mobile complaints handling clinics in 4 districts and addressed 44 complaints.

9. **AFGHANISTAN**  
The Legal Aid Grant Facility provided services to 3,351 people, out of which 1,212 people were from districts with no other legal aid providers.

10. **SOMALIA**  
Mobile courts processed 277 cases and are now operating in 5 out of 6 Federal Member States.

11. **TUNISIA**  
The Truth and Dignity Commission organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,902 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women.

12. **COLOMBIA**  
The national transitional justice infrastructure implemented collective reparation plans in several regions of the country, satisfying the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict.

13. **IRAQ**  
7 dedicated legal aid teams provided free legal aid and protection related services for survivors of CRSV and SGBV in over 11 IDP and refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region.

14. **NEPAL**  
A Women’s Mentorship Programme benefited 18 female lawyers and students, increasing their technical competencies and boosting their confidence to remain in the field.
In crisis and conflict-affected contexts, particularly those with a legacy of political violence or undergoing complex political transitions, establishing the rule of law is essential to preventing the outbreak or recurrence of conflict.

However, the extent to which this is possible is often dependent on the will of political leaders and stakeholders to abide by the social compact. National leadership and government structures need to have the political will to uphold the rule of law, honor the social contract, reduce inequality, and value social and political inclusion. Progress in these areas enables the rule of law to be embedded in socio-political culture and values and builds trust between the authorities and society at large.

UNDP seeks to align peacebuilding and development trajectories and ensure that the linkages between the political environment, institutional deficits, and people’s needs to have security, access justice, and enjoy respect for human rights are taken into account. With this in mind, UNDP supports UN system efficacy both in country and at headquarters through joint programming and couples our technical support with sound political analysis.

UNDP designs rule of law and human rights programming within a conflict prevention framework to strengthen democratic oversight and good governance, promote transparency and accountability, and foster country level implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Treaty Body recommendations. UNDP supports national partners to meet these objectives in a variety of ways, including by undertaking conflict analysis, mobilizing resources, leveraging political backing, strengthening civilian oversight mechanisms, and facilitating inclusive reforms. These efforts can help to open the political space necessary for transformative change within the rule of law sector to take place and contribute to sustaining peace.
POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS
THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

The United Nations works to strengthen the rule of law in the police, justice, and corrections areas in some of the world’s most volatile places. Recognizing the need to deliver complementary responsibilities and to integrate the political and development dimensions of these efforts, UNDP and DPKO have been entrusted with joint responsibility to convene UN entities under the GFP arrangement. The GFP enables UN entities (UNDP, DPKO, EOSG, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, and others) to work in a coordinated and coherent manner at headquarters and in the field to overcome systemic fragmentation and pursue the establishment of rule of law, gender equality, and respect for human rights.

The GFP arrangement brings together peacekeeping, development, political, humanitarian, and other actors into a single framework to effectively respond to requests for complex and politically-nuanced assistance in conflict-affected situations. In 2017, the GFP provided joint support to 13 contexts, including peacekeeping, special political mission settings, and non-mission settings. The GFP also held a training in Entebbe, Uganda in August 2017 for UN personnel in the field working on rule of law issues. Participants received comprehensive guidance on the practicalities of joint planning and programming in complex settings as well as an overview of available funding mechanisms and tools, including assessed contributions from peacekeeping budgets.

HUMAN RIGHTS UP FRONT

Serious abuses of human rights both signify deteriorating situations as well as fuel and intensify instability and conflict. In 2014, then Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched Human Rights up Front (HRuF) to serve as an important initiative for early warning and coordinated UN prevention of serious human rights violations based on joint analysis across the three pillars.

The package of HRuF actions are well aligned with the strategic vision of the new Secretary-General António Guterres, especially his emphasis on prevention.

The Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs), have been the most evident progress of HRuF. As co-chairs of the RMRs, UNDP and DPA, have effectively steered the mechanism, ensuring that it remains an important forum for cross-pillar analysis and internal UN agreement for early warning and response in deteriorating situations. In 2017, the RMRs scanned 39 countries and provided recommendations to support Member States prevent and respond to serious violations of human rights. An independent assessment recognized the RMRs as a valuable mechanism and a cornerstone of ongoing reforms. During 2018, UNDP will work with the EOSG and UN entities to strengthen the RMRs to be operational in the field through country level reviews and seeks to support implementation of the RMR recommendations through the Global Programme.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE POLICY

In 2013, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee issued a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on UN support to non-UN security forces to prevent the provision of support to entities that may commit grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights, or refugee law. UNDP now implements the HRDDP in many countries where we support community security and security sector reform (SSR), as part of our efforts to build peace and security and prevent human rights violations. In 2017, following several years of piloting the approach, UNDP approved an Implementation Tool for the HRDDP. This tool has been streamlined into existing corporate platforms and aims to both enable UNDP managers to make risk-informed decisions when supporting security actors as well as provide a framework for UNDP to implement the HRDDP. This coordination strengthens UNDP’s capacities to support efforts in high-risk environments and ensures that these efforts fully respect the principles of the UN Charter.
THE UN - WORLD BANK STUDY: PATHWAYS FOR PEACE

In response to the twin UN resolutions on sustaining peace and the World Bank’s International Development Association 2017 replenishment drive that raised $14.7 billion for conflict-affected countries, the UN and the World Bank came together to update the 2011 World Development Report, identifying new conflict trends and re-examining prevention tools. The flagship study, entitled Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict, provides an evidence base for UN policy development for the sustaining peace agenda and assists the World Bank in recalibrating its assistance in fragile contexts. This is the first time that a study on development contributions to conflict prevention has been jointly undertaken by the UN (represented by UNDP, DPA, DPKO, and PBSO) and the World Bank. Initiated in September 2016, the process included extensive regional and thematic consultations and commissioned over 50 thematic background papers and 19 country case studies. UNDP contributed by engaging in the Steering Committee of the report and as part of the Core Group of Authors of the report. The findings were released in two versions: 1) a summary report, which was launched by UN Secretary-General and the World Bank President during the 2017 UN General Assembly and 2) a full report, which was released during the World Bank Fragility Forum in March.17

JUDICIAL INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Judicial corruption hampers access to justice, disproportionately affecting those often most in need of protection: the poor and marginalized. The Judicial Integrity Champions in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) initiative, launched in 2017, adopts a human rights-based approach to ensure the delivery of justice for all by promoting transparency, integrity, and accountability within judiciaries. The initiative aims to nurture a peer learning network and to support judiciaries anchor transparency and accountability into quality management systems.

The inception meeting gathered over 30 representatives of judiciaries from the region, the Judicial Integrity Group, Executives of the International Consortium for Court Excellence, and UNODC, amongst other partners. Judges expressed their interest in peer mentoring and recognized the value of using quality management systems such as the International Framework for Court Excellence. This framework has already been used in 20 countries globally, including in 9 APEC economies. It is designed specifically for courts’ usage and can be adapted to each jurisdiction’s context, encouraging full ownership over the entire process. The project provides strategic contributions to UNDP’s ongoing judicial integrity work in Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Myanmar and is expanding to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.18
Female police officers march during a parade at a ceremony marking the 74th anniversary of the founding of the Somalia Police Force at General Kahiye Police Academy in Mogadishu.
In Burkina Faso, the UN is supporting national partners to sustain peace and consolidate democracy. Building trust between the state and the population as well as between state institutions is key to re-establishing the social contract and preventing violence, including violent extremism escalating from the Sahel. In 2017, UNDP supported consultations on Security Sector Reform (SSR) in each of the 13 administrative regions of Burkina Faso, including with women and youth, to promote ownership and coordination between the defense forces, police, and gendarmerie as well as justice sector actors and civil society. These consultations culminated at the national security forum, where the President formally launched the SSR process. UNDP also supports broader governance efforts in collaboration with the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel, the UN Resident Coordinator for Burkina Faso, and GFP partners. In Haiti, UNDP and GFP partners have helped to sustain rule of law support through the drawdown of MINUSTAH and the establishment of MINUJUSTH. MINUJUSTH is the first UN mission with a singular mandate to assist the Government of Haiti to strengthen rule of law institutions, including police, justice institutions, corrections, and human rights. MINUJUSTH’s activities have been incorporated into the UN Development Assistance Framework for Haiti (2017–2021), creating a consolidated roadmap for integrated rule of law support going forward. Following a UN Executive Committee decision in February 2018, the GFP is now assisting MINUJUSTH and UN Country Team partners through the end of MINUJUSTH’s mandate in October 2019. One of the key priorities for the GFP is to ensure that progress in the rule of law continues after the withdrawal of MINUJUSTH. As such, the GFP is working with national counterparts to undertake long-term institutional change and capacity development through the joint UN rule of law programme. In Lesotho, the UN supported the government to prepare a National Roadmap for Reforms. To inform the roadmap, a multi-disciplinary UN team of experts conducted consultations with the government, the judiciary, the national assembly, and civil society. This inclusive process also helped to improve awareness of the scale of reforms needed to ensure stability, reconciliation, and prevent further crises. The roadmap outlines the comprehensive sectoral, institutional, and constitutional changes required, including in the areas of human rights, justice, and security. The roadmap also underscores the importance of a national dialogue for consensus building and identifies the mechanisms needed to implement the reforms. In 2018, the UN plans to implement a project to support the national dialogue and to develop a plan for the reforms. The project seeks to create an enabling environment for longer-term reforms by supporting a multi-level national dialogue process, urgent stabilization measures targeting the security sector, and the development and implementation of a communications strategy on the reform processes.
In Iraq, UNDP has worked to establish a progressive partnership with Iraq’s Office of the National Security Officer to support a more balanced and complementary approach to security sector transformation in Iraq. In 2017, UNDP focused on supporting the government to improve state security and justice provision and strengthen public trust in its capacity to maintain security, encompassing everything from day-to-day public safety to combating serious crimes. UNDP also helped to enhance the role of civil society in security sector governance. UNDP convened civil society representatives to engage with national policy makers in multiple forums. Moreover, UNDP’s multi-sectoral approach enabled a wide range of stakeholders to make meaningful contributions to the development of a government endorsed and led Security Sector Reform Programme. Iraq’s Office of the National Security Officer and UNDP co-chair quarterly meetings on SSR to advance collaboration between the government and international partners. These meetings constitute the main venue for international partner coordination in SSR in Iraq and help to ensure coherence and collective engagement for the effective implementation of the Security Sector Reform Programme Programme.

In Somalia, the joint UN rule of law programme supported the groundbreaking development of the Justice and Corrections Model for the Federal Government and Federal Member States. The UN played a key role in supporting extensive consultations between all stakeholders to inform the model and cultivate national ownership. In addition, the UN helped to increase the knowledge and understanding of federalism and its practical implementation throughout Somali justice and corrections institutions. The Minister of Justice of the Federal Government of Somalia spearheaded the process to finalize the model, which was officially approved by federal and state level justice institutions in January 2018. To implement the agreed model, the UN will support technical level discussions to determine roles and responsibilities among federal and state level justice institutions. Moreover, the model has informed justice sector priorities for the next three years, which are directly linked to the national development plan.

In South Sudan, UNDP promotes coordination around the UPR as a key strategy and tool to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights. In 2017, UNDP, together with UNMISS and other UN agencies, guided the UPR working group in South Sudan, which was established to prioritize the accepted recommendations from the Human Rights Council during the 2016 UPR and to create a concrete action plan for translating them into reality for the South Sudanese people. To build national capacity and systems on human rights, UNDP, UNICEF, and UN Women, partnered with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to train 20 representatives from relevant ministries (6 female) on enacting human rights UPR and treaty body recommendations. As a result, South Sudan provided its first State Report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, furthering a culture of accountability to international human rights mechanisms.
Rule of law institutions are frequently undermined by factors such as conflict and violence, criminality, sociopolitical and economic marginalization, or systematic human rights violations. These circumstances disrupt the accessibility of effective justice and security and tarnish the legitimacy of the institutions responsible for delivering these services. Strengthening the rule of law through security and justice services that are inclusive, governed effectively, empower women to access justice, counter impunity, and follow international standards is critical for driving development.

UNDP’s approach to institution building is holistic in nature and emphasizes confidence building between society and the state. UNDP assists national authorities in achieving quick wins through immediate restoration of service delivery as well as supports comprehensive sector-wide reforms that are inclusive and prioritize national ownership for long-term sustainability. UNDP helps strengthen the knowledge and skills of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, ministries, civil society, and the police through training and mentorship programmes. UNDP also seeks to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of security institutions to reduce levels of violence and build community resiliency. Moreover, UNDP provides strategic assistance to align national policies and approaches with international standards and ground them in localized needs.
POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT IN TRANSITION SETTINGS

In November 2017, the GFP participated in a training organized by UNDP, DPKO-DFS, and the DPA Transition Project on UN Transitions in Mission Settings. The objective of the training was to ensure that ongoing and future UN transitions in the context of peacekeeping mission drawdown, reconfiguration, or withdrawal are planned and managed in accordance with available guidance, lessons, and good practices, leading to proactive, responsible, and sustainable UN transitions.

During the training, the work of the GFP was shared as a best practice of UN integration and planning in the area of rule of law. Participants learned about how GFP joint programmes contribute to a coherent and coordinated UN approach and support a seamless transition to UN Country Teams, including in Haiti and Liberia in 2017. In addition, the assessed contributions from peacekeeping budgets utilized in some of the GFP joint programmes, such as in CAR and Haiti, was highlighted as an innovative tool for resource mobilization and critical for sustaining rule of law in countries prone to conflict. Lastly, the alignment of GFP joint programmes with national development plans was noted as important for cultivating national ownership and contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

INTERAGENCY SECURITY SECTOR REFORM TASK FORCE

UNDP and DPKO co-chair the Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force (IASSRTF), which incorporates 14 UN entities engaged in SSR efforts to deliver more efficient and effective support. The task force has presided over significant policy development on SSR, including guidance produced in partnership with the World Bank on security sector public expenditure reviews, and works with regional organizations to promote coordinated approaches. With support from the Group of Friends for SSR, the IASSRTF focused its work in 2017 on promoting SSR in the context of SDG 16, which highlights the importance of an accountable and transparent security sector.

In 2017, the co-chairs of the UN Group of Friends of SSR, Slovakia and South Africa, hosted two important events to reflect on the contribution of SSR to the sustaining peace agenda: The High-Level Dialogue on Global Experiences in Security Sector Reform and the High-Level Conference on the Role of Security Sector Reform in Sustaining Peace: Challenges and Opportunities. These events highlighted a number of recommendations to address important challenges to SSR support in the context of the sustaining peace agenda.

SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION TO STRENGTHEN THE RULE OF LAW

During the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, UNDP supported the G7+ to hold a high-level meeting on Promoting Justice: Accelerating Progress Toward the Vision of SDG 16, which was co-hosted by Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste. Ministers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone, and high-level officials including former President of Timor-Leste and the Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs discussed the essential role of rule of law and justice for stability and development. The event further recognized that access to justice accelerates progress towards achieving SDG 16. G7+ countries also reiterated their commitment to ensuring access to justice through the framework of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN PRISONS

The potential linkage between imprisonment and radicalization to violence has become a source of serious concern in many Member States. To develop a better understanding of radicalization to violent extremism in prison contexts, UNDP’s regional hub in Amman partnered with Penal Reform International and UNODC to organize a Consultation on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Prisons. Experts and practitioners, including prison authorities, civil society, academics, members of the GFP, and several UN partners participated in the consultation. Drawing upon global guidance and expertise, the overall objective was to learn from ongoing practices and models in different contexts and promote an exchange of knowledge, research, and practical experiences. It became evident that addressing PVE in prisons requires an inclusive approach, where building and strengthening accountable institutions is vital, community involvement central, and interventions need to be framed with a human rights-based approach. In addition, UNDP commissioned a literature review capturing the academic discourse on PVE in prisons. UNDP will support Country Offices to implement the findings of the consultations and literature review to support the prevention and disengagement of violent extremism in prison settings.
KEY RESULTS

In the Central African Republic, UNDP jointly with MINUSCA and other UN entities under the auspices of the GFP is providing continued support to the Special Criminal Court and the fight against impunity. The Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015 to investigate, prosecute, and pass judgment on serious human rights violations, became operational in 2017, in full collaboration with the government and the International Criminal Court. The Special Prosecutor and international magistrates from the DRC, Burkina Faso, Canada, and France as well as national magistrates and judicial staff have all been appointed. The strategies for victim and witness protection and outreach have been finalized and the rules of procedure and evidence were drafted in a consultative manner and are awaiting approval by the CAR National Assembly. Lastly, the UN published a human rights mapping report, documenting 620 human rights violations committed during 13 years of conflict. This report is currently being utilized to inform the development of the Special Criminal Courts’ prosecution strategy and investigations will begin in 2018.

In Guinea (Conakry), UNDP continues to build national capacities to take forward the criminal justice reform and SSR processes and ensure that institutions are responsive to the population. In 2017, UNDP supported Guinean authorities to effectively lead SSR by establishing sustainable mechanisms that guarantee democratic and civil control of security forces. In addition, 35 military police officers, 6 military prosecutors, and three clerks were trained in military criminal procedure and human rights. Furthermore, UNDP supported the launch of a coordination mechanism in Dixinn, N’Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé districts to strengthen the criminal justice chain and connect prosecutors’ offices, judicial police, and civil society organizations. Direct support was also provided to increase the efficiency of the district courts, resulting in the adjudication of 953 cases, involving 1,219 persons, including 580 pre-trial detainees (45 females) who were released.

In Lebanon, UNDP supported the municipal police to launch their first curriculum through the Internal Security Forces Academy. The curriculum included a training module on social skills, which focused on conflict management, negotiation, and effective communications. A total of 262 municipal police personnel from 20 municipalities and two Unions of Municipalities successfully completed the training in 2017 and many more applied. The high interest in the training demonstrates the desire of the municipal police to shift away from a law enforcement model and towards community-oriented policing. Furthermore, UNDP is supporting 6 Internal Security Forces Academy Trainers to become certified trainers in social skills so that the academy can conduct the training in 2018 with in-house capacities.

In Liberia, the UNDP and UNMIL Joint Programme on the Rule of Law, developed under the auspices of the GFP, has been successful in facilitating a seamless transition from the security provision of UNMIL to longer-term capacity building support from the UN Country Team. The joint programme integrates the capacities of DPKO with the UN development system and pools funding from UNMIL’s assessed budget, the PBE, and voluntary contributions to support Liberia’s
transition on security and rule of law. In 2017, the joint programme created space for civil society to engage in justice reforms and enabled them to fulfil their role in treaty body reporting. Together with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association, the joint programme set up five regional offices to oversee the work of the security councils in the different regions and strengthen their efforts for prevention by collaborating with the National Security Council and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Early Warning Centre in Monrovia. Moreover, UNDP hired additional staff and deployed them to national institutions to help offset the sharp drop in the number of specialized UN personnel in country. The joint programme is currently expanding to include OHCHR and building stronger cooperation with UN Women and UNODC.

In Myanmar, UNDP’s advocacy for increased coherence among rule of law actors led the Cabinet to formally establish the union-level Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs and to form sub-bodies at the state and regional levels. The bodies have a mandate to improve coordination among stakeholders and are currently developing strategic action plans to address rule of law issues. UNDP also supported the Attorney General’s Office and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union to produce their first ever specialized Code of Ethics through an inclusive process. The codes serve as an accountability framework for justice sector practitioners on maintaining international standards in the delivery of justice services. In addition, UNDP worked closely with the Criminal Prosecution Department to produce the Fair Trial Manual for Law Officers. The manual uses Myanmar jurisprudence, constitutional provisions, and domestic legislation to highlight that fair trial principles are already embedded in Myanmar’s legal traditions but have been disregarded during the decades of military leadership. The manual was endorsed by the Attorney General in late 2017 and will be published and launched in 2018.

