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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year) 2015

Project Number and Title: Rule of Law Project	PROJECT START DATE¹: 27 May 2015	AMOUNT ALLOCATED by MPTF <i>(please indicate different tranches if applicable)</i> \$ 2,094,151.00 \$	RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION United Nations Development Programme/ Resident Coordinators Office UN Mission to Somalia
Project ID: 0000000 (Gateway ID)			
Project Focal Point: Name: Doel Mukerjee E-mail: doel.mukerjee@undp.org	EXTENSION DATE: Not Applicable	FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS \$ 739,935.00	Gender Marker:
PSG Priority/Milestone PSG 2 Security PSG 3 Justice	PROJECTED END DATE: December 2016	EXPENDITURES as of [date] \$ 658,023.00	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER(S): UNDP, UNSOM, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNPOL IOM, UNFPA
Location: National or Regional Somalia		Sub-National Coverage Areas (if applicable): FGS and Subnational entities, SL and PL	

¹ The date project funds were first transferred.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

SITUATION UPDATE

With the endorsement of the Joint Rule of Law Programme document in May 2015, both the Justice and Corrections component (previously known as the Access to Justice Project) and the Police (previously known as the Civilian Police) merged under one UNDP Rule of Law Project in support to the Joint UN Rule of Law Programme. Activities are operational in all three regions including the Federal Level (FL), Puntland (PL) and Somaliland (SL).

However, Funding for the police under PSG 2 has been limited. During the period under consideration, UNDP received USD 49,000 for the implementation of its activities in 2015 at the FL (including PL), therefore many activities meant to be rolled out are delayed.

Throughout Q3 and Q4, the security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile with frequent security alerts. In Q3, there were two critical attacks, the bombing of the Jazeera Hotel on 26 July and the attack against a UN convoy departing Villa Somalia on 21 September. These have continued to limit the number of visits by international staff with counterparts and partners.

The Prime Minister appointed a new Permanent Secretary, Mr. Ismail Jim'ale Alasow, for the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) on 20 August and he officially took office on 14 September. Mr. Alasow was formerly a Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Interior and Federalism (MOIF). UNDP continued to engage with the police and community, and work on projects. There has been the appointment of a new Police Commissioner in 30 April 2015, Mohamed Hassan Mohamud. Since his appointment, who he has initiated literacy testing for upper ranking officers.

On 22nd September 2015 there was recruitment fair for the community oriented policing youth volunteer team where 317 candidates showed interest (F: 140, M: 177) and 200 were chosen to be Youth Volunteers to complete community service duties. This demonstrates that the community is willing to work with the police despite the challenges faced in bringing lasting peace to this region. In 2015, the Heegan Plan, a document which offers strategic guidance to the development of the Somali Police Force, was developed and discussions were initiated. Further, discussions commenced on establishing a new federal policing model where the intention is to put in place an integrated police model operating at two levels, the federal and regional. This will influence the future work of the police portion of the Joint Rule of Law Programme.

In PL, high risk security mitigation measures continue to be practiced due to an increase in Al-Shabaab presence. However, there were no specific security issues concerning UN staff since the Garowe incident on 20 April. The PL President appointed Abdirizak Mohamoud Afguduud as the new PL Police Force (PLPF) Commissioner. The first round of the biometric registration of PLPF started on 16th October and concluded on 11th November along with 45 days basic training at Armo academy and Abqaale police training camp. The total number of the registered officers is 1,315 (M: 1183, F: 132). PL Government financially assisted cost of training, and UNDP supported biometric registration. The second round will start in Q1, 2016. In September, the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) hired and trained 10 women graduate interns with UNDP support, selecting them from among the top 20 law graduates at the Faculty of Law of PL State University (PSU). On 7-9 December, an institutional capacity assessment of participating rule of law institutions which are supported by joint UN Rule of Law Programme undertaken by an international consultant.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

SL remained relatively peaceful throughout the reporting period, which allowed for implementation of the planned activities. Security precautionary measures are still being implemented in SL. The 8th High Level Aid Coordination forum for SL was held in Hargeisa on 15 September 2015 and was attended by representatives from donor countries and UN Agencies. The forum was officially opened by the President of SL who thanked to UN and Other International Agencies for their Support and Donation to the development of SL including SSA in his opening work and the National Level Aid Coordination forum is regular meeting to review the aid coordination for SL.

Also, a first draft of ToR's for the steering committee of SL Police Reform was presented and shared with the minister, vice-ministers, DG of Ministry of Interior and Police commissioner for their comments or inputs before approving it. A rule of law project staff retreat was held in Hargeisa and its agenda included review the overall picture of the achievements that were made in past, challenges and future Plans as well as a session on the application of the Human Rights-Based Approach to development cooperation.