In Tunisia, UNDP is assisting national partners to review institutional frameworks, further clarifying mandates and strengthening oversight and accountability structures. In 2017, UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior in developing a draft code of conduct and inspection policy for the Internal Security Forces, which are awaiting final validation. Standard operating procedures for both the code of conduct and inspection policy were also developed and tested within 8 pilot police stations. Once adopted, these will help to ensure that Internal Security Forces services are provided in a consistent manner, respecting the rights of all Tunisians. In addition, the programme supported the establishment of a new Citizen Bureau within the Ministry of Interior to receive complaints and investigate citizen’s grievances.
Violence and conflict not only disrupt everyday life but have long-term effects on a country’s social fabric and economy. Persistent inequality, social exclusion, and under-development are among the underlying causes of violence. In conflict-affected states, security threats can emanate from numerous sources, including poorly trained or managed civilian security services, armed groups and criminal gangs, or circulation and use of weapons. The resulting absence of safety means people are unable to invest their time or resources to improve their prospects for the future.

UNDP’s community security approach focuses on involving diverse members of the community to identify both the causes of insecurity as well as solutions to improve their safety. This work is often linked with measures to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). UNDP also aims to ensure that the security actors in crisis-affected situations are professional, accountable, and aware of human rights, especially to protect the most vulnerable. Strengthening civilian oversight of security services, developing community policing modalities, and training and equipping the police are key ways of enhancing the quality of services and fostering peaceful coexistence.
POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

INTERNATIONAL SMALL ARMS CONTROL STANDARDS

Illicit trade of SALW fuels conflict, organized crime, and violent extremism in many of the countries where UNDP works as well as inhibits the full achievement of the SDGs. To help address this problem, the UN assists governments to take measures to prevent SALW from falling into the hands of criminals, terrorists, and others who would misuse them. UNDP, together with the UNODA, leads the UN system in developing and supporting the use of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). In more than 110 countries to date, ISACS have provided practical guidance on putting in place effective controls over the full life cycle of SALW. In 2017, the project launched four new standards, focusing on community safety programming, awareness-raising, gender, and children, bringing the total number of standards currently in use to 18. Accordingly, the UN Secretary-General said that ISACS have made important contributions to the harmonization of United Nations programmes and contribute directly to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.25

INTEGRATED DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION STANDARDS

Disarming and managing weapons are key to preventing illicit trade and misuse of SALW (as well as conventional weapons) following ceasefires and peace agreements. Without these processes, the continued circulation of these weapons could otherwise fuel conflict, organized crime and violent extremism within and across borders.

UNDP partners with DPKO and the ODA within the framework of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration to lead the UN system in formulating and applying international standards on Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (IDDRS). The relevant modules of the IDDRS are currently being revised to provide updated practical guidance in line with ISACS. The revised standards will play an instrumental role in guiding governments to achieve SDG 16.1 by significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates in conflict-affected countries.26

THE SOUTH EASTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE CLEARINGHOUSE FOR THE CONTROL OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Since 2002, UNDP’s South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) has partnered with governments, civil society, international organizations, and citizens to build peaceful and inclusive societies across South East Europe. In 2017, SEESAC destroyed 24,147 SALW and 243,013 rounds of ammunition to ensure they will never reach criminal hands. SEESAC also initiated a gender-sensitive data collection and analysis process with governments in the region and launched the first ever programme to provide one-on-one mentoring on gender equality to high-level decision makers. These efforts contribute to the development of evidence-based policy that is sensitive to the needs of both women and men. The UN Secretary-General recognized SEESAC’s research on gender and SALW as a global best practice. In addition, the Arms Export Report, developed with national partners in South East Europe, highlights the unique transparency of governments in the region. Looking ahead in 2018, SEESAC will lead the Western Balkans’ most complex SALW control exercise to date, as part of the EU’s Integration Agenda.27

ECOWAS - EU SMALL ARMS PROJECT IN WEST AFRICA

The ECOWAS - EU Small Arms Project in West Africa, funded by the EU and implemented by UNDP, supports ECOWAS to address instability and nurture a more proactive approach to conflict prevention and peacebuilding in border communities in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. In exchange for community-based development projects, beneficiaries voluntarily handed over 6,847 small arms, 56 grenades, 11 rocket-launchers, 297 locally manufactured firearms, and 12,345 rounds of ammunition. The project also strengthened physical security and stockpile management at 46 weapons storage sites across the region to help prevent the diversion of weapons into the illicit market. In exchange for weapons collected, the project rehabilitated a school and a health centre, built potable water sources, procured tents and chairs for community centres, and provided milling and oil extracting machines and livestock barns to women’s groups. The project has enhanced cross-border community cohesion, fostered peaceful coexistence among previously adversarial communities, reduced the volume of illicit arms and ammunition in circulation, and provided alternative livelihoods to communities.
KEY RESULTS

In Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), UNDP has helped to increase the capacities of the Mine Action Center, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Demining Commission to improve community safety, including by updating many legal frameworks. In addition, UNDP organized the 2017 Annual Meeting of the Mine Action Board of Donors, as an overall body governing and coordinating mine action activities on behalf of the donor community in BiH. UNDP continued to assist the Ministry of Defense and other key stakeholders in sustainable ammunition life-cycle management. 1,636 tons of unsafe ammunition were disposed of in 2017, thus reducing the surplus ammunition quantity by 45% and shortening the envisaged disposal process from 10 to 5 years. In addition, UNDP contributed to the implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy (2016-2020) by destroying more than 8 million pieces of small arms ammunition owned by the Ministry of Defense. In cooperation with several ministries of interior in BiH, the Ministry of Security, and the Ministry of Defense, UNDP organized the disposal of 5,186 SALW and 5,615 SALW parts and components.

In El Salvador, UNDP’s support to community security has contributed to a significant decline in violence, with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015. In 2017, UNDP provided support to the technical secretariat of the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence and built the capacity of security institutions to implement the ‘El Salvador Seguro’ national policy in 26 municipalities. Targeted support was also provided to the 9 municipalities that have the highest rates of violence. The first report on the national policy was published in 2017, revealing that the participating municipalities saw greater reductions in homicides since 2015 than the national average. Furthermore, the successful multi-stakeholder and inclusive format of the national council has reinforced the notion that democratic dialogues around major challenges are key to finding a common and sustainable solution.

In Guatemala, UNDP is supporting the development of evidence-based and people-centred community security approaches. In 2017, UNDP facilitated the launch of the first National Survey on the Perception of Public Safety and Victimization to contribute to evidence-based implementation of the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence and Crime at the municipal level. The strategy extends dedicated assistance to improve the quality of life of adolescents and young people in the prioritized municipality (Chimaltenango). Young Chimaltecos, without distinction, now have greater opportunities for employment, training, personal development, reintegration, and rehabilitation after a criminal penalty. Similarly, the Ministry of Interior also developed a sophisticated information analysis system, leading to better use of resources via targeted efforts in priority regions.
In Nigeria, UNDP supported the establishment of 8 community security and justice platforms in the three states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, which bring together representatives from the government, civil society, and the community to raise issues and develop solutions. UNDP also facilitated 8 community advocacy and capacity building trainings as well as one high-level meeting and 44 local consultation meetings to set up the platforms. The platforms have each implemented security plans as an immediate measure to stabilize communities pending the re-establishment of justice and security institutions. Moreover, the regular dialogue between security and justice actors and the local community helps to rebuild confidence in the state.

In Pakistan, UNDP is working closely with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) police to improve community security and increase public confidence in the police. In 2017, UNDP supported 37 model police stations to hold community policing forums. These forums provide a space for the police and members of the community to raise issues of common concern. A survey undertaken in 2017 indicated that 80% of respondents found it ‘easy’ to access the police in areas where model police stations have been set up. In these areas, over 40% of respondents found the police friendly and over 90% said they were responsive. An increasing number of women are also seeking out and receiving police services, in part due to the increase in the number of women police officers. In addition, UNDP has helped to improve the capacities of the police by supporting internal accountability mechanisms and training over 2,390 police (250 female) on gender-responsive policing, crime scene investigation, communications, supervisory skills, criminal investigation, and community policing.

In Kosovo, UNDP is helping to improve safety and security for all citizens by piloting new initiatives to address illicit arms trafficking and ensuring that stockpile management is in line with international ammunition technical guidelines. In 2017, UNDP supported the piloting of a referral mechanism in the municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane, which is the first of its kind in Kosovo and has demonstrated scalability across the Western Balkans. UNDP also supported the drafting of three Safer Community Plans, the Prevention of Violent Extremism Audit, and Crime Audits for two municipalities to improve legal frameworks for community security. Kosovo also was supported to become a member of several regional initiatives.
Lack of respect for human rights fuels instability and undermines sustainable development. Human rights underpin UNDP’s work and are both an important objective and a tool to understand and address the power imbalances and discrimination inherent in contemporary development challenges.

A human rights-based approach to our programming accompanies our integrated rule of law and human rights programming in countries. These complementary efforts are key to sustaining transformative change, enhancing the rule of law, improving access to justice, building resilience, and supporting the realization of human rights.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) are independent state institutions with the mandate and authority to monitor and advise other institutions, such as the government, judiciary, and parliament as well as security and law enforcement. NHRIs serve as an important bridge between the state and the people. In conflict-affected contexts, they also play a crucial role in filling accountability gaps where other justice oversight and complaint systems fail and can have a tangible impact in the reduction of human rights violations, especially in some of the most grievous incidences of torture, arbitrary imprisonment, and murder. UNDP supports Member States to build the capacities of NHRIs and other accountability mechanisms as key actors for human rights promotion and protection.

UNDP also supports Member States and stakeholders to engage with international human rights machinery such as the Human Rights Councils’ Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process and develop National Human Rights Action Plans. This approach helps to strengthen the capacity and accountability of duty bearers and rights holders, and fosters understanding of complex power dynamics for more strategic and sustainable development initiatives that have lasting impact.
POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI PARTNERSHIP TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

In 2017, the UN Secretary-General stated that NHRIs “encourage states to deliver on their human rights obligations, protect people from violence, and ensure that no one is left behind.”28 Strong, effective NHRIs have an enabling and catalytic impact on the realization of the SDGs and contribute to building peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. Demand for international support to establishing and building the capacity of NHRIs is high. By the end of 2016, 57% of countries had an NHRI that had been reviewed for compliance with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles), but only 37% were found to be compliant. In 2017, UNDP strengthened its Tripartite Partnership to Support NRHIs (TPP-NHRIs) with OHCHR and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). All entities signed a Letter of Intent to scale-up and operationalize the partnership through UNDP’s Global Programme to strengthen the role of NHRIs at both country and regional levels as well as in global processes.

11TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE NETWORK OF AFRICAN NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

UNDP supports NHRIs and the regional Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) to strengthen their support to countries across the African continent. UNDP has fostered policy dialogue and supported programmatic engagement with national human rights systems including the AU’s Action Plan of the Human and Peoples’ Rights Decade in Africa (2017-2026). In November 2017, UNDP with the AU and other actors supported the Government of Rwanda in hosting the Biennial Conference of NANHRI and brought together more than 200 experts from nearly 40 NHRIs from diverse disciplines to reflect on and share strategies on the role of NHRIs in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the AU Agenda 2063 through a human rights-based approach. The outcome of the conference, the Kigali Declaration, outlines the roles of NHRIs in the African context and emphasizes the importance of the TPP-NHRIs in Africa.

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The growth of international trade, cross border investment, and global supply chains are largely credited with pulling hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, particularly in Asia. However, the integrity and sustainability of supply chains has recently come under increased scrutiny, as allegations surface of large scale and systematic human rights abuses in certain segments of business operations. Activists have accused some multinational corporations of leveraging the rule of law deficits in developing countries to extract resources or produce goods and food products cheaply. The rights of vulnerable groups have been ignored, leading to deforestation, water pollution, land-grabs, forced labor, and child labor.

In 2011, the Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and launched a framework for shared responsibility between the state and businesses to address human rights abuses and risks. UNDP is at the forefront of efforts to champion the principles in South and Southeast Asia. Through the Regional Programme on Supporting National and Regional Partnerships on the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, UNDP promotes and supports drafting National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights, supports civil society engagement, partners with NHRIs, and promotes human rights due diligence practices for businesses. Due in part to UNDP’s advocacy in 2017, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand are now championing an effort to implement the principles and ensure that their private sectors make meaningful contributions to realizing the SDGs.29
KEY RESULTS

In **Liberia**, UNDP and UNMIL supported the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Protection Division in the Ministry of Justice on treaty body reporting. The technical assistance provided has improved awareness about the importance of shadow reports in presenting the opinions of civil society on government actions or on issues that have not yet been addressed. Additionally, UNDP and UNMIL supported various outreach activities, including a two-day retreat for 35 representatives from civil society to learn how to prepare shadow reports. As a result of these efforts, shadow reports were successfully submitted to the UN Human Rights Council and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In **Nepal**, UNDP supported an inter-institutional coordination meeting for the protection and promotion of human rights of diverse groups in Nepal. The meeting brought together representatives of the National Women's Commission, Dalit Commission, and Human Rights Commission to develop key recommendations and joint strategies for keeping the 'rights of all' at the centre of political reforms. During the meeting, the commissions agreed to initiate collaboration through a memorandum of understanding, develop a common human rights strategy, and establish a joint monitoring group. This will be initiated once other commissions are in place. In addition, UNDP brought together 396 (183 female) law-makers and representatives of human rights institutions to discuss bills and regulations from a human rights perspective, including the current laws against Caste Based Discriminations and Untouchability (Prohibition and Punishment) Act and gender-based violence; a joint human rights monitoring framework; and a constitutional provision on the economic rights of women. Lastly, UNDP supported the National Women's Commission and Dalit Commission to monitor progress on the implementation of UPR recommendations and human rights treaties.

In the **State of Palestine**, UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF, through the Sawasya programme, helped to strengthen several key institutions to support the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. The Council of Ministers established the Legal Harmonization Committee in March 2017, which is composed of key Palestinian Authority institutions and civil society representatives. With support from the programme, the committee worked on improving its working methods and identified legislative priorities and capacity development needs, which will be addressed by Sawasya in 2018 in cooperation with OHCHR. Furthermore, the programme partnered with Birzeit University to develop an electronic tool that enables legal experts to analyze the compatibility of national laws with international human rights standards. This tool, once finalized, will be put at the disposal of legal experts in charge of legislative review and drafting to create a more methodologically sound review process for increased harmonization with international standards.

In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP supported the Human Rights Commission to develop a tool to monitor and track the implementation of UPR and treaty body recommendations. The tool serves as a monitoring mechanism for the commission, captures the government's position and feedback on recommendations and helps to ensure effective
implementation. This tool will be used to conduct a mid-term review of the government’s performance on the implementation of the UPR recommendations in 2018. The commission has also revived and strengthened the Human Rights Working Group engagements in Sierra Leone with UNDP support. The working group has become a key platform for coordination and advocacy on human rights and is now being utilized to elevate critical issues of concern on the human rights agenda in the country.

In **Sudan**, UNDP continued to collaborate with the Sudan National Human Rights Commission to enhance its capacity to promote human rights through effective communications. To this end, UNDP, with funds from Canada, supported the training of 200 commission staff and CSOs on the use of social media as well as the commission website to promote and protect human rights. Furthermore, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Sudan Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher, the Peace Centre at the University of El Fasher, and several media companies, UNDP and UNAMID helped to implement a campaign in North Darfur to increase human rights awareness among primary, secondary, and university students as well as community members and IDPs.

In **Ukraine**, UNDP supported the first national human rights baseline study. Results of the study were included in the Ombudsperson’s Annual Report to the Parliament and informed the new Strategic Plan of the Ombudsperson’s Office. UNDP also helped to enhance the capacity of the Ombudsperson’s local network by introducing the ‘Ombudsperson plus model,’ where local offices are staffed both by civil servants and civil activists. By the end of the year, the Ombudsperson’s local network covered all 24 oblasts of Ukraine, with offices staffed by 20 civil activists and 12 civil servants. The network also provided 5,236 consultations (25% increase from 2016), monitored 884 court trials (23.5% increase from 2016) and conducted 308 visits in the framework of the National Preventive Mechanism (13% increase from 2016). The Ombudsperson Office and Ukrainian CSOs were also enabled to effectively advocate for the human rights agenda at international fora under the 8th cycle of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the third cycle of the UPR. As a result, many of the Ombudsperson’s suggestions were included in the concluding observations and recommendations of the UPR and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
Despite widespread development gains achieved under the Millennium Development Goals, inequality, discrimination, and exclusion remain severe obstacles to universal human development and the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Often, marginalized groups are disempowered and deprived of their rights, voice, and agency, which consequently increases their vulnerability.

Moreover, the extremely impoverished and other marginalized groups may not be aware of their legal rights and often lack legal protection and access to mechanisms to remedy their grievances.

UNDP focuses on addressing the demand-side of security, justice, and human rights to nurture public trust and confidence by supporting accessible and effective services. UNDP supports Member States to expand access to justice, especially for women, youth, persons with disabilities, marginalized groups, and displaced communities. This includes the use of mobile courts to resolve criminal and civil matters in hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, helping people to understand and enforce their rights, as well as access remedies, is crucial for long-term impact. UNDP engages in community legal awareness programmes and works directly with justice and security institutions to address the needs of disadvantaged groups in accessing justice, from linguistic and geographic barriers to issues of systemic discrimination and marginalization.
At the International Legal Aid Conference in Argentina in 2016, UNDP and UNODC launched the first Global Study on Legal Aid. Building upon this initiative and expanding the evidence-basis for legal aid, UNDP and UNODC published a set of 49 detailed country profiles in 2017. The country profiles provide an overview of the current state of legal aid within each country by drawing on surveys that were completed by Member States and independent national experts. The country profiles also include a summary of the country’s legislative framework, delivery model, legal aid financing, specialized legal aid services for vulnerable populations, and identify priorities for improving the national legal aid system. Lastly, the publication presents a Table of Legislation with information about the legislation that guarantees the right to legal aid in 125 countries.

Justice is intricately linked to the protection of civil and political rights, the realization of socio-economic rights, and is critical for sustainable development. In line with the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’, measuring access to civil and administrative justice, along with criminal justice, is important for many poor and marginalized groups who often lack access to basic services. However, there is currently no indicator that holistically depicts progress on access to justice within the SDG monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda. Given this need, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Open Society Justice Initiative are developing guidance on measuring justice through legal needs surveys. UNDP participates as part of the advisory group to inform the guidance manual, which synthesizes the experiences of over 40 countries that have undertaken comprehensive legal needs surveys. Ultimately, this survey-based methodology advocates for people-focused measures of access to justice that highlight people’s perceptions and experiences to complement other forms of data collection.
UNDP is supporting national partners create a harmonized and fully functional free legal aid system to ensure efficient access to justice for persons lacking financial means and other vulnerable groups. The system has been established in 12 out of 14 jurisdictions, but gaps in the legislative framework and a lack of trained service providers remain obstacles to a coordinated, harmonized, and non-discriminatory approach to service delivery across the country. In 2017, UNDP supported the government to establish two new free legal aid agencies at the state/cantonal level, contributing to a significant increase of territorial coverage and access to services for the most vulnerable citizens across BiH. Through the free legal aid network, UNDP assisted the provision of services to 18,825 beneficiaries (48% female) in 2017. Tailored resource packages and sets of training materials for each of the three levels of government were also developed to enhance provision of free legal aid services to SGBV and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors. Lastly, to address the capacity deficit of providers, 14 free legal aid professionals received training to become certified trainers within their respective agencies.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNDP is supporting national partners make important progress in the fight against impunity and rebuild confidence in the state through the provision of direct services. To help increase access to justice for the most vulnerable, UNDP supported 9 mobile court hearings take place in remote areas. The mobile courts adjudicated many high-profile cases in 2017, including the ‘Kavumu trial’ where 17 defendants were tried for crimes against humanity by rape and murder.30 The trial of this case sends a strong message to the population that human rights will be protected and that there is equality before the law. UNDP, together with MONUSCO and the TOE, also supported 8 mobile court hearings on SGBV in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri. In addition, prisons inspections and legal aid reduced the rate of imprisonment by 21.4% in Goma, 15.3% in Bukavu, and 45.7% in Bunia as well as led to the release of 1,200 pre-trial detainees.

In Guinea-Bissau, UNDP is working to expand the availability of free legal aid and enhance the quality of justice services. In 2017, UNDP supported five Access to Justice Centers to provide free legal aid to 10,097 people (21% female) in 2017, which is a 14% increase from 2016. The Access to Justice Centers have also helped to resolve cases related to inheritance or parental authority through mediation and alternative dispute resolution. The centres are one of the few institutional mechanisms that function outside of the capital. In addition, UNDP supported the capacity building of judges, prosecutors, and court clerks by bringing Portuguese experts to train four judges of the ‘Tribunal da Relação de Bissau’ on legal procedures for Superior Courts and two inspectors of the Superior Council of the Judiciary on judicial inspection procedures. These trainings have helped to ensure that the services provided to the population are in line with international standards.

In Jordan, UNDP helps to raise awareness of legal rights amongst vulnerable groups, including women and girls, and provides access to legal, social, and psychological counselling and advice. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. Throughout the year, each clinic ran a series of weekly seminars on issues ranging
from inheritance rights and dowries to employment laws and rental agreements. Over 1,300 people attended the seminars and around 200 women benefited from personal legal advice and assistance from the clinics. UNDP also worked with the Princess Taghrid Institute, a Jordanian non-governmental organization, to carry out legal awareness sessions. During the sessions, female participants requested more information on key issues relevant to them, such as personal status and inheritance laws, marriage and dowries, as well as child welfare, social protection, and pregnancy. As a result, the Princess Taghrid Institute developed a series of 12 user-friendly legal awareness manuals on the topics identified and disseminated them nationwide.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP has helped to increase access to justice for people across the country, with attention to the rights of persons with disabilities. In 2017, UNDP supported 11 Free Legal Aid Centers to assist 4,539 people. Further, the mobile ‘Bus of Justice’ brought services to 3,237 people in two pilot provinces. A network of 100 pro bono defense attorneys was also established and assisted 15 victims of SGBV involved in high-profile cases, which were covered widely by mass media. These legal services have enabled beneficiaries to receive adequate redress for their grievances, including appropriate punishment for perpetrators, and an opportunity to move forward in their lives. In addition, 1,896 justice stakeholders, including 500 police officers, 50 judges, 1,042 women and 8 persons with disabilities, were trained on the rights of vulnerable groups, access to justice, documentation, and other related issues. Meanwhile, 3,946 people, including 2,252 women and 1,409 persons with disabilities, were trained on their rights.

In Timor-Leste, UNDP supported the Public Defender’s Office to strengthen legal aid and alternative dispute resolution services through two Access to Justice Clinics in Baucau and Suai. The clinics are officially institutionalized under the Public Defender’s Office by a statute and function through a state-civil society partnership. The Access to Justice Clinics enabled 227 local people (50 female) residing in rural areas to access free legal aid services. The clinics also conducted awareness-raising campaigns and outreach on alternative dispute resolution in 91 villages, which engaged 3,797 people (1,350 female). UNDP also trained two Access to Justice Officers at the Office of the Prosecutor General on how to better coordinate the work of the prosecution with these clinics. The training focused on case referral and public outreach to increase access to and information on the appropriate legal recourse available to the population. In addition to the Access to Justice Clinics, UNDP enabled mobile courts to operate in 9 municipalities where no fixed courts exist. A total of 454 cases (447 criminal and 7 civil cases), involving approximately 971 people (312 female), were resolved through the mobile court hearings in 2017.
Societies with histories of violent conflict are particularly fragile and vulnerable to instability. Too often, violence cedes but the root causes of the conflict are left unaddressed, citizen grievances are not heard, and impunity riddles communities trying to rebuild, deepening marginalization and discontent. UNDP recognizes that enhancing rule of law institutions’ capacity through transitional justice processes helps provide truth, redress, and a voice to victims that establishes an authentic foundation for lasting peace and development.

UNDP focuses on implementing context-specific and participatory transitional justice processes in support of broader peacebuilding objectives, particularly those that foster peace and equity through inclusive and democratic governance.

UNDP supports Member States to address legacies of violence through nationally-owned transitional justice mechanisms, including truth commissions and reparations as well as by facilitating reparations for victims and strengthening formal justice institutions to enable complementarity. Enabling nationally-owned mechanisms that are responsive to all victim and society groups requires a sophisticated understanding of the context to ensure that the processes breakdown societal divisions rather than deepen them.
POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS
SUPPORTING THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE PROMOTION OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATIONS, AND GUARANTEES OF NON-RECURRENCE

The Human Rights Council requested that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence undertake a Global Study on the implementation of his mandate. After conducting several regional consultations to inform the study, the Special Rapporteur hosted an expert meeting in June 2017 in New York. UNDP supported the participation of several experts to assess the current challenges facing transitional justice. Internal challenges to transitional justice were identified – such as the expansion of the mandates of truth commissions – as well as external challenges – such as the closing of civic space. As a result, the consultations produced a set of recommendations to better address these challenges.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND THE SUSTAINING PEACE AGENDA

In 2017, UNDP organized a symposium on Sustaining Peace and the Rule of Law, which included a discussion on facilitating transitional justice and reconciliation. The session sought to unpack how the UN could better support states to fight impunity and promote human rights through comprehensive approaches to transitional justice in contexts with legacies of violence and war. The discussion emphasized the importance of responding to the different transitional justice needs of post-authoritarian and post-conflict situations, i.e. strong states that are often responsible for excessive exercise of state power contrasted against situations characterized by very weak state institutions, a massive number of victims, and more than one agent of violence. In addition, the need to better leverage international human rights mechanisms within transitional justice processes was emphasized. Moreover, strong coordination of transitional justice processes with stakeholders across the government as well as with NHRIs and CSOs, which play an important oversight role, was highlighted as a best practice.

Colombia was discussed as an important example where national ownership – through a domestically driven, victim-centric process – was key to ensuring that the negotiations of the peace agreement focused on victims and resulted in establishing effective transitional justice mechanisms. These mechanisms aim to ensure the greatest possible realization of victims’ rights, accountability for crimes committed, access to comprehensive assistance as well as contribute to overall reconciliation and non-repetition. It was further recognized that the UN needs to undertake whole-of-system approaches to facilitate more holistic approaches to transitional justice. The World Bank-UN Study, Pathways for Peace, emphasized many of these themes, including the importance of transitional justice processes for addressing conflict-related abuses to prevent the deepening of grievances and further jeopardizing security.

JUSTICE FOR THE VICTIMS AND MISSING PERSONS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Twenty years after the end of the conflicts in the Western Balkans, accountability for war crimes and the search for missing persons are still critical prerequisites for restoring social cohesion and trust, reconciliation, and preventing further fragmentation and violent conflicts in the region. Following the 2017 closure of the International Criminal Tribunal for Ex-Yugoslavia, national judiciaries in the region are now solely responsible for addressing the substantial backlog of war crimes investigations and cases. The significant impunity gap in the region cannot be addressed without more developed and efficient cross-border cooperation. Additionally, 10,000 persons are still missing across the Western Balkans. To help address these issues, UNDP in 2017 launched the Regional War Crimes Project – Justice for the Victims and Missing Persons.

Through the project, UNDP facilitates a Platform for Regional Cooperation on war crimes and missing persons to support reactivating cross-border communication, information and evidence exchange, and commitment to joint investigations among Prosecutor’s Offices and Institutions of Missing Persons of Croatia (an EU Member State), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia. In 2017, through a series of regional meetings among State Prosecutors and Head of the Institutions of Missing Persons, UNDP helped build trust between prosecutors and institutions, and ensured ownership of important processes such as joint war crimes investigations and the continued search for missing persons.
In Colombia, UNDP provides integral support to the national transitional justice infrastructure, entitled the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repetition. In partnership with UN Women and OHCHR, UNDP supported the Executive Secretariat of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to become operational in 2017. Furthermore, a Selection Committee was established with a transparent, objective, rigorous, and time-bound process for high-level appointments within the comprehensive system, including for the Truth Commission and Special Jurisdiction for Peace. More than 7,000 cases were identified to be considered by the Truth Commission once it becomes operational in 2018, including cases of SGBV and enforced disappearance. Lastly, collective reparation plans were implemented in several regions of the country, satisfying the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict.

In The Gambia, the UN has been a key convener of government officials, justice service providers, CSOs, the public, and the international community to discuss issues around truth, reconciliation, and reparations. In 2017, the UN facilitated nation-wide consultations in all seven regions of the country: North Bank, Central River, West Coast, Lower River, Upper River, Greater Banjul, and Central Banjul. The consultations have improved awareness of rights, roles, and responsibilities within the context of transitional justice and provided a rare space for justice stakeholders to engage with communities on the mechanisms to address their grievances and aspirations. The UN also supported two study tours for 8 representatives from the government, two from civil society, and one from the media to visit Sierra Leone and South Africa and learn from their experiences in transitional justice.

The study tours helped the participants to resolve outstanding issues on prosecutions and reparations as well as challenges related to the establishment and management of a truth commission. As a result, a Truth and Reconciliation and Reparations Commission was established in December 2017, which complies with the Paris Principles.

In Guatemala, UNDP comprehensively supports transitional justice processes, including by providing support to victims, strengthening the criminal justice chain, and dealing with the past. These efforts help to accompany victims of the conflict through transitional justice processes and increase the capacity of duty bearers to more effectively provide measures of dignified reparation and non-repetition. Three decades after the armed conflict, 21 children were reunited with their families in 2017, bringing the total number of children reunited with their families with UNDP support to 152. UNDP also enhanced the capacities of state institutions to gather evidence for prosecution. As a result, 1,856 victims of the conflict were identified and 1,382,956 case files were digitalized. In addition, UNDP supported the Prosecutors Office to develop its first ever Human Rights and Transitional Justice Policy and to launch a Virtual Memory Platform. The online platform enables Guatemalans to easily access information on the internal armed conflict, the peace accords as well as transitional justice processes.

In Libya, UNDP and UNSMIL supported transitional justice processes and helped to address some of the challenges in implementing the peace agreement between the Tawergha and Misrata communities in 2017. UNDP and UNSMIL facilitated three workshops with Tawerghans and Misrataans to raise awareness and better understanding on transitional justice processes. Meanwhile, high-level dialogues on the
return and reparations related to the Tawergha and Misrata agreement were held to profile the importance of the issue with representatives of the Government of National Accord, the joint committee of Tawergha and Misrata, civil society, and the UN. In addition, UNDP and UNSMIL collected data on the perceptions of Tawergha IDPs in Tripoli and Benghazi and their view of their right to return. Further, a needs assessment and a mapping of Tawergha IDPs was also completed to establish a comprehensive database of IDPs by location. Lastly, civil society consultations took place with the Tawergha to highlight their conditions within IDP camps and to lay the foundations for a safe return in dignity. These assessments and consultations provide a clear evidence base for future policies and decisions to take forward the transitional justice component of the Tawergha-Misrata agreement.

In South Sudan, UNDP supports a victim-centred approach to transitional justice to ensure that responses properly consider victim's suffering and encourage their active participation. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two victim's groups within Protection of Civilian sites, composed of 79 men and 351 women. The groups provide psychosocial support to victims of the conflict and facilitate entry points for victims to access transitional justice mechanisms, including repatriations and accountability processes. Furthermore, the groups provide a platform for victims needs to be heard within national dialogues, including with members of parliament. In addition, UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to conduct national consultations regarding the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing, which was committed to in the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan. The national consultations are contributing to a people-driven and legislative framework that is anchored in the aspirations of the people, thereby facilitating national ownership of the commission.

In Tunisia, UNDP continues to support criminal prosecutions to guarantee non-recurrence and supports the Truth and Dignity Commission to fulfill its mandate. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of the judicial specialized chambers to try serious crimes. In-depth training and capacity support was provided to 35 prosecutors, 35 judges, and 35 lawyers for the specialized chambers. 250 judges and 450 lawyers from all over the country were also sensitized on transitional justice processes. Moreover, the Truth and Dignity Commission successfully organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,302 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women with UNDP support. In addition, UNDP facilitated a national consultation on the global reparations programme, receiving feedback from 3,231 people, including 474 women. UNDP contributed significantly to the development of the methodology and the implementation of the national consultations, which consisted of three consecutive phases based on a participatory and an inclusive approach. This has allowed survivors, citizens, and stakeholders to express their opinions, perceptions, needs, and expectations on different types of reparations and to contribute to decision-making processes.
Violence and conflict weaken systems of protection, security, and justice and frequently exacerbate gender inequality and discrimination. In these contexts, women and girls often experience a lack of access to justice and security and greater violations of their human rights.

Furthermore, contexts which are affected by violence and conflict often see escalation in rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), which disproportionately affect women and girls. These crimes have devastating, long-term effects on the lives of victims, their families, and the social fabric of communities.

UNDP works with national partners to increase their capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV. This includes efforts to foster a culture of awareness of the ills of SGBV, create and employ preventative mechanisms, fight impunity for these crimes, mobilize men in advocacy efforts, and provide survivors with psychosocial and socioeconomic support. Beyond tailored approaches to address gender-based violence, UNDP supports national and local authorities to empower women and girls through gender-responsive justice and security service delivery. For example, UNDP works with state and non-state actors to increase women’s participation and leadership in justice and security institutions and to develop and apply inclusive legal frameworks.

**POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS**

**PRACTITIONERS TOOLKIT ON WOMEN’S ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

Justice for women is one of the main accelerators for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Not only does investing in justice for women help to achieve gender equality and advance women’s empowerment, but it also creates a foundation for long-term growth and peaceful and inclusive societies. Despite the recent progress made in this area globally, women still face barriers in accessing justice that are often the result of policy, legislative, institutional, and societal failure to remove discrimination, gender bias, stereotyping, stigma, and indifference. The Practitioners Toolkit on Women’s Access to Justice, developed by UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, and OHCHR provides evidence-based guidance for a coherent and consistent policy and programming approach to overcoming these obstacles. This guidance will help to ensure coordinated responses when addressing legal and justice challenges that women face within the areas of marriage, family, and property rights; ending violence against women; and women in conflict with the law. Designed primarily for staff of the UN system, and informed by many of UNDP’s Global Programme country experiences, the toolkit presents a menu of options for scaling-up work and responding to current deficits in women’s access to justice programming and the growing demand for technical assistance in this area.
UNITED NATIONS TEAM OF EXPERTS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT (TOE)

The role of national institutions is critical to ensuring accountability for CRSV as well as prevention and deterrence of these crimes in the future. In this regard, the TOE, composed of experts from DPKO, OHCHR, and UNDP, continues to provide strategic, technical, financial, and operational assistance to Member States addressing impunity for CRSV. This comprehensive support includes topics such as criminal investigation and prosecution, military justice, legislative reform, protection of victims and witnesses, reparations for survivors, and security sector oversight. The work of the TOE demonstrates that with political will and dedicated assistance, governments can hold perpetrators of sexual violence accountable and deliver justice for victims.

To date, the TOE has supported a variety of initiatives to combat CRSV in 14 countries. For example, in 2017, the TOE, together with UNDP and MINUSCA, helped to operationalize a specialized police unit for crimes against women and children in Bangui, CAR, entitled the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR). The TOE facilitated peer-to-peer mentoring by trainers from similar specialized police units in the DRC as well as international experts in investigations of serious international crimes and medico-legal and forensic evidence to inform UMIRR’s processes. By the end of the year, UMIRR received more than 200 reports of SGBV that are currently being processed by the police for potential transfer to the judicial system.

UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites and strengthens efforts by 14 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict, facilitates political engagement, and helps to amplify and better coordinate the work of the UN system. By participating at the technical and policy levels of UN Action, UNDP helps to ensure that coordinated and integrated support is provided to conflict countries to effectively address CRSV. For example, in 2017, UNDP, UN Action, UN Women, and the TOE provided strategic support to the Government of Iraq to implement its Joint Communique with the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, including through a joint UNDP and UN Women project funded by UN Action.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT FOR POLICE, JUSTICE, AND CORRECTIONS

In crisis and fragile countries, the GFP brings together UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, EOSG, OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNODC, to serve as a single-entry point for system-wide rule of law assistance and coherent UN interventions, with particular attention to women’s access to justice and safety. In accordance with the Secretary-General’s Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding, significant budget allocations have been made in GFP joint rule of law programmes to promote women’s access to justice and support SGBV survivors, including 16% in CAR, 20% in Mali, 20% in Haiti, 27% in Somalia, and 20% in the State of Palestine. Partnerships are key for coherent policy guidance and joint country support to ensure the effective incorporation of gender mainstreaming. The GFP is helping to lead this charge by leveraging expertise and mobilizing resources to address underlying barriers in access to justice based on gender considerations.

GENDER JUSTICE IN THE ARAB STATES

In the Arab States, multiple sources of law and the persistence of some customary practices act as serious impediments to gender equality, hindering the achievement of the SDGs, especially SDG 5, 10, and 16. UNDP is committed to supporting countries establish legal measures to prevent gender-based violence and to engage in policy and institutional reforms that fight structural barriers to women’s empowerment. In 2017, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, and The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia undertook a gender justice initiative to identify the main legal and policy barriers for women’s access to justice and legal protection from gender based-violence in all 20 countries in the region. Through country analysis and consultations with UN Country Teams and local lawyers, several discriminatory laws and practices have been identified in criminal, family, and labor laws, including those that: mitigate circumstances to decrease penalties or exonerate perpetrators of ‘honor’ killings; exonerate a rapist from punishment if he marries his victim; limit the rights of women to pass citizenship to children or a spouse; and have no equal rights in marriage, divorce, or guardianship over children. The findings of this initiative will be released in 2018, establishing a baseline for monitoring changes within the legal system in all 20 countries and encouraging their alignment with relevant SDGs.
In Afghanistan, UNDP supports comprehensive approaches to increase justice and security for women and girls. Investing in a more inclusive and representative police force is one crucial avenue to foster respect for the rights of women and girls and help them feel more comfortable raising issues to the police. In 2017, UNDP supported the training of 250 new Afghan female cadets at the Sivas Police Training Center in Turkey, bringing the total number of females in the police to 3,155, which represents a 28% increase from 2016. In addition, UNDP helped to develop a sector-wide manual to harmonize working methods across various institutions and improve inter-institutional coordination on SGBV cases. UNDP also supported the Police Family Response Units and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association to finalize standard operating procedures for SGBV cases to ensure consistent and sensitive handling. To ensure proper implementation, UNDP organized capacity building workshops on the procedures for both institutions in four provinces: Balkh, Herat, Jalalabad, and Kabul. Lastly, the pilot Elimination of Violence Against Women Court established in Kabul in 2016 was replicated in 15 additional provinces.

In Iraq, the government launched a military campaign along with its allies to retake Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, leading to a surge of displaced people in the Kurdistan Region in 2017. UN agencies, international organizations, and CSOs coordinated support to provide basic services in IDP and refugee camps. UNDP, with funds from UN Action and Japan, supported 7 dedicated legal aid teams (both static centres and mobile teams) to provide free legal aid and protection related services for survivors of CRSV and SGBV in over 11 IDP and refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region and in one legal aid centre in Baghdad. Over the past decade, UNDP has worked with the Kurdistan’s Directorate of Violence Against Women (DCVAW) to enhance their capacity to provide adequate support to survivors of SGBV. With relative stability returned to the region after the military campaign, UNDP and DCVAW agreed on an exit strategy to enable a smooth transition of management from UNDP to DCVAW with a resource mobilization plan to ensure the continued delivery of free legal aid to the remaining displaced victims. Following suit, UNDP handed over three out of 7 legal aid centres to DCVAW in 2017.

In Mali, the UN works with national partners through the GFP to implement survivor-centric and multi-sectorial approaches to address violence against women and increase the accessibility of comprehensive services. Under the leadership of UN Women, the Ministry of Security and Protection of Civilians and the National Police of Mali opened a One Stop Center in Bamako to provide medical, psychological, economical, and legal support to survivors of SGBV. The National Police also assigned 40 police officers as gender focal points in Gao and Timbuktu to help foster gender-responsive services. Meanwhile in Gao, Timbuktu, Koulikoro, Kayes, Mopti, and Bamako, 250 prison officers were trained on gender-responsive and non-violent treatment of detainees in accordance with the UN Bangkok Rules on Women Offenders and Prisoners. The GFP further supported the training of 300
representatives, including 150 women, of the traditional justice sector on women’s rights. The sessions helped to raise awareness of regional and international treaties that the Malian government has committed to for the protection of women’s rights as well as the importance of the wellbeing of women and girls.