UNDP organogram and reporting lines were finalized by the to streamline the management structure of the project.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

<p>Outcome 1 – Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.</p> <p>OUTCOME STATEMENT: PSG 3: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all</p>			
<p>Sub-Outcome 1.1 Key Justice Sector Institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established</p>			
<p>OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)</p>			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period Quarter 4 2015	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative) Quarter 3 -Quarter 4 2015
<p>Output 1.1.1 Provide training, technical assistance, and infrastructure to key justice institutions (Key judicial institutions (Judicial Service Commission and Justice Training Institute) and the capacity of the staff to take on their responsibilities established)</p>			
1.1.1.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	Federal	0 to date.	Results are expected in 2016. The Judicial Service Commission law is stalled due to the membership issue.
1.1.1.b. Number of participants completed exchange or twinning programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and institution)	Federal	0 participants have completed the twinning programme to date. In Q4 a ToR was developed for legal aid and legal clinic expert and discussions is done with AGOs about drafting ToR.	Twinning programme will commence in partnership with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) under the plan under the JSC. Results are expected in Q3 2016. The twinning programme is under IOM for deploying Diaspora experts to strength the justice sector and transfer skills to local staff.
1.1.1.c. Number of institutions or	Federal	0 institutions/ JSC	Results are delayed due to delays in establishing the JSC.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

internal units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)			Progress on procurement of equipment/ logistics support will be reported in Q2 2016
1.1.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal, PL	<p>1 Judicial inspection scheme created in PL. Further s. support was provided at the FL to the AGO for creation of the inspection scheme.</p> <p>In Q4, there were 5 policies developed by the AGO (to include anti-fraud policy, travel policy, IT policy, training policy and whistleblower policy)</p> <p>In PL, the Ministry lead the drafting and reviewing of critical legislation. Consultations are ongoing on the draft Juvenile Justice legislation. The Sexual Offences legislation was submitted to the Council of Ministers, awaiting their approval before being submitted to Parliament.</p> <p>A Draft Legal Education legislation has been drafted by the Ministry.</p>	<p>1 Judicial scheme: Strategies, SOPs or code of conduct under UNODC Support. In partnership with UNODC, the MOJ held a national consultation on the Anti-Corruption Law in December 2015.</p> <p>Support was provided at the FL to the AGO for creation of the inspection scheme in Q3, assessment of the inspection scheme completed and inspection scheme is already intimated and will be fully functional on Q1 2016. The Anti-Fraud and whistleblowing Policies will support the Anti-Corruption Policy. UNDP will be working on the Anti-Corruption Commission establishment law in 2016</p> <p>A ‘Training Policy’ was developed in support to the functioning of the Judiciary.</p> <p>1, support was provided at the FL to the AGO for creation of the inspection scheme.</p> <p>At the FL, an additional Policies were developed by the AGO in support to IT policy and travel.</p>
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports; Equipment hand over documents/ event reports; (Draft) Policy Documents			
Output 1.1.2 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of lawyers and legal aid service providers (Key institutions (Bar Association) for lawyers and legal aid service providers established)			
1.1.2.a. Number of gender-responsive	Federal	0 institutions/ organisations:	Support activities depend on the selection of new Legal



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>justice sector institutions/organizations established with UN support</p>		<p>UNDP supported discussions and meetings with the management of Somali Bar Association and it was agreed to hire a consultant to undertake capacity needs assessment.</p>	<p>aid partners in order to proceed with the establishment of the legislative framework for the Bar associations. Procurement of services for 2 legal aid providers was initiated.</p>
<p>1.1.2.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>58 participants (F:7, M:51).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the FL: 20 participants (F:5, M:15) were trained on Legal Drafting Process, Policy Development and Nomo-technics. The training was held by the PLDU and the MOJ. - 38 participants (F:2, M36) attended a 3 days' Mobile court review meeting to review of the achievements, lessons learned during the year the participants was trained on report writing, fair trail and legal rights for vulnerable groups including women, children and IDPS. - In PL MOJ has started on the mobile courts. Trainings are expected to take place in 2016. 	<p>58 participants (F:7, M:51).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the FL: 20 participants (F:5, M:15) were trained on Legal Drafting Process, Policy Development and Nomo-technics. The training was held by the PLDU and the MOJ. This resulted better understanding for junior legal drafters for developing policies and laws - 38 participants (F:2, M36) were trained on report writing, fair trail and legal rights for vulnerable groups including women, children and IDPS.
<p>1.1.2.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)</p>	<p>Federal</p>	<p>0 institutions or units that receive procured equipment. Results delayed.</p>	<p>Results delayed. Support activities depend on the selection of new Legal aid partners in order to proceed with the establishment of the legislative framework for the Bar associations</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

1.1.2.d. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	Federal	0 regional or national laws and policies. Results delayed.	Results delayed. Support activities depend on the selection of new Legal aid partners in order to proceed with the establishment of the legislative framework for the Bar associations.
1.1.2.f. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Federal	In PL, 350 individuals (M: 265, F:85) reached through basic legal awareness raising campaigns in PL where a month-long radio awareness campaign was held, using a radio station with an outreach to almost all major PL regions. The programme focused on dissemination of general legal rights, Sharia, the constitution and legislations.	As per the target, awareness on the role of the bar association and legal rights were not conducted at the FL. Support activities depend on the selection of new Legal aid partners in order to proceed with the establishment of the legislative framework for the Bar associations, then awareness campaigns. Support was extended in PL where 350 (M: 265, F:85) people were reached through legal awareness raising campaigns.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports, Outreach reports/ Partner Reports			
Output 1.1.3 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of Ministry of Justice priority units or departments (Priority units and departments within MOJ (PLDU and JISU) established and strengthened)			
1.1.3.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	Federal	1 Legal Aid Unit is established under MOJ. UNWOMEN supported FL MOJ and PL MOJRAR initiated the process for the establishment of a Gender Unit in the respective Ministries (FGS and in Puntland).	1 Legal Aid Unit is established under MOJ (at the FL). UN Women will continue to support the Government at Federal and state level for the formal establishment of the Gender Units in Q1 and Q2 2016
1.1.3.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated	Federal, IJA,	a. 20 persons (M:15, F:5) at FL received 3 days training on legal drafting, policy	a. 20 persons (M:15, F:5) at FL received 3 days training on legal drafting, policy development and NOMO-