In Nepal, UNDP promotes gender equality, women’s empowerment, and social inclusion through policy development and capacity building. In partnership with UN Women, UNDP helped the National Judicial Academy develop the Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and corresponding training manual for the judiciary. The manuals were then utilized in 10 trainings, increasing the knowledge of gender and social inclusion for 400 judges, public prosecutors, police, court officers, and personnel. In addition, UNDP supported the Women’s Committee of the National Bar Association to review 10 laws on gender and social inclusion. Meanwhile, UNDP initiated a Women’s Mentorship Programme to address the high dropout rate of female law students. In 2017, the programme engaged 18 female lawyers and students, increasing their technical competencies and confidence. UNDP also supported internships for 60 young lawyers (30 female) to gain direct experience in the legal profession.

In Timor-Leste, UNDP supported the national police to pilot an initiative on gender mainstreaming in Baucau. UNDP helped to organize a seminar for 60 police officers on gender mainstreaming, including on topics such as family planning in relation to career development, sexually transmitted diseases, and the principles of Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and UN Security Council Resolution 1325. UNDP also enhanced the capacity of female police officers through 20 specialized trainings on driving and traffic investigation, which boosted their confidence and skills in conducting patrols. As a result, 13 female officers are now able to drive a motorbike and two female officers are able to drive a car. Previously, traffic investigation was left to male police officers. In addition, UNDP supported the construction and renovation of several Vulnerable Persons Units in police stations throughout Baucau. In 2017, 34 cases were referred by the Vulnerable Persons Units. UNDP also worked with the units to improve community outreach and strengthen the referral system for SGBV cases by including more diverse stakeholders.

In Ukraine, UNDP helps to increase awareness of the ills of SGBV and increase the availability of appropriate services for survivors. In 2017, four UNDP-supported civil society hubs in Kherson, Kropyvnytskyi, Lviv, and Zakarpattya oblasts engaged 3,603 people (2,147 female) in public outreach events for the UNiTE to End Violence against women campaign. In addition, 25 community-based projects on legal aid, advocacy, and psychological support for SGBV were organized in Eastern Ukraine. More than 300 female victims of SGBV received legal and psychological support and awareness campaigns on gender-based violence covered all available locations in Eastern Ukraine. Furthermore, a national campaign promoted zero tolerance for SGBV and encouraged community members to inform police and social services about suspected cases.
PART II: PROFILES
UNDP provides support to nearly 170 countries and territories, about 40 of which are affected by crisis or conflict and have received rule of law and human rights support through the Global Programme. This section presents a synopsis of UNDP’s assistance provided and results achieved in 2017 with our partners in 37 contexts. The areas of work of the Global Programme that are being addressed by UNDP’s projects in each context are depicted as icons on the side of the profiles. The total mobilized resources for rule of law and human rights related programming is provided on the top. A breakdown of mobilized resources for each context is provided in the Financial Snapshots directly following the Profiles and overall finances for the Global Programme are provided in Part III.
Afghanistan continues to be affected by conflict, which threatens the sustainability of its developmental progress. More than two million people have been directly affected by the conflict, including almost half a million that have been displaced from their homes. In the face of ongoing security and governance challenges, the National Unity Government continued to prioritize its reform agenda in 2017, with an emphasis on anti-corruption measures and SSR; however, no significant progress was made toward establishing a peace process.

Operating in a deteriorating security context, UNDP's support to the rule of law in Afghanistan continued to focus on capacity development of key justice and security stakeholders to deliver fundamental services in 2017. UNDP helped to make SSR responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups by ensuring that the composition of the police is representative of the population and that service delivery is accessible and non-discriminatory. UNDP also supported community-policing initiatives, which provide a forum for the police to regularly collaborate with the public to improve local security. In addition, UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice, Afghanistan Independent Bar Association, and Family Response Units to increase access to legal aid in underserved communities, including by providing appropriate legal services for survivors of gender-based violence. UNDP also supported the Human Rights Support Unit and the Legislative Department (Taqnin) of the Ministry of Justice on legislative drafting to help enhance compliance with international human rights standards. Furthermore, UNDP's ongoing support to law and order has sustained the Afghan police force in all 34 provinces through effective management of its payroll and has helped to increase the level of female representation in the police.

Looking forward, UNDP seeks to adopt a more comprehensive and sector-wide approach to strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan. To facilitate this, UNDP plans to adjust and expand the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan into new programming windows that encompass justice and anti-corruption priorities.

For more information please visit: UNDP Afghanistan
Ensuring access to justice for all is of the utmost importance in a state’s transition to a functional democracy. In this regard, and in line with the Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Justice Reform Strategy (2014–2018), BiH is working toward a harmonized and fully functional free legal aid system to ensure efficient access to justice for persons lacking financial means and other vulnerable groups. With UNDP support, the system has been established in 12 out of 14 jurisdictions, but gaps in the legislative framework and a lack of trained service providers remain obstacles to a coordinated, harmonized, and non-discriminatory approach to service delivery across the country.

In 2017, UNDP supported the government to establish two new free legal aid agencies at the state/cantonal level, contributing to a significant increase of territorial coverage and access to services for the most vulnerable citizens across BiH. Through the free legal aid network, UNDP assisted the provision of services to 18,825 beneficiaries (48% female) in 2017. Tailored resource packages and sets of training materials for each of the three levels of government were developed to enhance provision of free legal aid services to SGBV and CRSV survivors. Lastly, to address the capacity deficit of providers, 14 free legal aid professionals received training to become fully-fledged trainers within their respective agencies.

Looking forward, UNDP will focus its programming in BiH to achieve full institutionalization of the free legal aid system and self-sustaining capacity building of providers. In addition, UNDP will continue to support implementation of the final year of the BiH Justice Strategy (2014–2018) and help capture lessons learned to inform the next iteration.

For more information please visit: UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Since the 2014 social uprising that led to the ousting of the Compaoré régime, Burkina Faso has made significant progress in consolidating peace and democracy. The population’s demand for justice and accountability remains very strong; however, impunity for human rights violations committed during the former régime continues, and effective mechanisms to address daily grievances are lacking. Insecurity is also becoming a key challenge, with increasing incidents of violent extremism and informal self-defense groups dealing with local conflict in a manner that is inconsistent with human rights.

Building trust between the state and the population as well as between institutions is key to re-establishing the social contract and preventing violence, including violent extremism emanating from the Sahel. In 2017, UNDP supported consultations on SSR in each of the 13 administrative regions of Burkina Faso to promote ownership and coordination between the defense forces, police, and gendarmerie as well as justice sector actors. These consultations culminated at the national security forum, where the President formally launched the SSR process. Civil society concerns, from women and youth in particular, were included throughout the process.

UNDP also supports broader governance efforts in Burkina Faso in collaboration with the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel and GFP partners. In 2017, high-level advisory support was provided to the President and the Ministry of Justice and partnerships were established with civil society to enhance legal aid service provision. Further, capacity building support was provided to the incipient Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is expected to begin handling cases in 2018.

Looking forward, UNDP and its partners will support the Government of Burkina Faso to regularly share information about the SSR and broader rule of law efforts to promote transparency and accountability as well as enhance access to justice, especially for women and pre-trial detainees. External and internal oversight mechanisms for the justice and security sector will also be supported. A continued focus on people-centred development will be essential for sustaining peace in Burkina Faso and the overall Sahel.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Burkina Faso](https://www.undp.org/)

| The President launched a SSR process at an inclusive national security forum in Ouagadougou | TV and radio programmes increased awareness of the State Legal Aid Fund and | 360 representatives of the active forces and members of self-defense groups sensitized on the dangers of the proliferation of SALW |
| 26 female survivors of SGBV received legal aid services | 236 women benefited from services in 2017, compared to 63 in 2016 | |
| The High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity began to analyze cases | A public perception study on the defense and security forces was undertaken to inform the SSR | |

**Burkina Faso**

**TOTAL RESOURCES:**

$2,500,000
Safety and security in Burundi has improved in 2017, allowing displaced people to return to their homes, but 3.6 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 430,000 refugees remain outside of the country. Political challenges, including a controversial constitutional referendum, continue to hamper stability and the rule of law. This has manifested in delayed case processing, weakened judicial oversight bodies, corruption, limited access to justice, and prison overcrowding.

UNDP’s efforts to enhance case management has significantly reduced case backlog and pre-trial detention. In 2017, judicial backlog was reduced by 95% in 12 provinces. Through the provision of efficient services, Burundians have not only been able to recover their land rights after many years, but confidence in the justice sector is increasing. Likewise, the opening of free legal aid consultation offices has increased access to justice through direct services for more than 2,000 vulnerable people and has raised awareness on the right to access justice of more than 4,000 Burundians. Lastly, the UNDP-supported Professional Training Center for Magistrates has been identified as a sustainable platform for capacity building and reinforcing a culture of accountability.

UNDP plans to continue to promote the rule of law in Burundi within the current context by strengthening national ownership through joint planning and monitoring of initiatives. UNDP will also engage with champions in the system and foster key partnerships to accelerate progress.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Burundi](#)

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<th><strong>SGBV database</strong> established to enhance case management</th>
<th><strong>Mobile hearings in 4 provinces tried</strong></th>
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<td><strong>340 cases</strong> (24 female) and handled <strong>640</strong> cases of pre-trial detainees (33 female)</td>
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| **733 out of 1,232 SGBV cases adjudicated** | **598 women and 1,405 men benefited from free legal aid services** | **2,200 women and 2,000 men learned about their rights to access justice services** | **4,680 women and 18,554 men enabled to legally reclaim their land rights** |

TOTAL RESOURCES: **$2,977,008**

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The security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remains challenging, with 2.5 million people in need of assistance and half a million Central African refugees.37 Despite this difficult context, the country has achieved significant progress in the fight against impunity and strengthening the rule of law. With UN support, the Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015, has become operational in 2017, in full collaboration with the government and the International Criminal Court. In addition, law enforcement, security forces, courts, and prisons are now more present and capable across the country, and legal aid clinics are able to extend services to more Central Africans.

In 2017, UNDP in collaboration with MINUSCA, supported the organization of two criminal sessions. For the first time in 10 years, a criminal session was held in Bouar, adjudicating 65 cases (108 individuals). In addition, the third criminal session in Bangui was held, adjudicating 12 cases (21 individuals), including one case on SGBV, and one case leading to the conviction of former warlord Andjilo.38

UNDP and the TOE also helped to improve the criminal justice chain by supporting the establishment of the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR) to address the high-rates of SGBV in the country.39 In addition, more than 1,200 local authorities and populations were sensitized on SGBV prevention and response and more than 8,500 people received legal aid.

UNDP remains committed to supporting national partners to demonstrate to Central Africans that peace is possible and sustainable. Looking forward, UNDP will work closely with our partners to deliver joint rule of law assistance that meets community needs, expand collaboration on transitional justice processes, and mobilize resources for the Special Criminal Court to fulfill its important mandate.

For more information please visit: UNDP Central African Republic
In 2017, Colombians began to experience the effects of the historic 2016 Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. UNDP helped to lay the foundation of the national architecture for transitional justice, entitled the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repetition, through supporting the Executive Secretariat of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the Truth Commission, and the Missing Persons Search Unit. The system, a cornerstone for the success of the peace agreement, is now fully functional and has started to provide comprehensive reparations to victims.

Throughout the country, UNDP supports initiatives to: facilitate transitional justice; strengthen the social contract in post-conflict zones, including mechanisms to increase access to formal and alternative justice and local plans for security and citizen coexistence; empower youth, women organizations, and victims of the armed conflict as peacebuilding agents; and foster inter-institutional and civil society coordination, including to protect human rights defenders.

In 2017, UNDP made critical contributions to support the peace agreement. Most predominantly, UNDP supported the establishment of a Selection Committee with a transparent, objective, rigorous, and time-bound process for high-level appointments within the transitional justice system; the identification of more than 7,000 cases to be considered by the Truth Commission; the implementation of collective reparation plans in several regions of the country, fulfilling the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict; the participation in peacebuilding initiatives by 25,600 people (41% female) in coordination with the Ombudsman’s Office; and the participation of 340,000 people from nearly 20 districts in awareness raising events for the ‘Manos a la Paz’ initiative.

Maintaining progress toward implementing the peace agreement will be essential in 2018, as Colombia will hold presidential and legislative elections. UNDP will continue to invest in supporting the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repetition, strengthening the social contract, expanding state presence in post-conflict regions, institutionalizing the local justice systems, and supporting comprehensive centres for survivors of gender-based violence.

For more information please visit: UNDP Colombia
Since the post-election crisis of 2010-2011, Côte d’Ivoire has worked to consolidate peace and stability. The 2015 presidential election took place in a peaceful atmosphere and the departure of UNOCI in 2017 expresses the will and capacity of the state to take charge of its essential duties. However, Côte d’Ivoire still faces major challenges in strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights. The country is also continuing efforts for SSR, yet some fragility remains within the defense and security forces, with repeated mutinies in 2016 and 2017.

As of 2017, the Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire are no longer on the list of armed forces involved in cases of CRSV, demonstrating clear results from the reform efforts initiated by the state with the support of UNDP and the TOE. 98% of the 478 cases of sexual violence attributed to security forces that were reported in 2016 have been adjudicated but a few of the cases are still ongoing and victims are awaiting reparations. UNDP also supported the establishment of Consultative Ethics Committees in every police station as well as socio-security dialogues through Civil-Military Committees, which include security forces and civil society to rebuild trust and avoid clashes between the population and the state.

UN rule of law and human rights assistance in Côte d’Ivoire is now being led through the comprehensive Peacebuilding Support Programme, a programmatic translation of UNOCI’s transition plan and the UN Country Team’s objectives in support of national priorities, including for reconciliation, promotion and protection of human rights, consolidation of the rule of law, and the prevention and response to SGBV.

In addition to providing continued capacity building support to the justice sector and the national human rights institution, the implementation of SSR remains a priority for UNDP assistance in 2018. Since UNOCI’s departure in June 2017, the UN has been engaging in resource mobilization efforts for the Peacebuilding Support Program to continue the positive momentum achieved.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Côte d’Ivoire](#)
The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to be plagued by armed conflict, a high level of insecurity, and a culture of impunity. Nevertheless, the country achieved key milestones toward strengthening the rule of law and human rights in 2017. UNDP supported the development and adoption of the National Policy for Justice Sector Reform aiming to improve the independence and impartiality of the judiciary as well as the capacities of all actors. In addition, UNDP contributed to improving access to justice for the most vulnerable and tackling impunity through supporting 9 mobile court hearings. Many high-profile cases were adjudicated in 2017 by mobile courts, including the 'Kavumu trial' where 17 defendants were tried for crimes against humanity by rape and murder. In addition, prisons inspections significantly reduced the rate of imprisonment and led to the release of 1,200 pre-trial detainees.

Furthermore, UNDP increased access to justice for survivors of SGBV by strengthening community networks, establishing legal clinics, and supporting awareness-raising campaigns. UNDP, together with MONUSCO and the TOE, also supported 8 mobile court hearings on SGBV. In addition to legal services, survivors received comprehensive support from civil society partners, including medical care, psychosocial support, and socio-economic reintegration assistance.

Looking forward, UNDP aims to enhance joint planning and coordination between all justice and security stakeholders in the DRC as MONUSCO reduces its rule of law assistance. UNDP and its partners intend to continue to strengthen the rule of law by expanding access to justice and adapting traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, particularly in the most conflict-affected regions. Lastly, advocacy efforts will continue for the appointment of female magistrates to contribute to gender-sensitive administration of justice.

For more information please visit: UNDP Democratic Republic of the Congo
The epidemic of violence in El Salvador has significantly declined with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015. However, levels of gang violence continue to be high, resulting in forced displacement and migration. Thus, the challenge to build sustainable peace through a comprehensive approach to citizen security with respect for human rights remains.

In 2017, UNDP provided support to the technical secretariat of the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence and built the capacity of security institutions to implement the ‘El Salvador Seguro’ national policy in 26 municipalities. Targeted support was also provided to the 9 municipalities that have the highest rates of violence. The first report on the national policy was published in 2017, revealing that the participating municipalities saw greater reductions in homicides since 2015 than the national average. Furthermore, the successful multi-stakeholder and inclusive format of the national council has reinforced the notion that democratic dialogue around major challenges is key to finding a common and sustainable solution.

UNDP has also supported El Salvador to invest in data generation for evidence-based decision making in matters of citizen security, improving inter-institutional coordination, and strengthening internal oversight and external controls of security and justice institutions. For example, a space for dialogue between civil society organizations and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security was established to monitor cases of possible abuse of force by security forces and joint media campaigns were designed to increase awareness of the regulations of the use of force and employment of lethal weapons by the police.

Looking forward, UNDP is working with national partners to translate this comprehensive security approach into state policy, emphasizing conflict prevention and geographical prioritization. UNDP will also support processes and dialogues for transitional justice to complement current approaches to address continuous high levels of violence with the search for reconciliation, truth, and redress.

For more information please visit: UNDP El Salvador
After more than two decades of autocratic rule, The Gambia transitioned to a new democracy with an elected president in December 2016. However, the many years of repression and poor governance has led to socio-economic instability, a legacy of serious human rights violations, and poor regard for the rule of law. The regime left a culture of silence, deep mistrust, and ethno-political polarization throughout the country as well as weakened state institutions, an unprofessional security apparatus, and a justice system in need of significant reform. The new coalition government has set out to address these challenges and rebuild the country toward sustainable peace and development.

Against this background, the UN established three projects supported by the PBF and UNDP for achieving transitional justice, justice and SSR, and strong rule of law. The projects have successfully laid the foundations for prioritized reforms by ensuring that they are nationally led, entrenched in the new National Development Plan, and developed through inclusive decision-making and consensus of all affected stakeholders, including women and youth. This approach has promoted opportunities for positive change toward peace and helped regain the trust of the population in the justice and security system.

Building on the foundations laid in 2017, UNDP will support The Gambia to develop and implement a security sector policy and strategy as well as operationalize the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Human Rights Commission in 2018. Concurrently, the UN will implement its joint rule of law and access to justice and security programme to strengthen sector-wide coordination for reforms and pilot innovative solutions for improved access to justice at the regional level. Deliberate steps will be taken to connect all reforms, sequence their implementation, and build bridges between political, conflict prevention, human rights, and development interventions.

For more information please visit: UNDP The Gambia
In 2017, political tensions around the rule of law and impunity grew in Guatemala, with increased popular demand for transformational change. Congress was expected to approve a set of constitutional reforms in 2017, including on the role of the Supreme Court and indigenous jurisdiction, but the approval process remains at a standstill. Meanwhile, recurring cases of corruption involving high-level officials, politicians, and business executives, and the use of public funds have fueled grievances. UNDP continues to support national partners to increase safety and security, advance transitional justice, and increase institutional efficiency.

In 2017, UNDP facilitated the launch of the first National Survey on the Perception of Public Safety and Victimization to contribute to evidence-based implementation of the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence and Crime at the municipal level. The strategy extends dedicated assistance to improve the quality of life of adolescents and young people in the prioritized municipality (Chimaltenango). Young Chimaltecos, without distinction, now have greater opportunities for employment, training, personal development, reintegration, and rehabilitation after a criminal penalty.

UNDP also supported civil society partners and state institutions to coordinate efforts for the advancement of transitional justice throughout the year. For example, evidence gathered for prosecution helped to identify 1,856 victims of the internal armed conflict and 1,382,956 files were digitized.

Lastly, UNDP helped to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of justice and security institutions through: developing the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Policy for the Prosecutors Office and a civil society led Virtual Memory Platform were launched.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to accompany victims of the conflict through transitional justice processes and ensure that duty bearers contribute more effectively to measures of dignified reparation and non-repetition.

For more information please visit: UNDP Guatemala
Guinea (Conakry) experienced a year of relative stability in 2017, providing opportunities to accumulate rule of law gains. UNDP continued to support national authorities in their efforts to take forward the criminal justice reform and SSR processes to ensure that institutions are responsive to the population and increase efficiency.

After supporting the development of the new Penal Code and the Penal Procedure Code in 2016, UNDP assisted Guinean authorities in the fight against impunity by enhancing the performance of the criminal justice chain, jointly with OHCHR. Technical and strategic advisory support was also provided to the Ministry of Justice to lead the criminal justice reform efforts. In addition, a coordination mechanism was launched in Dixinn, N’Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé districts to strengthen the criminal justice chain and connect prosecutors’ offices, judicial police, and CSOs. Furthermore, a direct partnership between the Ministry of Justice with a platform of CSOs was established to provide legal aid to pre-trial detainees in these priority districts.

Furthermore, UNDP supported Guinean authorities to effectively lead SSR by establishing sustainable mechanisms that guarantee democratic and civil control of security forces. Institutions such as the Service Inspectorates, the Military Tribunal, the Parliament, and prosecution services were also empowered to provide oversight.

Eight years after the 2009 stadium massacre, the selected panel of judges concluded the investigation at the end of 2017, with support from the TOE. Trials are expected to begin in 2018 and the UN remains deeply committed to supporting the administration of justice in this regard to facilitate societal healing.

Looking forward, UNDP will also continue to support the Guinean authorities to achieve their justice and security reform priorities, including by increasing access to justice for the most vulnerable.

For more information please visit: UNDP Guinea (Conakry)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Criminal justice coordination mechanism</th>
<th>Priority district courts adjudicated 953 cases, involving 1,219 persons and releasing 580 pre-trial detainees, including 45 women</th>
<th>300 pre-trial detainees received free legal aid through a civil society platform</th>
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<td>launched in Dixinn, N’Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé priority districts</td>
<td><strong>50</strong> military and civilian judicial officers, 35 military police officers, 6 military prosecutors, and 3 clerks received training on various topics, including on their respective jurisdictions, procedures, gender mainstreaming, and human rights</td>
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Since independence in 1974, Guinea-Bissau has endured a vicious cycle of political instability, which stems from a series of intertwined causes, including corruption, lack of access to justice, and widespread impunity. Despite regional interventions from ECOWAS and ECOMIB as well as calls from the Security Council for genuine dialogue and implementation of the 2016 Conakry Agreement, the country remains in a political impasse.  

In partnership with UNIOGBIS, UNDP continues to support national partners address state fragility by strengthening the justice system and bringing the state closer to its people. In 2017, UNDP supported the national Justice Working Group to coordinate the implementation of the National Justice Reform Policy and enhance national capacities to monitor progress. UNDP also continues to support Access to Justice Centers effectively respond to local grievances. The centers are one of the few institutional mechanisms that function outside of the capital. In 2017, 10,097 people (21% female) received free legal aid through the Access to Justice Centers, which is a 14% increase from 2016. The Access to Justice Centers also resolved cases related to inheritance or parental authority through mediation and alternative dispute resolution.  

In addition, UNDP helped to strengthen the technical capacity of judges, prosecutors, and court clerks as well as enhance the quality of services. For example, UNDP supported the training of four judges of the ‘Tribunal da Relação de Bissau’ on legal procedures for Superior Courts and two inspectors of the Superior Council on legal and judicial procedures. 

In August 2017, UNDP, UNIOGBIS, UN Women, and UNICEF signed the Joint Programme on Police, Justice, and Corrections for Guinea-Bissau was developed and signed with national partners to guide UN rule of law assistance.

For more information please visit: UNDP Guinea-Bissau
Lack of ownership, political will, and proper governance structures have long plagued Haiti’s rule of law institutions, giving rise to corruption, weakened capacities, and poor accountability. Pre-trial detention rates remain high, with appalling prison conditions. SGBV violence is widespread, with limited support for victims. Through the Global Focal Point (GFP), UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, and UNICEF have come together under a joint programme to help Haiti address these pervasive challenges and support a seamless transition from MINUSTAH to MINUJUSTH – the first UN rule of law mission.

In addition to supporting the establishment of MINUJUSTH in 2017, the UN joint programme supported hundreds of seminars for judicial actors to increase technical capacity, advance human rights–based approaches, and promote gender-sensitive policies. The programme also supported the National Council of Judicial Power to adopt a strategy to increase accountability and put in place oversight mechanisms and an inspection scheme. In addition, the UN supported the implementation of the prison plan, social integration policy, and penitentiary law through numerous trainings with over 100 stakeholders. To improve accountability and transparent registration of detainees, a biometric case management system was developed and is currently being set up in all major prisons.

Furthermore, community policing plans and violence reduction strategies were developed for 6 underserved communities with the UN’s support. A bicycle community policing brigade was created to pilot new approaches and the Police Development Plan was adopted. Lastly, civil society and the Bar Association worked together to tackle SGBV cases, including through the provision of legal aid.

To achieve sustainable progress in the rule of law sector, the UN is focusing on supporting permanent institutional change and capacity development in Haiti. Ultimately, the UN joint rule of law programme seeks to ensure access to justice, responsive service delivery, and the protection of human rights for all.

For more information please visit: UNDP Haiti
As the threat from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant declines and the military offensive against the ‘common’ enemy comes to an end, restoring people’s confidence in security and justice arrangements is a top priority for the Government of Iraq. As a crucial complement to a well-functioning security sector, justice and security services need to be efficient, transparent, and accountable as well as meet standards of due process and human rights, in full compliance with the rule of law.

Over the past year, UNDP worked to establish a progressive partnership with Iraq’s Office of the National Security Officer to support a more balanced and complementary approach to security sector transformation in Iraq. In 2017, UNDP focused on supporting the government to improve state security and justice provision and strengthen public trust in its capacity to maintain security, encompassing everything from day-to-day public safety to combating serious crimes. UNDP in Iraq also helped to enhance the role of civil society in security sector governance. UNDP convened civil society representatives to engage with national policymakers in multiple forums. Moreover, UNDP’s multi-sectoral approach enabled a wide range of stakeholders to make meaningful contributions to the development of a government endorsed and led Security Sector Reform Programme. In support of the criminal justice system, UNDP delivered trainings on criminal case handling for judges from liberated areas. UNDP also supported legal teams to deliver free legal aid services for CRSV/SGBV survivors amongst IDPs and refugees.

Looking forward, UNDP will assist the Government of Iraq to transform the Security Sector Reform Programme into action. UNDP seeks to extend a comprehensive package of support to the government and relevant security and justice institutions under one central framework. UNDP will also leverage international support to accelerate the government’s SSR efforts as a necessary element for Iraq’s long-term stability and the prevention of the recurrence of conflict.

For more information please visit: UNDP Iraq
Despite the recent legislative reforms that guarantee the right for legal representation for serious crimes in Jordan, there continues to be numerous challenges to ensuring equal access to justice for all. Through the Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and Fragile Areas in Jordan project, UNDP has continued to provide support to key stakeholders to foster consensus on the best way forward to increase the delivery of quality and accessible legal assistance.

In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. The clinics help to raise awareness of legal rights amongst vulnerable groups, including women and girls, and provide access to legal, social, and psychological counselling and advice. Throughout the year, each clinic ran a series of weekly seminars on issues ranging from inheritance rights and dowries to employment laws and rental agreements. Over 1,300 people attended the seminars and around 200 women benefited from personal legal advice and assistance. In addition, UNDP established the Ta’awon (Cooperation) Network as a platform for 27 community-based organizations, working with women and families from host communities, to further their common objectives.

Building on the gains achieved, UNDP is currently developing the second phase of the community security and access to justice project. The new iteration will focus on: strengthening the capacity of legal professionals and civil society actors to increase equal access to justice; facilitating inclusive national dialogues to improve justice delivery; and delivering targeted services for legal awareness and counselling at the local level. Ultimately, UNDP seeks to ensure that through equal access to justice in Jordan, no one is left behind.

For more information please visit: UNDP Jordan

Legal clinics provided advice and counselling services to

200 women

Legal awareness campaigns reached an estimated

1,300 individuals

2 legal clinics established in host communities

12 user-friendly legal awareness manuals developed and disseminated, covering principles relevant to women

The Ministry of Justice drafted a Legal Aid Bill

Legal clinics provided advice and counselling services to

200 women
The October 2017 elections marked the second peaceful transition of presidential power in the Kyrgyz Republic since independence in 1991. While government-led peacebuilding efforts over the past five years have yielded relative stability, the country continues to experience challenges, including inadequate delivery of public services, threats of violent extremism, restricted civic space and inadequate participation, and deep-rooted gender stereotypes that disadvantage women.

As such, strengthening the rule of law remained a key priority for UNDP in 2017 through the implementation of five interrelated projects. Premised on the understanding that a stable, fair, and accessible justice system is a key pathway for sustainable peace, UNDP aligned its projects with Agenda 2030, principally SDG 16. The projects aim to empower women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to access legal aid and justice services, particularly in rural areas to ensure that no one is left behind.

Within this framework, UNDP is helping to reduce inequalities and foster inclusion for a more just and peaceful Kyrgyz Republic. In 2017, UNDP’s ongoing support to inclusive coordination mechanisms, enabled the government, justice service providers, and civil society to plan, provide technical direction, and manage key judicial reforms. In addition, UNDP supported the implementation of awareness campaigns by civil society to help protect women and girls from domestic violence and early marriages. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice 11 Free Legal Aid Centers assisted 4,539 people, the innovative ‘Bus of Justice’ served 3,237 citizens in two pilot provinces, and 100 members of a network of pro bono defense attorneys successfully assisted 15 victims of SGBV. Lastly, over 900 criminal cases were reviewed and analyzed to document court practices on crimes against women.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to support parliamentary democracy, rule of law, judicial reforms, access to justice, and measures to prevent and respond to SGBV. Tailored interventions to prevent child marriages will also be supported, benefiting from the collaboration of law enforcement, civil society and religious communities. Lastly, with support from the PBE, UNDP, UNICEF OHCHR, and UN Women will jointly implement interventions on rule of law to contribute to the prevention of violent extremism.

For more information please visit: UNDP Kyrgyz Republic
In Lebanon, both Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities have limited access to basic security and justice services, which puts the social fabric of communities at risk. UNDP assists the Lebanese Government – in particular, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Internal Security Forces – in responding to the growing security needs of refugees and host communities. UNDP’s support focuses on the professionalization of the municipal police, the introduction of community policing approaches, and ensuring access to justice for the most vulnerable groups. These efforts are undertaken in close partnership with UNHCR to enhance protection of Syrian refugees at the local level.

In 2017, UNDP supported the development of standard operating procedures and a code of conduct for the municipal police. UNDP also assisted with the development of a social skills curriculum and the training of 262 municipal police officers by the Internal Security Forces Academy. The curriculum included an innovative training module on social skills focused on conflict management, negotiation, and effective communications. In addition, UNDP promoted greater inclusion of women in municipal police services through three audio-visual exhibitions with large national media coverage, accumulating more than 37,000 views online within the year.

With technical support from UNDP, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities collected data and analysis on tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities across 1,058 municipalities of Lebanon. Meanwhile, the security cells collected data on tensions from more than 94% of municipalities in 2017. This comprehensive data is expected to inform government policy and help mitigate the risks of conflict.

Looking forward, UNDP will further support the professionalization of the municipal police, implement a campaign to increase the number of female personnel, and establish local level legal aid platforms to increase access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable.

For more information please visit: UNDP Lebanon
Liberians took to the polls in December 2017 and successfully ushered in a political transition that coincided with the drawdown of UNMIL. Despite the country’s gains in establishing a stable democracy, it still faces several challenges, including high youth unemployment, limited communal reconciliation, inadequate capacity for justice and security, and governance issues. The UNDP/UNMIL Joint Programme was designed to strengthen justice and security institutions and ensure access to justice for local communities. In 2017, the programme’s integrated approach to rule of law helped to facilitate a seamless transition from the security provision of UNMIL to longer-term capacity building support from the UN Country Team.

2017 marked the first year of programme implementation during which UNDP and UNMIL made significant progress. The programme continued to invest in decentralizing justice, security, and protection services, and worked to further improve access to appropriate services for women and girls, particularly those threatened by or experiencing violence. At the same time, UNDP and UNMIL created space for civil society to engage in justice reforms and enabled them to fulfil their role in treaty body reporting. Together with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association, UNDP and UNMIL set up five regional offices to oversee the work of the security councils in the different regions and strengthen their efforts for prevention by collaborating with the National Security Council and the ECOWAS Early Warning Centre in Monrovia. Moreover, UNDP hired additional staff and deployed them to fulfil capacity needs in national institutions to help offset the sharp drop in the number of specialized UN personnel in country caused by UNMIL’s withdrawal.

Moving forward, the joint programme will continue to provide sustained capacity development support across all three branches of the government and engage a wide range of civil society actors to enhance grassroots demand for proper justice and security services and ensure that they are met. Additionally, UNDP is exploring opportunities for increased collaboration with OHCHR in the implementation of the joint programme as part of the post-UNMIL transition.

For more information please visit: UNDP Liberia
The environment in Libya remains volatile, with multiple security actors, uncertain political outcomes, and a growing human rights and rule of law vacuum, especially in the context of the migration crisis. The conditions in detention centres continue to cause concern and detainees are held with little access to justice. In early 2017, armed groups opposed to the Government of National Accord left Tripoli, creating a window of opportunity to improve safety and security. At the same time, the increasing polarization at the national level was reflected in the emergence of parallel institutions in different parts of the country and there were setbacks in some local level peace agreements, including between the Misrata and Twergha.

In 2017, UNDP strengthened its rule of law portfolio in Libya, recognizing that a significant investment is needed to ensure community security and uphold the rule of law. UNDP supported local level initiatives, such as the development of model police stations, engaging with prisons and the judicial police for a more effective criminal justice chain as well as central level reform in the Ministry of Interior. UNDP also supported the implementation of local level agreements on transitional justice with the Misrata and Twergha.

After significant consultations with national authorities, the UNDP-UNSMIL Joint Programme on Policing and Security was signed in 2017. Supported by UNDP and DPKO through the GFP, the joint programme successfully brought together national actors and the UN to agree on a framework of immediate priorities to improve security and strengthen the criminal justice chain. UNDP also continued its support to civil society engagement in the Misrata-Twergha discussions on transitional justice and supported the development of a strategy for model police stations in cooperation with the EU.

UNDP plans to increase its presence and operations in Tripoli in 2018, despite continued security challenges and heightened tensions surrounding the anticipated elections. This will enable UNDP to strengthen our engagement with justice and security actors to deliver services to the community.

For more information please visit: UNDP Libya
In 2017, Mali experienced violent clashes between the signatories to the peace agreement, mounting political turmoil, as well as continued terrorist attacks in the central region of Mopti. Toward the end of the year, the signatories agreed to a cease fire and extended the implementation of the peace agreement beyond the interim period.

Within this dynamic context, UNDP helped to strengthen justice sector institutions and enhance the conditions of detention centres and prisons across Mali. In 2017, UNDP supported the transfer of 460 detainees from overcrowded prisons to less populated facilities and continued to rehabilitate prisons and offices. In addition, UNDP provided technical support to enhance the capacities of prison officers and install data management systems. Further, UNDP assisted in the organization of a regional conference to promote the application of the Mandela Rules. Together with MINUSMA, UNDP also supported the rehabilitation of three police stations in Bankass, Mopti, and Ansongo as well as two central prisons in Timbuktu and Gao.

UNDP and MINUSMA also provided advisory and technical support to help increase the efficiency of court services and access to legal aid. As a result, the legal aid centres attached to the lower courts provided legal support to 460 people (75 female) in the central and northern regions. Additionally, UNDP and MINUSMA supported 12 courts to function with an increased case load disposal rate: reducing the number of backlogged cases from 1,455 in 2016 to only 625 in 2017.

Through the GFP, the UN worked together to increase pathways for prevention and response for SGBV in Mali through the establishment of a One Stop Center for survivors and the provision of gender-responsive trainings to justice and security providers. GFP partners also helped to reduce the rate of pre-trial detention through the provision of legal aid services to pretrial detainees and basic equipment for 10 police brigades and four police stations in Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to work with national and international partners to strengthen the rule of law in Mali and to operationalize justice and security institutions, particularly to deliver services to the most vulnerable.

For more information please visit: UNDP Mali
Violent conflict, instability, and internal displacement in several parts of Myanmar - most notably in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan - have undermined the rule of law. Prosecution of civil society activists, students, and journalists has further fueled mistrust in the government. Despite notable steps to improve the government’s relationship with the UN, tensions remain. In December 2017, the UN Special Rapporteur for Myanmar was denied access to the country. Meanwhile, UNDP has been supporting rule of law programming in Myanmar to bring together government officials, justice service providers, and civil society to coordinate approaches to justice related issues.

In 2017, UNDP’s advocacy for increased coherence among rule of law actors led the Cabinet to formally establish the Union level Coordinating Body for Rule of law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs and to form sub-bodies at the state and regional levels. In addition to supporting the Attorney General’s office with training of local prosecutors in international rule of law principles, UNDP worked closely with the Criminal Prosecution Department to produce the Fair Trial Manual for Law Officers. An independent evaluation of UNDP’s support to Rule of law Centers noted their success in contributing to the legal awareness of thousands of Myanmar people, but also highlighted the challenges related to sustainability and national ownership of the centres. In Kachin state, UNDP and UNHCR are supporting solutions for displaced persons. This includes launching surveys to establish baseline data on housing, land, and property challenges as well as providing specialized skills training to lawyers to enhance legal aid services for IDPs.

In 2018, UNDP will launch a new programme on Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law to foster a whole of government, people-centred approach to rule of law. The programme seeks to improve oversight and accountability and increase institutional capacity to deliver rights-based services. In Rakhine state, UNDP will establish a Rule of Law Centre to build trust between the government and local community, and will also expand legal aid networks, especially for survivors of gender-based violence.

For more information please visit: UNDP Myanmar
Nepal faced significant political and legal changes in 2017 as well as elections that restructured the state at federal, provincial, and local levels. This restructuring opened avenues for the country to adopt new legislation and usher in significant legal reforms.

In 2017, UNDP promoted a common approach to judicial reform and fostered collaboration between justice sector actors in Nepal. UNDP initiated capacity development trainings for newly elected local officials, focusing on female leaders. UNDP also supported sectoral planning and technical drafting of 23 policies and acts of legislation that will guide reforms. In addition, UNDP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs to develop the integrated National Legal Aid Policy and Common Justice Sector Strategy. Furthermore, UNDP helped the Judiciary to develop user guidelines and enabled civil society organizations to facilitate trainings on the guidelines in 8 districts. The Gender and Social Inclusion strategy and corresponding training manual for the judiciary was also developed in partnership with UN Women and the National Judicial Academy.

At the community level, UNDP provided counselling services to victims of SGBV through social legal aid centres and mobile legal aid clinics. UNDP also reached an increasing number of people through legal awareness campaigns, human rights events, audio/video programs as well as information, education, and communication publications (including in Braille script and local languages). Lastly, UNDP provided law scholarships to 20 undergraduate law students and supported 60 legal interns (30 female) from vulnerable groups to advance in their careers and increase their representation in the justice sector.

Looking forward, UNDP will continue to support the operationalization of the Common Justice Sector Strategy and assist in effective implementation of the National Legal Aid Policy. UNDP will also focus on supporting key justice sector actors throughout the decentralization process to help ensure compliance with federal policies that contribute to economic growth, social and economic rights, and stability.

For more information please visit: UNDP Nepal
The North-Eastern region of Nigeria has witnessed persistent armed attacks by Boko Haram since 2009, resulting in widespread displacement, violation of human rights, protection risks, and a growing humanitarian crisis. Women and girls struggle to cope with sexual violence and exploitation and other risks to their well-being. With relative peace restored in several parts of the region, state and non-state actors are now engaged in post-conflict peacebuilding and development.

In 2017, UNDP established a rule of law project as part of an integrated community stabilization package, which brings together efforts to strengthen access to justice, human rights, livelihoods, local governance, and social cohesion in the three North-East states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, which have been most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The project has been critical in stabilizing the region through the establishment of community security and justice platforms as well as supporting initiatives that empower women and girls to address SGBV. UNDP’s support has also increased meaningful community engagement in restoring justice and security services, improved public trust in the Federal government, and fostered the local ownership necessary for the project to be effective and result in improved outcomes for host communities, returnees, and IDPs.

Despite much progress, the vast numbers of people immediately affected by the conflict and the potential consequences for a fragile Nigeria within the region are still grave. Thus, in 2018, UNDP will focus on delivering its justice, security, and human rights support in a more complementary manner with other UN entities that are providing development and humanitarian assistance. These integrated UN efforts will draw on comparative advantages to support community-led efforts in order to: re-establish justice and security services; implement comprehensive approaches to community security; increase access to justice at the community level, particularly for women and girls; and strengthen oversight capacity of the National Human Rights Commission.