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<p>ISWA, PL, Bossaso Garowe</p>	<p>development and NOMO technics (Customs Law) (30 Sept - 2nd Oct).</p> <p>b. 0 Traditional justice actors trained on referral mechanism. Progress to be expected in 2016.</p> <p>c. 0 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, ISWA and IJA. Progress to be expected in 2016.</p> <p>d. 30 persons were trained in PL (M:21, F: 9), 10 participants from Gardo, Bossaso, Dahar, Galkayo and Burtinle. Four-day workshop was held for justice actors on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems</p> <p>e. 10 participants (F:2; M: 8) in PL from the MOJRAR, Supreme Court, AGO, PSU and legal aid providers attended a one-day training on Project management, procurement and recruitment.</p> <p>f. 0 staff trained by Diaspora Advisor.</p>	<p>technics (Customs Law) (30 Sept - 2nd Oct).</p> <p>b. 0 Traditional justice actors trained on referral mechanism. Progress to be expected in 2016.</p> <p>c. 0 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, ISWA and IJA, Progress to be expected in 2016.</p> <p>d. 30 persons were trained in PL (M:21, F: 9), 10 participants from Gardo, Bossaso, Dahar, Galkayo and Burtinle. Four-day workshop was held for justice actors on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems</p> <p>e. 10 participants (F:2; M: 8) in PL from the MOJRAR, Supreme Court, AGO, PSU and legal aid providers attended a one-day training on Project management, procurement and recruitment.</p> <p>f. 0 staff trained by Diaspora Advisor. Advisor is expected to be hired by IOM in 2016.</p>
<p>1.1.3.c. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by institution and type)</p>	<p>Federal</p>	<p>As per the targets, there were discussions between the project and the MOJ. In Q4, PLDU provided support to the (a) Political Parties Draft Bill; (b) Policy Paper on licensing Advocate; and (c) Constitutional Court Establishment Act</p> <p>Support to the development of a Women’s</p>	<p>Support to 2 policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported 1 Policy on traditional justice resolution, discussions are on-going with the MOJ and IDLO to finalize the policy - There have been discussions between the project and the MOJ on the development of an action plan



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>Access to Justice Policy (federal and state level): commenced in Q4 2015. FGS and local governments (PL, SL) agreed on a policy to guide justice actors’ interventions with the objective of increasing women’s access to justice (PL, SL) – the elaboration of the policy will initiate in Q1 2016.</p>	<p>which is a pre-condition for the harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes. In PL 672 cases heard and resolved by elders from October – December and these cases includes family disputes, minor injuries, land disputes and monetary issues support to Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Also in support to this output, the MOJ conducted one-day training for Judges and prosecutors on Sharia and customary law and Four days’ workshop for 70 Justice actors (M: 46, F: 24) on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems - UNWOMEN support to the development of a Women’s Access to Justice Policy (federal and state level): commenced in Q4 2015. FGS and local governments (PL, SL) agreed on a policy to guide justice actors’ interventions with the objective of increasing women’s access to justice (PL, SL) – the elaboration of the policy will initiate in Q1 2016.
<p>1.1.3.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, manuals or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>0 strategy documents SOP/guidelines towards 1.1.3.d. targets.</p> <p>One operational plan was placed in PL for AG office.</p> <p>UNDP supported AG office to undertake a needs assessment and develop the office plan. through local consultant the consultant who was hired to conduct this assessment</p>	<p>0 strategy documents SOP/guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept Note of New Justice Model is developed and discussed with various stakeholders. The new model will clarify the roles and responsibilities between justice actors at FL and sub national entities - No progress on Referral Guidelines for traditional



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>concluded the assessment and one-day validation meeting was conducted in mid-December with presence of UNDP and all regional prosecutors. The report is still draft and we are planning to finalize it in January 2016.</p>	<p>Justice Actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Progress on Human resource strategy - No Progress on training manual for Legislative drafting <p>At the FL, 0 Strategies, SOPs CoC. UNDP-Government agreements are on-going and Processes for establishing Legislative frameworks and guidelines are underway.</p>
<p>1.1.3.e. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>In PL legal awareness campaign reached 350 people (M:265, F:85), led by the Minister of Justice and Director General was conducted. The campaign was about disseminating knowledge about how the justice system functions. Took place in Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar and Qarxis districts.</p>	<p>Outreach activities are expected to take place in Q1 2016.</p> <p>At FL, support for the traditional justice actors are included the UNDP agreement with the MOJ. Discussions are ongoing to support finalization of the TDR policy. In PL, ADR is effective and running for 4 districts. Relationships between the formal and informal system has been enhanced as result training conducted by MOJ. Elders now started referring serious cases to the formal courts and they register the cases resolved by them to the formal courts</p> <p>Engaging with traditional justice actors are in discussion with MOJ for TDR unit, UNWOMEN and IDLO.</p> <p>350 individual (M:265, F:85) members of the general public were reached in PL, some of which were traditional actors, however the outreach did not target this cohort.</p> <p>The MoJ is working on legal awareness strategy and the campaign will be carried out in Q1 2016</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness Event/ Partner Reports - Policy Documents 			
SUB-OUTCOME STATEMENT			
Sub-Outcome 1.2 Enhanced capacity of the justice system stakeholders to operate effectively, through further professionalization of laws, policies and procedures, improved facilities and enhanced knowledge management			
OUTPUT STATEMENT AND NARRATIVE			
OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 1.2.1 Provide infrastructure, equipment, and training to permanent and mobile courts (Enhanced effective justice procedures through provision of suitable and adequate infrastructure, equipment and tools)			
1.2.1.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	At the at FL, Equipment and Furniture and 5 vehicles will be handed over to the Supreme Court in Q1 2016. In PL, plans are in place for physical upgrades to Chief Justice facilities (to commence in Q1 2016).	3 institutions received procured equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 vehicle handed over to AGO office in Mogadishu, - 1 vehicle was handed over to the FL Courts, and - 1 vehicle was handed over to the PL Courts. Government staff remain targets. These vehicles have been supporting the smooth running of operations of the institutions, and have been assisting in decreasing the high security risks of taking public transportation, allowing for better public outreach.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>1.2.1.d. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>0 individuals trained in Q4 2015. 1 Mobile Court Operational guide has been produced.</p> <p>0 individuals Trained PL: PSU planning to deliver training course on non-criminal related matters for newly appointed judges Training packages not yet finalized at Mogadishu level, PSU developed curriculum at PL level, the curriculum is in draft and will be finalized before the end of January, PSU will than start training course.</p> <p>In Q4, MOJ conducted one-day training for Judges and prosecutors on Sharia and customary law and Four days’ workshop for 70 Justice actors (M: 46, F: 24) on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems. The technical team at MOJ continued training Ministry staff. Particular focus was given to the Legislative Unit which is headed by a female law graduate.</p> <p>Three-day Annual review meeting for mobile court project to review achievements made and lessons learned from 2015 was conducted for 38 participants (M: 36, F: 2)</p>	<p>70 Justice actors (M: 46, F: 24) attended MOJ one-day training for Judges and prosecutors on Sharia and customary law and Four days’ workshop for on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems.</p>
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SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>1.2.1.e. Number of cases fully adjudicated in the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women’s socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>At the FL, Mobile Courts are expected to start in Q4 with the signing of the agreement with the Supreme Court. The delay was due to a request by the Chief Justice to postpone the commencement of Mobile Courts while the ROL programme is initiated.</p> <p>In Q4, Mobile courts adjudicated 276 cases in 72 districts and villages. This includes 108 criminal and 168 civil 80 Judgements successfully endorsed and 90 women assisted</p>	<p>413 cases were adjudicated in PL: 158 criminal, 255 civil; 158 women assisted</p> <p>At FL, Mobile Court Planning Workshop was completed on December 13th – 15th and it expected mobile court cases to commence in Q1 2016</p>
<p>1.2.1.g. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>Federal</p>	<p>At FL, 1 Mobile Court Operational guide has been produced</p>	<p>At FL, 1 Mobile Court Operational guide was produced which includes necessary detailed information and procedures to follow while deploying mobile court teams. It is expected that the mobile court team will use as guiding document to ensure an effective Mobile Court system is in place which many people in remote areas will benefit from.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Training reports; Workshop reports</p>			
<p>Output 1.2.2 Develop administrative or management tools/systems and provide technical assistance on them for justice institutions (Develop, improve and implement supporting and administrative tools (case management system) to facilitate effective management of justice institutions.</p>			
<p>1.2.2.a. Number of districts in which court case management systems.</p>	<p>Mogadis hu, ISWA, IJA, Bossaso,</p>	<p>2 Districts</p> <p>Assessment of case management system was carried out at the AGO and a case management system will be established in</p>	<p>2 Districts (Garowe and Gardo in PL). Case management will commence in Q1 2016 at the FL.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	Garowe	Q1 2016. 2 districts equipped in PL: Implementation of Pilot Case Management reform continued in the Garowe and Gardo1st instance and Court of Appeal, including color coded files and criminal/civil registers.	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Reports; Training Reports; Procurement support documents/ Asset hand over forms; Event reports.			
Output 1.2.3 Develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector (Enhanced effective justice procedures through development of laws, regulations and policies)			
1.2.3.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	Federal, PL	1 Policy Legal Aid Policy: First draft of the policy agreed with CSO and justice institutions at the legal aid coordination meeting. In PL, Legal Education legislation was drafted by the MOJRAR is expected to lead to a draft Act.	1 Policy Legal Aid Policy: First draft of the policy agreed with CSO and justice institutions at the legal aid coordination meeting. Non-Criminal Law matters: A Progress update on the drafting legislation for non-criminal matters will be available in Q1 2016. Non-Criminal Law matters: At the FL, this activity is accounted for in the agreement between the Ministry of Justice and UNDP with support provided to PLDU to support legal drafting on non-criminal matters.
1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal	1 strategy, SOPs, Code of Conduct developed. - No progress on operational Plan - Cabinet directive on the legislative process and legislative drafting (Drafting Code) that sets forth the rules for	1 strategy, SOP, Code of Conduct developed. - At FL 3 days of Mobile Court Planning Workshop has been taken place in Mugadishu and around 40 people attended. Operational guide for mobile court has been produced to adopt for their day to day activities.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		preparing legislations was approved by the CoM.	
1.2.3.c. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	Federal	The training programme was under development in Q3 (specialist hired, curriculum developed).	The trainings will be carried out in Q1 2016
1.2.3.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Federal	As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, this activity is planned to commence in Q1 2016.	As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, this activity is planned to commence in Q1 2016.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Reports; Training Reports; Awareness even reports			
Output 1.2.4 Provide technical assistance to establish the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) (Enhanced effective justice procedures through capacity building of professionals within justice sector stakeholders)			
1.2.4.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal, PL, IJA and ISWA	1 plan: PL AGO office plan. At FL support has been provided to AGO and the Operational plan is under draft and will be finalized in Q1 2016. PL: UNDP also supported AG office to undertake need assessment and develop office plan. This has been done through local consultant the consultant who was hired to conduct this assessment concluded the assessment and one-day validation meeting	1 plan: PL AGO office plan. All drafts are expected to be finalized by the end of Q1 2016. The operational plans will help the institution to plan strategically for delivering justice for all