For more information please visit: UNDP Nigeria
Political turmoil affected Pakistan in 2017 with the resignation of the Prime Minister over corruption charges. Civic space and freedom of expression was seriously constrained, and targeted violence and discrimination continues against women and religious minorities. The merger of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province was approved in 2017 and the Government of Pakistan is deliberating a reform agenda to transfer authority to the region, including on justice and law enforcement.

UNDP has been working with the KP government to strengthen the rule of law since 2011. UNDP provides support to the judiciary, legal aid mechanisms, prosecution, and the police. In 2017, UNDP supported the development of the KP Rule of Law Roadmap and helped to institutionalize training for justice sector actors in the KP Judicial Academy, Police Training Schools, and Universities. UNDP also engaged partners and trained paralegals to increase legal aid access and awareness through dedicated legal aid desks, networks, and media outreach. Further, the KP police developed district-policing plans, established community-policing forums in 37 model police stations, mainstreamed women into the police service, and refurbished the Forensics Services Lab. Public prosecutors and the police also received extensive training on forensic evidence as well as trial and investigation techniques. Lastly, in partnership with UNODC and UN Women and funded by DFID, UNDP took forward a joint assessment and analysis on rule of law and gender issues in Balochistan province and FATA as well as the development of a Rule of Law Road Map for Balochistan. Further support on justice, security, and the rule of law in FATA and Balochistan is expected in 2018.

In KP province, UNDP will prioritize efforts to advance legal aid and awareness, establish a network of human rights defenders, expand the Women’s Lawyers network, and invest in capacities of the justice and policing institutions in KP to be more effective. UNDP will also explore opportunities to enhance refugees’ access to justice and security with UNHCR. With UNODC and UN Women, UNDP will continue support to the government and rule of law institutions to implement FATA reforms.

For more information please visit: UNDP Pakistan
In 2017, UNDP launched a new three-year rule of law and human rights project anchored in the government’s international and national commitments to strengthen rule of law, access to justice, and security. Through the project, UNDP supported the training of 120 paralegals at the Legal Aid Board on inheritance, land, and property rights for women and girls. As a result, the Legal Aid Board provided legal representation and advice to 402 cases and concluded 104.

In addition, human rights audits were undertaken within five correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the Mandela and Bangkok Rules, which led to improved respect for the human rights of inmates and officers. Two professional investigators were also recruited to strengthen the capacity of the independent Police Complaints Board. Meanwhile, the Rules of the Court Committee approved the new bail regulations and finalized the sentencing guidelines. Through the new UNDP-supported Prison Courts, more than 1,000 cases have been reviewed and 400 inmates awaiting indictments saw their cases commence before the courts. UNDP also supported a CSO to provide legal advice, shelter, and medical services to 81 SGBV victims.

Furthermore, UNDP provided technical expertise to the judiciary, bar association, and the Human Rights Commission to prepare for the 2018 elections. This support led to the joint development of a compendium of electoral laws and electoral training module for the Judicial and Legal Training Institute’s first core curricula and as a result, judges, magistrates, and support staff in the judiciary (65 persons in total) gained enhanced capacity to manage electoral cases.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to support interventions that enhance the ability of rule of law and security institutions in Sierra Leone to deliver services to the population, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, in a transparent and accountable manner.

For more information please visit: UNDP Sierra Leone
Security remained unstable in Somalia throughout 2017 with frequent terrorist attacks. However, the country managed to achieve significant progress in strengthening the rule of law. In 2017, fully integrated UN rule of law support48 led to the endorsement of the Justice and Corrections Model and the Federal Police Model, which are now guiding justice and police reform at the federal level. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to launch a national judicial training programme that will contribute to a more independent and accountable judiciary.

UNDP, in cooperation with UNSOM, supported the drafting of 26 critical pieces of legislation; trained 910 people in the justice sector (19% female), with a specific focus on SGBV; and increased the geographical reach of the formal justice system in Federal Member States through mobile courts, which processed a total of 277 cases in 2017. The joint programme provided direct support to 5 legal aid clinics and CSOs, which served 22,391 people (74% female) and reached 26,000 people through legal awareness campaigns. The programme also funded scholarships for 167 students (38% female) and internships for 68 students (35% female) to invest in the next generation of justice sector experts.

In 2018, the joint programme will focus on increasing access to justice and police services in Federal Member States. UNDP will continue to work with traditional elders for fair trials and to harmonize practices of traditional dispute resolution with the formal justice system. Accountability of the police will also be strengthened through civilian and parliamentary oversight. In cooperation with UNSOM, UNDP will also establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to analyze the impact the UN and the international community are having in the country in relation to SDG16 and the 2030 Agenda.

For more information please visit: UNDP Somalia

| New Policing Model endorsed at federal and state levels and all 5 State Police Plans developed | Justice and Corrections Model endorsed at the national Security Conference | Community policing concept expanded to increase community confidence and trust in the police |
| Mobile courts processed **277** cases and are now operating in 5 Federal Member States | Scholarships awarded to 147 students (33% female) and internships to 68 students (38% female) | 2 new Community Dispute Resolution Houses opened in Jubaland and 284 traditional leaders received training on human rights and the formal justice system |

**TOTAL RESOURCES: $8,614,451**

Security remained unstable in Somalia throughout 2017 with frequent terrorist attacks. However, the country managed to achieve significant progress in strengthening the rule of law. In 2017, fully integrated UN rule of law support48 led to the endorsement of the Justice and Corrections Model and the Federal Police Model, which are now guiding justice and police reform at the federal level. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to launch a national judicial training programme that will contribute to a more independent and accountable judiciary.
Despite the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2015 between the Government and opposing factions, sporadic conflict persists throughout South Sudan. Nevertheless, the country has managed to achieve key milestones toward strengthening the rule of law.

In 2017, UNDP supported the judiciary to formulate a strategic plan and code of ethics; provided trainings on case management systems for the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; facilitated legal reform and the harmonization of customary and formal justice systems; and produced a police strategy accompanied with extensive training.

In addition, two victims’ groups, involving 79 men and 351 women, were established in protection of civilians’ sites to strengthen victims’ voices in transitional justice processes. Members of the groups were trained on trauma management as well as victim-centred transitional justice, peace, reconciliation, and healing. These groups create a platform for victims to engage with policy makers, including members of Parliament, on transitional justice responses and referral pathways for survivors of SGBV.

Justice and Community Centres extended legal aid services to 2,008 persons (789 female) and provided training to 66 volunteers (23 female). Meanwhile, legal aid awareness and outreach activities reached 5,803 persons (2,610 female).

Special Protection Units, established within police stations to respond to cases involving sexual violence, provided support to 771 women and 553 men. Rehabilitation of prison inmates was also enhanced by the creation of a prison vocational training centre, benefiting 440 inmates (27 female) in 2017. Twenty-nine of the inmates that received training secured employment upon release from prison. Moreover, 107 cases of pre-trial detention were completed by mobile courts and 46 persons were released from detention.

In 2018, UNDP will focus on developing national capacities to tackle impunity, with special emphasis on prevention and response to SGBV. UNDP will also continue to partner with UNMISS and CSOs to strengthen outreach in areas with limited access.

For more information please visit: UNDP South Sudan
Following the political transition in 2015, the Government of Sri Lanka committed to an extensive peacebuilding agenda, promoting reforms for good governance, access to justice, and transitional justice, as constituted in the UN Human Rights Commission Resolution (A/HRC/30/1). However, in 2017, progress toward these important reforms stalled with the upsurge of incidences of intercommunal violence, highlighting the fragility of peace in Sri Lanka. Despite this challenging environment, UNDP continued to work with the government to deliver on its commitments.

In 2017, UNDP provided capacity development and technical advisory support to the newly established National Authority for the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Authority to develop its action plan and the Police Protection Division to ensure that services are delivered in line with international standards. UNDP also aided in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence and supported the delivery of legal aid services for victims of SGBV in partnership with CSOs.

In addition, UNDP and OHCHR helped to sustain the discourse on implementation of the commitments on transitional justice and advocate for victim-centric processes during pivotal junctures in 2017. UNDP and OHCHR facilitated an exchange between government and civil society representatives from Colombia and Sri Lanka on transitional justice and accountability, bolstered civil society advocacy efforts for key transitional justice mechanisms, and enabled CSOs to better accompany victims in transitional justice processes.

The increasing nationalistic rhetoric and limited momentum to take forward the 2015 reform agenda, where accountability, justice, and human rights are at the centre, is likely to continue to be a challenge in 2018. Nonetheless, UNDP is committed to helping the government strengthen the rule of law and human rights to achieve a more peaceful, just, and inclusive society.

For more information please visit: UNDP Sri Lanka
Throughout 2017, the political situation in the State of Palestine remained challenging and democratic principles continued to be undermined. Despite progress toward reconciliation between the Fatah and Hamas, reunification of public administration between the West Bank and Gaza continues to be delayed. The peace process between Israel and the State of Palestine remains in an impasse, and the humanitarian situation in Gaza is deteriorating due to the blockade. Moreover, the absence of a functional Palestinian Legislative Council compromises the separation of powers, further affecting the independence of the judiciary.

Despite these challenges, UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF (which joined the ‘Sawasya’ programme in May 2017) continued to support national institutions and civil society in strengthening the rule of law in the State of Palestine. The programme supported the development of the Palestinian Justice Sector Reform Strategy (2017–2022), which was adopted in March 2017 and has already fostered progress on legal harmonization with international human rights treaties.

The UN, through Sawasya, further supported security and justice institutions, namely the Palestinian Civil Police, Attorney General’s Office, and High Judicial Council, to improve their services and accountability to the population. In 2017, 14,337 people (9,938 female and 2,227 children) benefited from legal aid services. The programme also improved protection of women and children through supporting the first One Service Center designed to facilitate access to comprehensive services including medical and legal pro bono services for victims of violence. In addition, the programme continued to support implementation of the new Juvenile Protection Law, which was adopted in 2016.

In 2018, Sawasya partners will initiate the programme’s second phase (2018–2022). The programme will build on the progress achieved thus far toward enhancing sector wide coordination, strengthening judicial independence, and the reunification of justice and security systems in Gaza and the West Bank.

For more information please visit:
UNDP State of Palestine

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<td>First One Service Center for women and children that are victims of violence opened in Ramallah</td>
<td>Approximately 14,337 people (9,938 female and 2,227 children) benefited from legal services across the West Bank and Gaza through Sawasya’s civil society partners</td>
<td>7 self-service kiosks installed in 5 justice and law enforcement departments to decrease processing time of requests</td>
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While the overall situation in Darfur has improved, pockets of open conflict persist, leading to displacement, criminality, and widespread human rights violations. In 2017, the UN began implementation of the Joint Programme for the Rule of Law and Human Rights in Darfur (2017–2019), which is composed of UNDP, UNAMID, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNHCR, and UN OPS.

Through the joint programme, the UN supported the establishment of Criminal Justice Forums in all five states in Darfur, which bring together formal judicial bodies and native administration to coordinate and accelerate the delivery of justice. The UN also helped to revitalize and refurbish four Justice and Confidence Centres to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable groups. In 2017, alone, 1,205 people were provided with legal information on human rights, child rights, and Sudanese laws. In addition, the UN supported the opening of the office of the National Commission for Human Rights in Darfur, which is crucial for promoting, monitoring, and reporting on human rights violations in Darfur.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Sudan Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher, the Peace Centre at the University of El Fasher, and several media companies, the UN helped implement a campaign in North Darfur to increase human rights awareness in primary, secondary, and university students as well as community members and IDPs.

Looking forward, the UN in Darfur aims to: strengthen institutional capacity toward an independent and accountable justice system; empower the people of Darfur, particularly displaced persons, to enjoy access to justice and human rights; address the drivers of conflict, including by supporting equitable governance of land; and ensure that inter-communal conflicts are mitigated through the formal justice system and local conflict resolution mechanisms.

For more information please visit: UNDP Sudan

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<th>Criminal Justice Forums</th>
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<td>institutionalized in all 5 states of Darfur</td>
<td>beneficiaies sensitized on gender equality, gender-based violence, child protection, child rights, and human rights</td>
<td>legislators and civil society members received training on good governance, rule of law, and human rights</td>
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<td>legal aid desks established in state prisons</td>
<td>officers and social workers received training on the rights of inmates</td>
<td>Justice and Confidence Centres established to facilitate access to justice</td>
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TOTAL RESOURCES: $1,509,000
The conflict in Syria has raged for 7 years with no political solution in sight. Protracted violence continues to impact daily lives and exacerbate the vulnerability of children, women, the elderly, and the disabled. The increasingly complex political situation has added to the plight of the Syrian people and dimmed prospects for peace.

UNDP in Syria continues to implement its Resilience Programme, providing basic services, creating livelihood opportunities, enhancing social cohesion, and maintaining social infrastructure. To complement and reinforce these efforts, UNDP launched its project initiation plan for community security and access to justice in Syria, with the aim of enhancing the resilience of communities by addressing their immediate community-based security needs. The lack of these services at the local level contributes to continued displacement, endemic insecurity, and protracted exclusion.

In 2017, UNDP conducted gender-responsive assessments to better understand community needs in 6 locations: Hasaka, Rural Damascus, Latakia, Aleppo, and Tartus. The findings informed the rollout of two pilot community security initiatives, one in Maaraba and another one in Baniyas. Working with religious institutions and community leaders, the initiative brings IDPs and host community members together to work toward rehabilitating their city, restoring public spaces, and engaging in social dialogues to solve daily challenges. UNDP also provided civic education trainings to host communities and IDPs to discuss topics such as peaceful co-existence, legal awareness, and gender sensitivity in conflict-affected settings.

In 2018, UNDP plans to conduct additional area-based assessments in newly accessible areas in Syria, replicating the pilot model. UNDP in collaboration with partner UN agencies, will also increase support to housing, land, and property initiatives, focusing on legal and administrative aspects.

For more information please visit: UNDP Syria
Timor-Leste, the youngest country in the Asia-Pacific region, has achieved remarkable gains within the justice and security sectors. However, the country remains challenged by the shortage of technical capacity within justice institutions, the difficulty of accessing courts and legal services in rural areas, and the lack of public knowledge about rights and remedies under the formal justice sector. Further, there is a continuing need to strengthen administrative and management capacity in key technical areas in the policing sector, such as strategic planning, fleet management, information technologies, and public relations both at headquarters and among district police commands.

UNDP provides comprehensive support to the justice sector in Timor-Leste, focusing on institutional capacity development and access to justice. In 2017, UNDP contributed to: enhanced expertise within justice institutions; strengthened legal aid services through Access to Justice Clinics, increased access to court services in remote locations through mobile courts; strengthened curriculum for the Legal and Judicial Training Centre, including continuing legal education; and increased legal literacy among the public.

UNDP also assists the Timor-Leste National Police to develop the capacity to run and manage operations independently, including through enhanced database systems and gender mainstreaming. In 2017, UNDP supported the national police to strengthen their role in maintaining security during the presidential and parliamentary elections. UNDP helped the police to organize election security workshops around the country, which not only disseminated information to police officers on their duties during election time, but also engaged more than 2,000 local authorities and stakeholders advocating for peaceful elections.

UNDP has contributed considerably to strengthening justice sector institutions and the National Police of Timor-Leste. In 2018, UNDP will focus on ensuring national ownership of key initiatives as well as resource mobilization to maintain positive momentum for the rule of law in Timor-Leste.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Timor-Leste](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobile Courts adjudicated</th>
<th>454 cases, with approximately 971 beneficiaries nation-wide</th>
<th>3,797 people participated in legal awareness-raising campaigns and alternative dispute resolution trainings held by the Access to Justice Clinics</th>
<th>227 people lodged their cases with the Access to Justice Clinics and 176 people received mediation services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 election security workshops informed police officers of their essential duties during election time and engaged more than 2,000 local stakeholders in advocating for peaceful elections</td>
<td>119 district police officers received training on the use of information communication technologies and databases</td>
<td>The gender mainstreaming pilot initiative in Baucau strengthened the investigative and logistical skills of 120 female police officers and increased the efficiency of Vulnerable Persons Units in 6 sub-districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2017, Tunisia experienced economic decline, raising prices of basic goods, and severe unemployment, sparking multiple protests across the country. However, progress to strengthen the rule of law continued, including through the establishment of the Supreme Judiciary Council and the passing of the Organic Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

In 2017, UNDP continued to support multiple transitional justice processes. The Truth and Dignity Commission successfully organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,302 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women. UNDP also facilitated a national consultation on the global reparations programme, receiving feedback from 3,231 people, including 474 women. In partnership with OHCHR, UNDP supported the National Institution on Torture Prevention to deliver on its mandate, including detention centre monitoring visits and a sensitization campaign that reached over 250,000 people.

In addition, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Interior to promote community-based policing and built the evidence basis for this approach through a comparative survey, which demonstrated increased citizen satisfaction in pilot areas versus the national average. In 2017, UNDP provided capacity building support to 8 pilot police stations and 9 local security committees. As a result, 16 community-based security initiatives were jointly implemented by local security committees and law enforcement officials. In addition, a total of 170 officers, including 34 women, were coached on community-policing principles and two additional simulation training centres were inaugurated.

Looking forward, UNDP will support the Truth and Dignity Commission to produce its final report as its mandate comes to an end in 2018. In addition, UNDP will provide strategic guidance to the Ministry of Interior in finalizing its national strategy on community-based policing, which will be presented and shared at an international conference.

For more information please visit: UNDP Tunisia
Despite the 2015 Minsk Ceasefire Agreement, fighting along the contact line continued in Eastern Ukraine in 2017. The conflict has affected all regions of Ukraine, displacing high volumes of people and deteriorating social cohesion and community security.

UNDP seeks to strengthen the protection of human security and rule of law at the community level. Through the project, UNDP implements a series of interventions focused on community-based development, post-conflict reconstruction, and public engagement to connect local communities with the security reforms taking place at regional and national levels.

In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of Local Development Forums and Community Security Working Groups to address community security needs in 24 locations in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Zhytomyr regions. As a result, 48 projects and 23 local initiatives on community security, legal aid, and SGBV response were implemented with 20% co-funding from local budgets, demonstrating local ownership. Additionally, UNDP enabled the Community Safety Network System to be piloted in 9 locations along the contact line in Donetsk oblast, providing real-time data on incidents and concerns of the local population and contributing to strengthened civil-military administration. UNDP also trained 600 community leaders on mediation and conflict resolution skills and introduced community policing in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner on Human Rights (Ombudsperson) extended its network of local offices to all 24 regions and provided services to 5,236 beneficiaries. In cooperation with partners, UNDP supported the Ombudsperson’s Office for data collection and monitoring of the rights of IDP’s in 23 oblasts. Lastly, the National Preventive Mechanism conducted 308 monitoring visits of detention facilities to ensure proper treatment of and conditions for detainees.

Over the next four years, UNDP will focus on increasing the availability and accessibility of security and justice services at the local level, enhancing mechanisms for inclusive decision-making for local development, widening democratic space, and protecting human rights.

For more information please visit: UNDP Ukraine
As the poorest country in the Middle East, Yemen remains trapped in an ongoing political, humanitarian, and development crisis. Internal disputes across tribal, political, and sectarian lines fuel the cycles of violence and regional allegiances further polarize the parties to the conflict. Unceasing military clashes have left over 16,200 people dead and over 44,000 wounded. More than three million people have been displaced, and over 80% of the population (21.7 million people) are in need of humanitarian assistance as the situation continues to deteriorate. A range of human rights violations have been documented, disproportionately affecting women and children. Moreover, the conflict has undermined the state’s ability to provide basic services and weakened social protection mechanisms.

A full-fledged law enforcement and justice system aligned with international standards remains a long-term objective for Yemen. However, UNDP, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY), and Global Focal Point partners completed a series of consultations and preliminary assessments on local security and justice issues, including by exploring opportunities for policing. The priorities identified throughout the series informed the development of an early intervention programme to improve conditions in prisons and protect the rights of prisoners, with particular attention to women and children. The project will be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, and PBSO beginning in 2018. In addition, UNDP and partners will launch a broader initiative to enhance security and protection at the local level, with a strong focus on service delivery.

For more information please visit: UNDP Yemen
Elections in 2017 limited progress in implementing the ambitious European Reform Agenda in Kosovo, with good governance and rule of law as key components pursuant to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. However, UNDP’s close and effective cooperation with rule of law institutions, including a resolve to build upon lessons learned, continued to advance access to justice across Kosovo through mediation and free legal aid. UNDP’s client-oriented approach and the alignment of support around Kosovo’s strategic objectives has ensured that UNDP’s support is demand driven, particularly for the security and safety sector, which includes the reduction of SALW, enhancing community safety, and PVE.