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		was conducted in mid-December with presence of UNDP and all regional prosecutors. The report is expected to be finalized by the end of January.	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): SOPs/ Plans/ support strategy documents			
Output 1.2.5 Provide training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, and legal aid providers (Increased capacity of judges, prosecutors and their staff through the development of a legal education programme)			
1.2.5.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, support activities to this indicator are planned to commence in Q2 2016 at the FL. In PL, MOJ developed a basic training curriculum for newly appointed judges and prosecutors.	As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, support activities to this indicator are planned to commence in Q2 2016 at the FL. In PL, MOJ developed a basic training curriculum for newly appointed judges and prosecutors.
1.2.5.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	a. 40 (M: 25, F:15) judges and prosecutors attended a one-day workshop on Sharia and Customary Law was held for held by the PL MOJRAR. 0 Judges on criminal and civil law, court procedures, sharia law, customary justice, human rights, gender justice at the FL. b. 0 Prosecutors on serious crimes, gender based investigations techniques, criminal law, prosecution, indictment and extradition and justice chain	40 (M: 25, F:15) judges and prosecutors attended a one-day workshop on Sharia and Customary Law was held for held by the PL MOJRAR where the working relationship between formal and informal justice actors is strengthened. 0 participants in other justice sector trainings sponsored by UNDP as per 1.2.5.b. Results Delayed, at the FL due to the time taken to formulate the agreements with the partners and develop the training programme. Activities will commence in Q1 2016



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>(UNWOMEN)</p> <p>c. 0 prosecutors, 0 judges, 0 legal providers on juvenile justice and children’s rights in Benadir, Garowe, Bossaso, Baidoa, Gedo (UNICEF)</p> <p>d. 0 Legal aid providers trained on due process, gender justice, criminal justice;</p> <p>e. 0 AGO staff trained by the diaspora expert on Court Procedures and legal documents preparation.</p>	
<p>1.2.5.c. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>30 Law graduates are receiving internship opportunities (F:17, M: 13).</p> <p>At the FL: 15 Law Graduates (F: 7; M: 8) are receiving internship opportunities. 10 (F: 5; M: 5) are attached to the Ministry of Justice and 5 (F: 2; M: 3) are attached to the Attorney General Office as part of the new Letter of Agreements with both institutions. In PL: 15 law graduates (F: 10, M: 5) are receiving internship opportunities. 10(F) are attached to the Attorney General Office and 5(M) are attached to the courts.</p>	<p>30 Law graduates are receiving internship opportunities (F:17, M: 13). At FL 10 interns were attached to MOJ for different departments for PLDU and JISU to have on job training and future employments. 5 interns are also attached to the AGO at FL to have on job training and to be prosecutors.</p> <p>In PL 15 law graduates (F: 10, M:5) are receiving internship opportunities at AGO and courts. This will significantly improve the capacity of judiciary. These individuals will eventually be absorbed by judiciary into formal roles.</p> <p>These interns are attached to different institutions and expected to be absorbed by the judiciary and AGO after they finish the internship</p> <p>10 more are expected to be supported under the agreement with the Supreme Court and 25 at Mogadishu University’s Faculty of Law. An additional</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