In 2017, UNDP interventions strengthened institutional capacities to uphold the rule of law and increase people’s access to justice by improving strategic planning, policy development, legal frameworks, and coordination. This led to greater effectiveness of the Kosovo Judicial Council, and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, which are responsible for the management of the entire judicial system. A coherent training policy for judicial staff increased the capacities of 36 judges and prosecutors, whom are now better able to apply the European Charter on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Justice.

In 2018, UNDP shall support the Ombudsperson to identify and address systematic human rights issues. UNDP will also support the implementation of the rule of law sector review, by improving access to justice, inter-institutional coordination and cooperation, the functioning of the judiciary and prosecutorial system, and anti-corruption measures. Through SEESAC, UNDP shall continue to contribute to the safety and security sector, regarding SALW and PVE in particular, at both the central and municipal levels. These comprehensive efforts will ultimately support Kosovo in the European Integration process, which requires a focused and harmonized approach.

For more information please visit: UNDP Kosovo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>10%</strong></th>
<th><strong>3,381</strong></th>
<th><strong>792</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>reduction in the backlog of cases in the first and second instance courts, processing 12,050 out of 116,658 pending cases</strong></td>
<td><strong>people (48% female and 13% from minority groups) benefited from legal aid services, an 8% increase from 2016.</strong></td>
<td><strong>people (45% female) resolved their dispute through mediation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>200,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kosovo Police collected</strong></td>
<td><strong>A municipal referral mechanism piloted in the municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane as part of the Western Balkans Counter Terrorism Initiative, which is the first of its kind in the region.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>people reached through a legal aid awareness raising campaign broadcasted on local TV stations and social media</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000 weapons in 2017 and marked for destruction</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000 weapons in 2017 and marked for destruction</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL RESOURCES:** $1,002,166
PART II: PROFILES

A woman walking past a house that was heavily shelled in Slovyansk, Ukraine.

© UNDP Ukraine / Mackenzie Knowles-Coursin

A 10% reduction in the backlog of cases in the first and second instance courts, processing 12,050 out of 116,658 pending cases.

3,381 people (48% female and 13% from minority groups) benefited from legal aid services, an 8% increase from 2016.

792 people (45% female) resolved their dispute through mediation.

200,000 people reached through a legal aid awareness raising campaign broadcasted on local TV stations and social media.

Kosovo Police collected 2,000 weapons in 2017 and marked 60,000 for destruction.

A municipal referral mechanism piloted in the municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane as part of the Western Balkans Counter Terrorism Initiative, which is the first of its kind in the region.
## Financial Snapshots

### Afghanistan

**Total Mobilized Resources**

$748,760,754

Support to payroll management (LOTFA)

**Project Period:** 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Combined Security Transition Command</td>
<td>$20,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-INL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$149,411,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$146,674,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$150,930,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>$2,747,205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$17,011,192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$118,770,856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$16,100,696</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$10,068,639</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$29,649,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>$429,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>$4,987,580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>$6,128,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>$546,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
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**Total Unfunded:**

$288,922,701

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### Ministry of Interior Affairs and Police Development

**Project Period:** 2017-2020

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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>US Combined Security Transition Command</td>
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<td>$546,376</td>
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**Total Unfunded:**

$49,979,400

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### Afghanistan Access to Justice

**Project Period:** 2016-2019

<table>
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<th>Donor</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>UNDP Core</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoL/HR Global Programme</td>
<td>$611,517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Development Cooperation</td>
<td>$4,004,644</td>
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**Total Unfunded:**

$7,078,048
### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**  
$427,477

Supporting Access to Justice through an Enhanced Judiciary & Human Rights Mechanism  
Project Period: 2017

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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoL/HR Global Programme</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>$167,258</td>
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### Seeking Care, Support, and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Period: 2017

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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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<td>Donors:</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>$86,847</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNFUNDED</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### BURKINA FASO

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**  
$2,500,000

Projet d’Appui Conseil Stratégique à la Gouvernance du Secteur Sécuritaire au Burkina Faso  
Project Period: 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
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<td>Donors:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoL/HR Global Programme</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
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Appui au Processus Verite Justice et Reconciliation au Burkina Faso  
Project Period: 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors:</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNFUNDED</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BURUNDI

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
$2,977,008

Support for the Promotion of Good Governance, Rule of Law, and Peacebuilding in Burundi

**Project Period:** 2017

| TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET | $2,164,000 |
| TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES | $2,977,008 |

**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $62,000
- RoL/HR Global Programme: $167,258
- Belgium: $813,008

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
$8,322,951

Joint Project to Support the Special Criminal Court of CAR

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

| TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET | $61,300,000 |
| TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES | $3,443,558 |

**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $463,159
- MPTF: $1,006,915
- MINUSCA: $1,973,484

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** $57,856,442
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programa</th>
<th>Project Period</th>
<th>Total Project Budget</th>
<th>Total Mobilized Resources</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Total Unfunded</th>
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<td>2016-2018</td>
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<td>$2,897,214</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Apoyo a la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz - JEP</strong></td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>$3,691,149</td>
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<td>MPTF</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacidades para la paz y la respuesta rápida</strong></td>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>$1,481,299</td>
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<td>MPTF</td>
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<td><strong>Seguridad ciudadana y acceso a la justicia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Apoyo al Comité de Escogencia</strong></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$677,757</td>
<td>$677,757</td>
<td>MPTF</td>
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</table>
### Côte d’Ivoire

#### Programme d’Appui à la Gouvernance Judiciaire et Sécuritaire en Côte d’Ivoire

**Project Period:** 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$1,840,049</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$1,840,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- RoL/HR Global Programme: $250,000
- United States/INL: $990,049
- PBF: $350,000
- TOE on CRSV: $150,000
- JICA: $100,000
- TOTAL UNFUNDED: $0

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

#### Programme Pluriannuel d’Appui à la Justice

**Project Period:** 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$1,568,404</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$2,568,404</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $729,570
- MONUSCO: $538,834
- RoL/HR Global Programme: $300,000
- PBF: $1,000,000
- TOTAL UNFUNDED: $0

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#### Paz Sostenible

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$16,032,302</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- UNDP: $203,279
- Sweden: $3,876,316
- Local Governors: $1,101,078
- Norway: $2,192,439
- BPPS: $150,000
- Agencia Nacional de Tierras de Colombia: $8,509,190
- TOTAL UNFUNDED: $53,615

#### Derechos Humanos & Gestión Institucional

**Project Period:** 2015-2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$2,967,419</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- Ministry of the Interior: $2,967,419
- TOTAL UNFUNDED: $0

#### Fortalecimiento de la Defensoría del Pueblo para la promoción y protección de los Derechos Humanos de las Comunidades en el marco de la implementación del Acuerdo Final de Paz

**Project Period:** 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$742,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- EU: $742,311
- TOTAL UNFUNDED: $0
### Programme Justice Transitionnelle – « Projet d’Appui à la Justice Militaire en RDC à travers le renforcement des Cellules d’Appui aux Poursuites – CAP (Phase 2) » & « Accès à la Justice et Réparations pour les Victimes de Violations graves des Droits de l’Homme et du Droit International Humanitaire »

**Project Period:** 2015-2018  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $4,706,822  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $4,706,822  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $210,000  
- EU: $538,834  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Acuerdos de Segunda Generación para la Gobernabilidad Democrática en El Salvador

**Project Period:** 2016-2018  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $561,160  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $561,160  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $70,754  
- Netherlands: $490,406  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Programme Conjoint de Lutte contre l'Impunité, d’Appui aux Victimes Basées sur le Genre, et d’Autonomisation des Femmes à l’Est de la RDC

**Project Period:** 2013-2018  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $13,358,600  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $13,709,600  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $13,358,600  
- MPTF: $351,000  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Museo Nacional de la Memoria y Reconciliación

**Project Period:** 2017  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $34,472  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $34,472  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $34,472  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Apoyo a la gestión de implementación del Plan El Salvador Seguro

**Project Period:** 2016-2018  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $561,160  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $561,160  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $70,754  
- Netherlands: $490,406  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### El Salvador

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $13,216,578

**Museo Nacional de la Memoria y Reconciliación**

**Project Period:** 2017  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $34,472  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $34,472  
**Donors:**  
- UNDP Core: $34,472  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Programa de Segunda Generación para la Gobernabilidad Democrática en El Salvador

**Project Period:** 2016-2019  
**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:** $8,179,820  
**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES:** $8,179,820  
**Donors:**  
- Government of El Salvador: $8,179,820  

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0
## THE GAMBIA

### Programa Conjunto de Paz para la Generación Post Conflicto

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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**Donors:**
- PBF: $1,702,181

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Gestión de la información basada en evidencias para la seguridad ciudadana en América Central (INFOSEGURA)

**Project Period:** 2014-2020

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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**Donors:**
- USAID: $2,167,924

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Seguridad integral y prevención de la violencia que afecta a niñas, niños, adolescentes y jóvenes en los países del SICA en el marco de la ESCA (Prevjuve)

**Project Period:** 2015-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$571,021</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$571,021</td>
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**Donors:**
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador: $271,247
- MPTF-SDG Fund: $297,444
- UNDP: $2,330

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Service Delivery in The Gambia

**Project Period:** 2017-2020

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**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $350,000
- RoL/HR Global Programme: $250,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** $8,800,000

### Support the Capacity of National Stakeholders to Establish Credible Transitional Justice Processes and Mechanisms that Promote Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in The Gambia

**Project Period:** 2017-2018

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**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $1,400,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Strategic Advice and Support to the Security Sector Reform and Governance in The Gambia

**Project Period:** 2017-2018

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**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $1,400,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

### Programa Conjunto de Paz para la Gaceta de la Generación Post Conflictivo

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

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**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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**Donors:**
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**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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**Donors:**
- USAID: $2,167,924

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0
## GUATEMALA

### TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
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### PAJUST II - IIARS, Difusión, educación y diálogo social en promoción de la memoria y la justicia de transición

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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### PAJUST II - FAFG, Búsqueda e identificación de las víctimas del enfrentamiento armado interno para el impulso de la justicia de transición

**Project Period:** 2015-2018

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### PAJUST II/DIM - Articulación y alianzas entre Estado y sociedad civil para el impulso de la justicia de transición

**Project Period:** 2015-2018

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### PAJUST II - IAHS, Difusión, educación y diálogo social en promoción de la memoria y la justicia de transición

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

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Empoderando a mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia sexual y de género relacionadas con el conflicto y postconflicto en Guatemala

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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Promoviendo la integralidad de la justicia de transición en Guatemala

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

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<th>Description</th>
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### Seguridad Integral y Prevención de la violencia que afecta a NNAJ en CA
**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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<th>Description</th>
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### Consolidación y descentralización de la persecución penal estratégica en el Ministerio Público
**Project Period:** 2017-2018

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### Gestión de la Información basada en evidencias
**Project Period:** 2014-2020

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### Empoderamiento institucional y Ciudadano una oportunidad para la Paz y el Estado de Derecho en Guatemala
**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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<td>UN Women</td>
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### Fortalecimiento de instituciones nacionales, vinculadas a la atención de niñas, adolescentes y mujeres víctimas y sobrevivientes de violencia, para la implementación de servicios esenciales y sus elementos básicos de acuerdo con las normas de calidad validadas para el país
**Project Period:** 2017-2018

<table>
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### Guinea (Conakry)

#### Total Mobilized Resources

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**Project Period:** 2017

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**Donors:**
- ROL/HR Global Programme | $350,000 |
- UNDP Core | $26,500 |

| Total Unfunded | 0 |

#### Guinea-Bissau

#### Total Mobilized Resources

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**Project Period:** 2017

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**Donors:**
- Netherlands | $1,271,000 |

| Total Unfunded | 0 |

#### Strengthening Public Confidence in the Justice System (Extension)

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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**Donors:**
- PBF | $687,850 |

<p>| Total Unfunded | 0 |</p>
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**Access to Justice**

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</table>
## JORDAN

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**  
$6,047,000

Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and other fragile areas in Jordan  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**  
$14,581,680

### E-Governance

Project Period: 2017-2018  

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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### Strong and Inclusive Parliamentary Democracy

Project Period: 2017-2021  

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### Access to Justice

Project Period: 2014-2018  

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### Promoting Democracy and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic

**Project Period:** 2017-2018

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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### Kyrgyz Election Support Project: Democracy and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic

**Project Period:** 2014-2018

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### Addressing Sexual and Gender-based Violence in the Kyrgyz Republic

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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### LEBANON

**Total Mobilized Resources**

**$3,584,083**

**Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice**

**Project Period:** 2017-2020

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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### LIBERIA

**Total Mobilized Resources**

**$12,300,000**

**Strengthening the Rule of Law in Liberia: Justice and Security for the Liberian People**

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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### Libya

**UNDP-UNSMIL Support to Transitional Justice at the Local and National Levels in Libya**

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Budget</th>
<th>Total MOBILIZED Resources</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6,840,642</td>
<td>$4,615,842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- Germany: $851,232
- Italy: $1,114,827

**Total Unfunded:** $1,261,496

### Mali

**UNDP-UNSMIL Joint Programme on Policing and Security**

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Budget</th>
<th>Total MOBILIZED Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6,840,642</td>
<td>$4,615,842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- ROL/HR Global Programme: $1,000,000
- United States/INL: $1,949,176
- Netherlands: $1,666,666

**Total Unfunded:** $2,224,800

### Global Focal Point Programme: Strengthening Rule of Law for Peace Building in Northern Mali

**Project Period:** 2016-2020

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Total MOBILIZED Resources</th>
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<td>$24,000,000</td>
<td>$6,664,100</td>
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</table>

**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $19,000
- Germany: $1,422,300
- Netherlands: $5,222,800

**Total Unfunded:** $17,335,900

### Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery

**Project Period:** 2017-2020

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Budget</th>
<th>Total MOBILIZED Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$23,897,606</td>
<td>$20,607,400</td>
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</table>

**Donors:**
- UN: $1,000,000
- EU: $19,607,400

**Total Unfunded:** $3,290,206
## Myanmar

### Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar

- **Project Period:** 2013-2017
- **Total Project Budget:** $14,772,341
- **Total Mobilized Resources:** $12,666,858

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aus AID (11234)</td>
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<td>JAPAN</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
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## Nepal

### Rule of Law Programme

- **Project Period:** 2017
- **Total Project Budget:** $3,500,000
- **Total Mobilized Resources:** $3,500,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unfunded</strong></td>
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</table>

## Nigeria

### Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law in the North-East

- **Project Period:** 2017-2020
- **Total Project Budget:** $8,058,600
- **Total Mobilized Resources:** $400,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROL/HR Global Programme</td>
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</table>
# Rule of Law Programme

**Project Period:** 2017

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$41,130,291</td>
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**Donors:**
- UNDP Core: $1,533,130
- Netherlands: $2,246,589
- SDC: $9,220,721
- KP Government: $3,198,461
- EU: $11,846,126
- United States/INL: $11,885,076
- DFID: $1,200,188

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** $23,310,167

---

# Strengthening Rule of Law, Security, Strengthening RoL, Security, and Human Rights in Sierra Leone

**Project Period:** 2017-2019

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$665,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Donors:**
- UNDP: $665,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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# Promoting Transparency in Sierra Leone's Judiciary

**Project Period:** 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$812,291</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$812,291</td>
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**Donors:**
- UNDP: $812,291

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0

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# From Prisons to Corrections

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

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<th>$639,466</th>
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<tr>
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**Donors:**
- United States/INL: $639,466

**TOTAL UNFUNDED:** 0
### Support to Human Rights Commission Sierra Leone
Project Period: 2016-2018

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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNFUNDED</td>
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### SOUTH SUDAN

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
$10,356,708

**Access to Justice and Rule of Law**
Project Period: 2013-2017

<table>
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### SOMALIA

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
$8,614,451

**Joint Rule of Law Programme in Somalia**
Project Period: 2017

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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### SRI LANKA

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
$10,361,020

**Strengthening Access to Justice and Victim and Witness Protection**
Project Period: 2017-2018

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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</table>
Support to Strengthen Capacities to Undertake Reforms to Advance Peacebuilding and Transitional Justice Processes in Sri Lanka

Project Period: 2016-2019

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET** $9,261,020

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $9,261,020

Donors:
- PBF IRF $1,660,000
- PBF $3,450,420
- UK $537,500
- UK $812,000
- EU $2,801,100

**TOTAL UNFUNDED** $0

**STATE OF PALESTINE**

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $32,569,859

Strengthening the Rule of Law in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Justice and Security for the Palestinian People

Project Period: 2014-2018

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET** $32,569,859

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $32,569,859

Donors:
- SIDA-Sweden $7,693,575
- Netherlands $13,501,600
- DFID $6,891,032
- EU $3,483,652
- ROL/HR Global Programme $1,000,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED** $0

**SYRIA**

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $609,840

Community Security and Access to Justice Project Initiation Plan in Syria

Project Period: 2017-2018

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET** $609,840

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $609,840

Donors:
- ROL/HR Global Programme $336,840
- UNDP Core $18,000
- Norway $54,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED** $0

**SUDAN**

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $1,509,000

UN Joint Programme for Rule of Law & Human Rights in Darfur

Project Period: 2017-2019

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET** $16,000,000

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES** $1,509,000

Donors:
- ROL/HR Global Programme $300,000
- DPKO $620,000
- Canada $589,000

**TOTAL UNFUNDED** $14,491,000
## TIMOR-LESTE
**Justice System Programme**  
Project Period: 2014-2018

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<tbody>
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<td>$1,682,927</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
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<td>TOTAL UNFUNDED</td>
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## TUNISIA
**Support to the Operationalization of the Transitional Justice Process in Tunisia**  
Project Period: 2016-2020

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>EU</td>
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## UKRAINE
**Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine**  
Project Period: 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$2,645,127</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$2,645,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNFUNDED</td>
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### Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine

**Project Period:** 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
<th>$3,402,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
<td>$3,402,000</td>
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<td>Donors:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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### Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine

**Project Period:** 2015-2018

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<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden and Switzerland</td>
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### YEMEN

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**

**$3,236,000**

**Rule of Law Programme**

**Project Period:** 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP Core</td>
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### KOSOVO

**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**

**$1,002,166**

**Support to Strengthening the Rule of Law in Kosovo**

**Project Period:** 2017

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<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>$64,471</td>
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<td>Kosovo institutions</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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**Kosovo Safety and Security Project**

**Project Period:** 2017

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<td>ROL/HR Global Programme</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
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</table>
Since 2008, the Global Programme has provided financial assistance to over 40 contexts. Part III of this Annual Report provides an overview of this catalytic financial support, as mobilized and delivered in 2017. Contributions to the Global Programme both in 2017 alone (including contributions earmarked to specific contexts) as well as over the lifetime of the programme are depicted. This section also presents the first round of project allocations made through Phase III of the Global Programme, which began in earnest in January 2017. Lastly, this section indicates the overall budget against which UNDP’s Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights team planned its policy and programme work in 2017 and details the activities against which this workplan was delivered (both globally and at the country/territory level). We remain grateful to our partners – some of whom are featured in this section – for their sustained engagement with the Global Programme and look forward to continuing this work together.
DONOR TESTIMONIES

“The Netherlands is a long-term supporter of UNDP’s Global Programme, because we continue to recognize its crucial role in promoting the SDG agenda and thereby contributing to prevention and to sustainable peace. As a current member of the Security Council, we particularly appreciate the critical nature of the SDG agenda in the effective prevention of conflicts. The Global Programme plays a unique role in addressing root causes of conflict and promoting the rule of law and human rights, due to its ability to deploy specialized capacities and seed funding across different conflict-affected and post-conflict states. We encourage it to keep building that connectivity with field operations. We commend the Global Programme’s focus on effective cooperation within the UN on rule of law, particularly through the Global Focal Point, and its commitment to the humanitarian-development nexus and the sustaining peace agenda. We also welcome the efforts of the Global Programme to strengthen its results-based framework in the coming year.”