			number will be expected to be supported in the regions.
1.2.5.d. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	<p>112 students (F: 47, M: 65) receive legal scholarships.</p> <p>At the FL: 47 students (F: 23, M: 24) continue to receive scholarships at Mogadishu University's Faculty of Law to attend the four-year degree programme. In September 2015, 34 started their final year of studies while 13 started their third year of studies. 50 more students (50% women) will receive scholarship positions under the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme and the selection process is now underway with the involvement of the MOJ and UNDP.</p> <p>In PL: 65 students (F: 24, M: 41) continue to receive scholarships in support to their Law degree at PL State University's faculty of law.</p>	<p>Q3 total: 112 students (F: 47, M: 65) receive legal scholarships across PL and the FL.</p> <p>The scholarship scheme supports long term legal education for law faculties across the country in order to ensure the irreversible professionalization of the justice system in Somalia.</p>
Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened			
OUTPUT INDICATORS (if available for the reporting period)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 1.4.1 Develop standards of performance and internal regulations for justice sector (Enhance government's internal oversight and accountability through development of standards of performance and updating relevant internal regulations)			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>1.4.1.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)</p>	<p>Federal, PL</p>	<p>1 Law: At the FL, PLDU led and coordinated the drafting of the Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Law. Consultations are planned.</p>	<p>1 Law: At the FL, PLDU led and coordinated the drafting of the Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Law. Consultations are planned.</p> <p>In addition, with the project support, the PLDU provided inputs to the draft National Petroleum Act, and National Defense Act; Reviewed and translated into Somali the Money Laundering Act which was approved by the cabinet on 4th June 2015.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): (Draft) Policy Documents; Minutes from consultations</p>			
<p>Sub-Outcome 1.5: Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system</p>			
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Area</p>	<p>Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period</p>	<p>Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)</p>
<p>Output 1.5.1 Provide technical assistance and funding to expand legal aid providers, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations (Enhanced access to justice for all Somali people, including refugees, IDPs, women, children and other vulnerable groups)</p>			
<p>1.5.1.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district))</p>	<p>Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>In PL: 1,550 individuals (F: 1, 119, M: 431) were supported with legal aid services across Puntland; 557(F: 392; M: 165) from lawyers and 993(F: 727; M: 266) from paralegals. Of the 557 cases dealt with by lawyers 312(F: 232 M: 80) were resolved, 205 (F: 140, M: 65) pending and 40 (F: 20, M: 20) dismissed. Of the 557 people receiving legal aid, 90% of clients were IDPs and 75% of the cases dealt with issues related to GBV. Results are from</p>	<p>Cumulative total: 2,097 (F:1473, M: 624) from Puntland legal aid partners. Results for the FL will be available in Q1 2016.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>Sept-Dec this also includes cases reported by paralegals network.</p> <p>Legal aid services are delayed at the FL. Partners were identified by the expression of interest and agreements are currently being developed.</p>	
1.5.1.b. Number of legal aid offices supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	<p>5 legal Aid offices supported the following:</p> <p>At the FL, provision of legal aid activities under the Joint ROL programme is delayed.</p> <p>In PL, 5 legal aid centers were supported, 4 legal aid centers in Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo and Galkayo and one university legal clinic in Garowe.</p>	<p>5 legal Aid offices supported the following:</p> <p>At the FL, due to the transition under the Joint RoL Programme, provision of legal aid services stopped at the FL. Activities are expected to recommence in Q1 2016. UN support to Legal Aid Centres at the FL stopped in Q2 (prior to JROL implementation).</p> <p>In PL, 5 legal aid centers were supported, 4 legal aid centers in Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo and Galkayo and one university legal clinic in Garowe with resources to cover the salaries of 9 lawyers (F:2, M:7) and 35 paralegals (F:16, M:19) and operational cost of 5 offices.</p>
1.5.1.c. Percentage of women working in legal aid centers supported increased (disaggregated by role (lawyer, paralegal or intern) and district)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	<p>45% of legal aid staff are women (51 staff (F 23, M:28)).</p> <p>Number of women working in all legal aid centers at the FL will be available in Q1 2016.</p> <p>In PL, the total number of support staff disaggregated is as follows: paralegals 38(19 are women) 9 lawyers (2 are women) and 4 lawyer assistance (2 women)</p>	<p>45% of legal aid staff are women (51 staff (F 23, M:28)).</p> <p>Number of women working in all legal aid centers at the FL will be available in Q1 2016.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>1.5.1.c. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>Federal, PL</p>	<p>1 draft Policy At FL, national legal aid policy is drafted, the validation of national legal aid policy will take place in Q1 2016</p>	<p>1 draft Policy At FL, national legal aid policy is drafted with the project advisory support, the validation of national legal aid policy will take place in Q1 2016. The legal aid policy is expected to regulate the legal aid providers and to ensure access to justice for vulnerable groups through legal aid provision and to improve relationship between justice actors chain</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Legal aid organizational support documents and policies</p>			
<p>Output 1.5.2 Provide technical and infrastructure assistance to witnesses and vulnerable populations in the justice system (Enhanced access to justice through confidence-building and increased trust in justice institutions)</p>			
<p>1.5.2.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>Federal</p>	<p>As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, activities in support to this indicator will commence in Q1 2016.</p>	<p>As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, activities in support to this indicator will commence in Q1 2016.</p>
<p>1.5.2.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)</p>	<p>IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>0 institutions or units that receive procured equipment. UNDP- IJA and ISWA agreements will commence in Q1 2016.</p>	<p>UNDP- IJA and ISWA agreements will commence in Q1 2016.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Asset hand over documents; (Draft) Policy documents</p>			
<p>Output 1.5.3 Conduct awareness raising campaigns on justice services and legal rights, with a particular focus on reaching women, children, IDPs, and other vulnerable persons (Increased citizen’s awareness of justice matters, with a particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups, including IDPs and</p>			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

displaced persons)			
1.5.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	<p>0 strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems--Outreach material package. This activity is delayed and will commence in Q1 2016.</p> <p>PL, MOJ developed key messages on legal awareness including slogans on women rights, child rights IDP and refuge rights, functioning of formal justice system and customary justice</p>	<p>This activity is delayed and will commence in Q1 2016. As per the Joint UN Annual work plan, support activities for outreach and dissemination are planned to commence in Q1 2016. At the FL, this activity is accounted for in the LOA between UNDP and the MOJ. The Legal Aid Unit will take the lead on activities.</p>
1.5.3.b. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	<p>350 people (M:265, F:85) individuals reached.</p> <p>0 people reached by awareness campaigns at FL. MOJ is working on legal awareness strategy and outreach material will be produced in Q1 2016</p> <p>In PL legal awareness campaign reached 350 people (M:265, F:85), led by the Minister of Justice and Director General was conducted. The campaign focus was dissemination of information on how the justice system functions across Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar and Qarxis districts.</p>	<p>350 people (M:265, F:85) individuals reached by awareness campaigns. This led to increased knowledge and action taken in support to individual rights. At the FL, the MOJ is working on legal awareness strategy and outreach material will be produced in Q1 2016. As per the Joint ROL work plan, activities in support to this indicator will commence in Q1 2016 at the FL.</p> <p>In PL, legal awareness campaign reached 350 people (M:265, F:85) across Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar and Qarxis districts.</p> <p>This led more people to acknowledge and come forward to claim their rights</p>
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): (Draft) Policy documents; Outreach event reports			
PSG 2: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sub-Outcome 2.1 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Capability – the human and physical capabilities of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 2.1.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance to the SPF (Human capacity of the Somali Police Force is built to a higher level through support for training and development)			
2.1.1.a. Number of gender-responsive police related institutions or internal units established with UN support	Federal	2 gender-responsive community- policing units in selected police stations namely Ahmed Dhagah and Central Police Station in Hargeisa were established.	2 gender-responsive community-policing committees were established in two districts to work with police the security issues in their areas. These committees will facilitate meetings between the police, ministry and community in order to foster a better understanding of how the three can work, proactively together.
2.1.1.b. Number of participants in police sector training (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	IJA, ISWA	No trainings took place in Q4.	180 Individuals (M: 163, F: 17) received training at General Kahiye Academy in July and August 2015 supported by UNDP in order to have instructors who can roll-out this training to the regions. See training annex for details.
2.1.1.c. Number of students benefiting from scholarship (disaggregated by sex)	PL	25 students (F: 5, M: 20) received second year scholarships in a four year programme at PL University; 25 police graduated (F: 6, M: 19).	25 students (F: 5, M: 20) received second year scholarships. Police graduates from secondary schools enrolled in 2013 are still receiving scholarship support completed second academic year, and started third academic year.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training Report; Scholarship database

Output 2.1.2 Provide equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF (Field capability of police is built to a higher level through provision of equipment and consumables)

<p>2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)</p>	<p>Federal, IJA, ISWA</p>	<p>The below activities were carry -over from 2014 and funded by CPTF.</p> <p>Infrastructure and Procurement support included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Furniture for Eyl Model Police Station was handed over on 3rd October 2015. b) The Construction of Galdogob Model Police Station is postponed c) Furniture for Baday Police Post was handed over 3rd October 2015. - Gardo Model Police Station was handed over fully furnished. 	<p>Infrastructure and Procurement support for 2015 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Jariban Model Police Station construction was completed. The station furnished and handed over to the Government on 19 August 2015. b) The Galkayo Model Police Station construction was completed. The station was furnished and handed over to the Government on 17 August 2015. c) Gardo Model Police Station construction is completed. The building was handed over on 29th September 2015. d) Construction of Qandala Model Police Station was delayed due to lack of funds. e) Construction of Galdogob Model Police Station was delayed due to lack of funds. f) Furniture for Baday Police Post was handed over on 3rd October 2015. g) The Garad Sub-station Police Post construction was completed and the building was handed over to the Government on 20 August 2015. h) Furniture for Eyl MPS delivered on 3rd October 2015.
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SOMALIA UN MPTF