JELTE VAN WIJEREN
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT ON STABILIZATION AND HUMANITARIAN AID
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE NETHERLANDS

“Sweden is pleased to be a partner and donor to the UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Global Programme. This cross-pillar UN effort to respond to key and crucial needs to uphold or reinstall rule of law in crisis and post-conflict contexts is an important complement to country-specific programmes in Swedish support to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. The Global Programme is made possible through broad collaboration between national actors, the UN, and donors and is in line with the Swedish priority to build and develop global capacities to contribute to peace – and state – building and conflict prevention in crisis contexts. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency appreciates the UN’s high ambitions to capture learnings, reflect on experiences, and develop the work further, including through the Annual Rule of Law Meeting, and looks forward to further cooperation.”

PETRA SMITMANIS DRY
HEAD OF PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY UNIT
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

“UNDP’s Rule of Law and Human Rights Global Programme is an important partner and critical entry point through which the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) works to strengthen criminal justice institutions and uphold the rule of law. For example, in Sierra Leone, UNDP helped the Judiciary develop standardized bail regulations and criminal sentencing guidelines, adopt a tailored ‘Justice App’ to assign and manage court cases, and conduct prison courts to adjudicate backlog remand cases. UNDP has also assisted the Sierra Leone Correctional Service to classify inmates, improve security policies and procedures, provide better health and sanitation services, make facility renovations, expand prison industries, and enhance inmate programs. Despite the Ebola crisis and a political change of administrations, UNDP has persevered to realize meaningful justice sector reforms in Sierra Leone that will reverberate for generations to come. In 2017, INL partnered with UNDP in Pakistan to convert 25 police stations throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) into Model Police Stations, which are community-focused and equipped with gender desks, investigation rooms, community policing halls, and information technology equipment that improve service delivery to the community. INL and UNDP also partnered to complete the expansion of KP’s Joint Police Training Center which trains elite police personnel to respond to emergency situations, including terrorism-related cases. UNDP Pakistan leverages their expertise in rule of law and human rights and their positive relationship with the host country government to expand INL programs into areas where access is limited but the needs are the greatest.”

BRIAN F. HARRIS
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING, AND COORDINATION
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS
$2,866,100

Global Programme funding allocated to the GFP in 2017

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES 2017
$42,172,218
$7,064,126

Global Programme funding allocated to the GFP since the start of Phase III (2016 – 2017)

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES 2008–2017
$257,569,996
## TOTAL MOBILIZED EARMARKED RESOURCES 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>LOTTA – Afghan General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>6,262,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAB STATES</td>
<td>Anticorruption and Integrity</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL HUB</td>
<td>Judicial Integrity Champions in APEC</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURUNDI</td>
<td>Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>813,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>MPTF for Joint Project to re-establish and build capacity of security, governance and justice in CAR</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>3,782,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTE D'IVOIRE</td>
<td>Support to Strengthening of the SGBV Response</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>990,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST AFRICA</td>
<td>Combating Corruption in Border Communities and Border Authorities/Agencies</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEBANON</td>
<td>Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Lebanese Host Communities</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,800,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBYA</td>
<td>Policing and Security Joint Programme</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
<td>1,949,976</td>
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<tr>
<td>MYANMAR</td>
<td>Strengthening Access to Justice and Human Rights for Displaced People and Affected Communities in Kachin</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>11,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>Construction for Phase II of the Joint Police Training Center in KP</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 16 ALLIANCE</td>
<td>Access to Justice</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
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<td>SOUTH SUDAN</td>
<td>Joint Integrated Police capacity building</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH SUDAN</td>
<td>Support Criminal Investigations for and protection of victims of SGBV</td>
<td>United States/INL</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH SUDAN</td>
<td>Joint Integrated Police capacity building</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUNISIA</td>
<td>Tunisian populations’ access to their rights</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$29,539,436</strong></td>
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*Does not include 2017 United States/INL contributions for Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development projects in Afghanistan (total = $31,831,152 USD) nor CICIG in Guatemala (total = $7,500,000 USD).*
# ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME PIPELINE 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>ALLOCATED BUDGET</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN*</td>
<td>Afghanistan Access to Justice Project (2016-2019)</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>172,254</td>
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<tr>
<td>BURUNDI</td>
<td>Support to legal assistance for vulnerable people in Burundi</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>171,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA*</td>
<td>Strengthening capacities on citizen security and access to justice</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>6,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>COTE D’IVOIRE*</td>
<td>Support to Peacebuilding</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>56,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC*</td>
<td>Programme Pluriannuel d'appui à la justice</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>168,427</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL SALVADOR*</td>
<td>Citizen Security Project</td>
<td>283,000</td>
<td>142,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE GAMBIA*</td>
<td>Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Service Delivery in The Gambia (2017-2020)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA (CONAKRY)*</td>
<td>Appui à la réforme du secteur de la justice et à la lutte contre l'impunité en Guinée</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>351,879</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRAQ*</td>
<td>Improving Access to Justice for Displaced People in Iraq (under the Comprehensive approach to Justice and Security)</td>
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<td>23,187</td>
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<td>MYANMAR*</td>
<td>Rule of Law Centers Project</td>
<td>107,456</td>
<td>98,584</td>
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<td>NIGERIA*</td>
<td>Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project (2017-2020)</td>
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<td>381,664</td>
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<td>REGIONAL WAR CRIMES*</td>
<td>Support to Regional Cooperation for War Crimes Project</td>
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<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>Joint Rule of Law Programme</td>
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<td>SYRIA</td>
<td>Community security and access to justice in Syria</td>
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<td>TUNISIA*</td>
<td>Community Security Phase II: Construire la confiance et un service public de qualité</td>
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<td>KOSOVO*</td>
<td>Joint UNMIK – UN Kosovo Team Rule of Law project</td>
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*denotes funds were transferred in Q3/Q4 2017
## ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - DIRECT SUPPORT 2017

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<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
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<td>BELARUS</td>
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<td>Field Support from HQ</td>
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<td>STATE OF PALESTINE</td>
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<td>PANAMA</td>
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<td>SENEGAL</td>
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<td>SRI LANKA</td>
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<td>Field Support from HQ</td>
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### PART III: GLOBAL PROGRAMME FINANCES

#### ACTIVITY EXPENDITURE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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</thead>
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<td>HQ</td>
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<td>Support Costs (GMS) - 8%</td>
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<td>Field Support from HQ</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6,495,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYRIA</td>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>2,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNISIA</td>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>3,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Support from HQ</td>
<td>21,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>1,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>Policy Development (SDG 16)</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>28,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOSOVO</td>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td>59,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,234,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - GLOBAL SUPPORT 2017

#### ACTIVITY EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Capacity</td>
<td>4,994,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>447,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
<td>148,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Capacity Building Grants</td>
<td>288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td>82,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Costs (GMS) - 8%</td>
<td>476,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL HUBS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Capacity</td>
<td>12,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Development</td>
<td>40,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Costs (GMS) - 8%</td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,495,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - DELIVERY RATE 2017

| OPENING 2017 BUDGET          | 8,588,284   |
| HQ/RH Subtotal               | 6,495,286   |
| CO Subtotal                  | 1,234,381   |
| TOTAL                        | 7,729,667   |

**2017 DELIVERY RATE** 90%
## GLOBAL PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### OUTPUT 1: A political environment that strengthens rule of law and human rights is further enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.1 Number of contexts with improved capacities for oversight and/or governance mechanisms in the security sector | 7⁷⁸ 2015 | 9⁹⁹ | 8 | 14 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.6. 1; RoLJSHR Reporting (in italics below)⁴¹  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
| 1.2 Joint programmes in place to increase the impact of UN system delivery in creating political spaces for the development of justice, security and human rights institutions | 5⁶² 2015 | 10⁶³ | 8 | 15 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Central African Republic (2 projects), Democratic Republic of The Congo, Guinea- Bissau, Haiti, Mali (2 projects), Myanmar, Lebanon, Libya, Liberia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |

### OUTPUT 2: Capable justice and security institutions are established and strengthened to increase and improve service delivery in crisis-affected and transitional settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.1 Number of contexts where justice and security services reach out to an increasing and/or more inclusive number of people | 24⁶⁴ 2015 | 26⁶⁵ | 26 | 28 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
| 2.2 Number of contexts with national-level security strategies that are developed through a participatory process, comply with human rights standards, and/or support reducing armed violence and promote control of small arms | 6 2016⁶⁴ | 6⁶⁷ | 6 | 7 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Central African Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Somalia, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
## OUTPUT INDICATORS

### OUTPUT 3: Comprehensive community security approaches are developed, strengthened, and/or applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 Number of contexts where gender-sensitive, evidence-based security strategies for reducing armed violence and/or controlling small arms are in operation at the community level | 6^68 2015 | 7^69 | 9 | 8 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RRF Indicator 3.5.2  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED |
| 3.2 Number of contexts with community-oriented policing programmes developed and/or operational | 7^70 2015 | 11^71 | 11 | 12 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |

### OUTPUT 4: National human rights systems are strengthened and made more effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4.1 Number of contexts with strengthened operational institutions supporting the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations | 10^72 2015 | 12^73 | 16 | 18 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RRF Indicator 2.3.1; RoLJSHR Reporting (in Italics below)  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
| 4.2 Number of contexts receiving assistance to improve or maintain their NHRI ratings from the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation | 8^75 2017 | — | 13 | 8 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Haiti, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Somalia, Ukraine  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |

### OUTPUT 5: Access to justice for all is increased – particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups, including minorities – and discrimination, exclusion, and other drivers of fragility are reduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5.1 Number of additional people who have access to justice | 129,933 2015 | 209,444 | 222,183 | 431,086 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RRF Indicator 3.4.1.A  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
| 5.2 Cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system | 37,675 2015 | 77,902 | 174,239 | 185,681 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RRF Indicator 3.4.1.B  
Components 3.4.1.B.1 & 3.4.1.B.2.1  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
| 5.3 Number of contexts with active access to justice and/or legal aid programmes in place at the community level | 12^76 2015 | 18^77 | 18 | 23 | MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting  
2017 CONTEXTS: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Kosovo  
THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED |
OUTPUT 6: Transitional justice processes and/or mechanisms are promoted in conflict-affected contexts.

6.1 Total number of victims whose grievances/cases are addressed within transitional justice processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>397,746</td>
<td>399,157</td>
<td>551,832</td>
<td>527,268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means of verification: IRRF Indicator 3.4.2 (Component 3.4.2.A.3.1)

The annual target is: Partially achieved

6.2 Number of contexts with transitional justice processes and/or mechanisms in place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2017 CONTEXTS:</strong> Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: Partially achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTPUT 7: Human rights, access to justice, and security for women and girls are increased.

7.1 Number of contexts with programmes in place to increase women’s representation in the justice and security sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2017 CONTEXTS:</strong> Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Number of contexts that have a strengthened legal and/or policy framework in place to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 4.2.1; RoLJSHR Reporting (in italics below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2017 CONTEXTS:</strong> Afghanistan, Mali, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Number of contexts with justice and security services and other mechanisms/process in place to prevent, respond to, and address sexual and gender-based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2017 CONTEXTS:</strong> Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Existence of new and strengthened legal aid and justice services to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 4.2.2; RoLJSHR Reporting (in italics below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2017 CONTEXTS:</strong> Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OUTPUT 8: High quality programming is assured through improved quality assurances processes, mainstreamed human rights in programming, and strengthening of external partnerships.**

### 8.1 Number of projects/programmes undertaking a uniform M&E approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RoJSHR reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 CONTEXTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2 Number of projects/programmes utilizing a human rights-based approach and the Social and Environmental Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNDP Quality Assurance Assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 CONTEXTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal (2 projects), Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine, Kosovo (2 projects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.3 Number of ongoing and/or new external partnership agreements and opportunities supporting the delivery of UN rule of law and human rights assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline Value &amp; Year</th>
<th>2016 Actual</th>
<th>2017 Target</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>Key Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEANS OF VERIFICATION:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RoJSHR reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVE PARTNERSHIPS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Folke Bernadotte Academy; The Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies; Clingendael; The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections; The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law; The International Center for Transitional Justice; International Security Sector Advisory Team; Namati Grassroots Justice Prize; New York University's Center for International Cooperation's Pathfinders/International Task Force on Justice; Overseas Development Institute; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Open Society Justice Initiative Measuring Justice Initiative; Private Sector Partnership for the Rule of Law; UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions; UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPS</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Policy and Programme Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme country office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR - TTF</td>
<td>Conflict Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSV</td>
<td>conflict-related sexual violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>civil society organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCVAW</td>
<td>Kurdistan's Directorate of Violence Against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>UK Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Field Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Political Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPKO</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOMIB</td>
<td>ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOSG</td>
<td>Executive Office of the Secretary-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANHRI</td>
<td>Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFP</td>
<td>Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme General Management Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRDDP</td>
<td>Human Rights Due Diligence Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRuF</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASSRTF</td>
<td>Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDDRS</td>
<td>Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>internally displaced person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INL</td>
<td>United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISASOS</td>
<td>International Small Arms Control Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTFA</td>
<td>Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUJUSTH</td>
<td>United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUSCA</td>
<td>Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUSTAH</td>
<td>United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUSCO</td>
<td>United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPTF</td>
<td>United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANHRI</td>
<td>Network of African National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHRI</td>
<td>national human rights institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>The Office of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>United Nations Peacebuilding Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBSO</td>
<td>United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVE</td>
<td>Preventing Violent Extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme Regional Hub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMR</td>
<td>Regional Monthly Reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoL/HR</td>
<td>Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Programme</td>
<td>Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALW</td>
<td>small arms and light weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEESAC</td>
<td>South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>sexual and gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSR</td>
<td>security sector reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOE</td>
<td>United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Violent Extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP-NHRIs</td>
<td>Tripartite Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMIRRR</td>
<td>Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAMID</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Population Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIOGBIS</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIK</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMISS</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCI</td>
<td>United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Support Mission in Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSOM</td>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPR</td>
<td>Universal Periodic Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Global Humanitarian Overview: https://interactive.unocha.org/publication/globalhumanitarianoverview/


Declaration on Refugees and Migrants: https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/declaration

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: https://unstats.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/


There is currently no indicator that holistically depicts progress on access to justice, i.e. to measure access to civil and administrative justice, along with criminal justice. The UN Statistical Division’s Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators has communicated that the indicators under 16.3 will be revisited in 2020.


Resolutions on sustaining peace: UN Security Council Resolution 2282(2016) and General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/262

For the summary and full report of Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict please visit: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337


GFP Partners in Burkina Faso: PBSO, DPKO, OHCHR, and UNODC

GFP Partners in Haiti: UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, and UNICEF

All global indicators depicted throughout this report only consider the Global Programme’s 32 priority contexts and correspond with the Global Programme Results Framework provided in the Annex of this report.

The G7+ is a voluntary association of countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development.

GFP Partners in CAR: UNDP, MINUSCA, TOE, OHCHR, UNODC, and UNV


For more information please visit www.smallarmsstandards.org.

For more information please visit www.undrdr.org.

For more information please visit: www.seesac.org.


For more information please visit: http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/operations/projects/overview/Principleson-BusinessandHumanRights.html
30 For more information on the Kavumu trial please visit: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/13/congolese-fighters-convicted-raping-toddlers-young-girls-landmark-case


32 Since its establishment, the TOE has engaged in: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Central African Republic; Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guinea; Iraq; Liberia; Mali; Myanmar; Nigeria; Somalia; South Sudan; and Sudan (Darfur).

33 GFP Partners in Mali: DPKO, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, and UNHCR

34 GFP Partners in Burkina Faso: PBSO, DPKO, OHCHR, and UNODC

35 OCHA data on Burundi: http://www.unocha.org/burundi

36 For details on the referendum and the extension of presidential terms in Burundi please visit: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-burundi-politics/burundi-to-hold-referendum-on-extending-presidential-terms-in-may-idUSKBN1GU0X5

37 OCHA data on CAR: http://www.unocha.org/car


39 For more information on the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence please visit: https://minusca.unmissions.org/%E2%80%99%C3%A9tude-de-r%C3%A9ponse-nationale-aux-violences-faites-aux-femmes-et-aux-enfants

40 Transitional justice support in Colombia is provided in partnership with OHCHR, FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP.

41 For more information on ‘Manos a la Paz’ please visit: https://www.manosalapaz.com/

42 Peacebuilding Support Programme in Côte d’Ivoire partners: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN

43 For more information on the ‘Kavumu trial’ please visit:


46 Details on ECOWAS and ECOMIB support to Guinea-Bissau can be found at: http://www.ecowas.int/ecowas-mission-to-guinea-bissau-to-assess-the-implementation-of-conakry-and-bissau-agreements/

47 GFP Partners in Mali: DPKO, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, and UNHCR

48 UNDP’s rule of law team is co-located and integrated with UNSOM.


51 GFP partners in Yemen: UNDP, DPKO, and UN Women

52 References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

53 Algeria: support mission on corrections

54 Egypt: participation in Global Legal Aid conference

55 Rwanda: funded participation in NANHRI conference

56 Senegal: funding provided for knowledge product publication

57 This framework tracks results across the 32 priority contexts (including Lebanon and Jordan as affected by the Syrian crisis) for UNDP’s Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development (Phase III) to illustrate progress year-on-year.
Baseline Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Iraq, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tunisia

2016 Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia

Information verified through “IRRF Indicators” is data gathered through UNDP’s corporate reporting system, the Integrated Results and Resources Framework.

Information verified through the ‘RoLJSR Reporting’ is data gathered from various Rule of Law, Justice, Security, and Human Rights team processes, i.e. annual reporting, mission reports, direct communication with Country Offices, fact sheets, meeting outcomes, briefing notes etc.

Baseline Contexts: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Mali, Somalia, Sudan

2016 Contexts: Central African Republic (2 projects), Democratic Republic of The Congo, Haiti, Mali (2 projects), Liberia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan

Baseline Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Kosovo


66 Baselines for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.

Baseline Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Yemen, Kosovo

2016 Contexts: Afghanistan, Jordan, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Kosovo

Indicator 4.2 was changed from “number of contexts with NHRIs receiving an “A status” rating from the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation” in 2017 to better reflect the contributions of the global programme. Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2017 are the same for this indicator.

Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.

Baseline Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia


Baseline Contexts: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Libya, South Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen, Kosovo

2016 Contexts: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Liberia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Kosovo

Baseline Contexts: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Liberia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Kosovo

2016 Contexts: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Timor-Leste

Baseline Contexts: Sierra Leone, Sudan, Kosovo
2016 Contexts: Afghanistan, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Kosovo

Baseline Contexts: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan

2016 Contexts: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine

Baseline Contexts: Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan

2016 Contexts: Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan

Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.

2016 Contexts: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau

Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.


Information verified through the “UNDP Quality Assurance Assessments” is data gathered from corporate mechanisms to assure adherence to quality standards. Projects included in this indicator are ranked “satisfactory” or above when it comes to utilizing the SES standards, which includes HRBA as an overarching principle.


2016 Partnerships: The Global Focal Point for Police Justice, and Corrections; UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance; UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions, The Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies; Clingendael, the Folke Bernadotte Academy, International Security Sector Advisory Team.

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UNDP supports social skills development and greater inclusion of women in the municipal police in Lebanon.
Residents from Ngwom in North East Nigeria return to visit their homes, which were completely destroyed by Boko Haram in 2014 and 2016. As part of early recovery efforts, UNDP has helped this community reopen and rebuild after crisis through a comprehensive programme to strengthen access to justice, human rights, livelihoods, local governance, and social cohesion.
Since 2008, the UNDP Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development has provided rule of law support to nearly 40 crisis-affected contexts. The programme has been a driving force in improving the delivery of UNDP’s assistance and in pioneering joint UN approaches to supporting the rule of law. The 2012 establishment of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and Other Crisis Situations is a notable development in this regard.

This Annual Report provides an overview of UNDP’s contributions to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in crisis-affected contexts and progress achieved with our partners at the global, regional, and country/territory levels. Part I, Year in Review, reflects on the innovative aspects of the Global Programme and highlights our intensified efforts to support the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and the realization of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, this section presents policy and partnership developments and key results achieved through the Global Programme in 2017. Part II presents a synopsis of our engagement in 37 contexts affected by crisis or conflict. Lastly, Part III provides detailed financial information on the Global Programme.

UNDP would like to thank Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States for their contributions in 2017 in support of UNDP’s work to strengthen the rule of law and human rights. Additionally, UNDP is grateful for the previous support from Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, and Qatar.