			Procurement plan for 2016 submitted by the UNDP JROL Programme to UNDP. A needs assessment will be conducted in Q1 2016 for individual stations and will inform subsequent planning of activities funded and implemented under the Joint UN ROL programme.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner Reports; Handover documents/ Press release/ event reports.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Reform – the conduct, behavior and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF (Police strategy, tactics and organisation are improved through new approaches)			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal, PL, IJA and ISWA	The activity was not completed due to insufficient funding. After the appointment of a new Commissioner has joined, this activity is not prioritised at this time.	The activity was not completed due to insufficient funding during the period under consideration. Discussions will be held to revisit this activity in 2016.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available.			
Output 2.2.2 Provide technical and financial assistance to develop a framework to support police accountability to communities (A basic framework for interaction with community is developed through the implementation of communication processes and increased accountability)			
2.2.2.a. Number of gender-responsive police related institutions or internal	Federal with the	2gender-responsive police related institutions or internal units: Processes	2Gender-responsive police related institutions or



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>units established with UN support</p>	<p>involve ment of PL, IJA and ISWA</p>	<p>begun to support the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) at FL. The Somali Police Force (SPF) formally established a Gender Unit at central level in Dec 2015 (UNWOMEN) Community police in Garowe MPS, engaged volunteers to work with community, police and IDPS. reported case s of GVB in last 3 months. Most of these cases were settled outside court. 8 rape cases and 8 domestic violence cases.</p>	<p>internal units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Somali Police Force (SPF) formally established a Gender Unit at central level in Dec 2015 – UN Women supported the process and will work with the newly-created SPF Gender Unit in Q1 2016 to develop SOPs as well as other institutional development tools (organogram, AWP, resource mobilization plan) (UNWOMEN) - Processes begun to support the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) at FL through empowerment of drafting legislation to provide protections in carrying out their duties. In PL, 25 individuals (F: 5, M:20) Police students are engaged to work with the community police in Garowe MPS, engaged volunteers to work with community, police and IDPS.
<p>2.2.2.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>Federal</p>	<p>1 strategy: Drafting of Legislative framework in support to the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) continued from Q3.</p>	<p>1 strategy: A multi-partner panel was assembled, headed by UNDP and UNSOM, in collaboration with MoIS and a Somali Legal expert to draft legislation on many types of oversight to include civilian oversight of police activities, police oversight of police crimes, and ministerial oversight of larger problems seen in the police. Drafting of Legislative framework in support to the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) continued throughout Q3 and 4.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</p> <p>1 CAC reports</p>			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 2.2.3 Provide stipends and technical assistance to support SPF operations (Basic police operations are maintained and sustained through the creation of financial management, human resource and logistics capability)			
2.2.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Federal	0: There was not any support to these targets due to insufficient funding..	UNDP plans to engage with the MoIS to prioritize based on availability of funding in Q1 2016.
2.2.3.b. Number of participants in police sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	0: there was not any support to this indicator due to insufficient funding.	There was not any support to this indicator due to insufficient funding during the period under consideration. UNDP will prioritize activities in consultation with MoIS based on funding availability. Biometric registration of 1315 (M: 1,183, F: 132) police officers along with 45 day basic police training was conducted at Armo Academy and Abqaale training camp. This was significant in ensuring basic skills and knowledge across the regions for all officers and for better
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports			
Output 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial assistance required for SPF to police newly recovered areas (The influence of Government is spread to recovered territories through policing based on planning, preparation, communication and needs based deployment)			
2.2.4.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in	Federal, PL, IJA, ISWA	0 regional or national Laws-no laws in place as of yet. As per the JROL work plan, these activities are planned for Q2 and Q4 of 2016.	As per the JROL work plan, national or regional laws will be supported in Q2 and Q4 of 2016. Discussions commenced to develop a police model which will be the preliminary stage to develop the Police



SOMALIA UN MPTF

support of the police sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)			Act. A draft is expected in Q1 2016. Drafts relevant to Reform Making is expected by Q2 2016, and the Civilian Right Act in Q4 2016.
Sources of Evidence: Partner reports; (Draft) Policies			

SOMALILAND PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all			
SUB-OUTCOME STATEMENT Sub-Outcome 1.1 Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 1.1.4 - Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in which judicial institutions are not available			
1.1.4.a. Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases: women’s socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age)	SL	305 cases, Criminal:157, Civil:114, Disposed: 222, Pending: 49, Total Beneficiaries: 707, Women:121, child:91, IDP/refugees:68, poor:143 <i>*The difference in criminal and civil may be accounted for where other systems are used, e.g. Alternative dispute resolutions, mediation like the family cases. UNDP only reports on disposed and pending cases.</i>	574: SL Mobile Courts adjudicated 574 cases (274 Civil and 294 Criminal). 434 were disposed of. There were a total of 1380 beneficiaries from mobile courts services in SL (Women: 234, Juvenile: 184, IDPs/Refugees: 138, Impoverished people 262).



SOMALIA UN MPTF

(UNDP)			
1.1.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient) (UNDP)	SL	5 Vehicles for Mobile courts activities in the regions were procured and arrived at Berbera Port.	5 Vehicles for Mobile courts activities in the regions were procured and arrived at Berbera Port. This allows for enhanced capacity of the judiciary and correctional services to deliver justice with logistical support of 5 new 4WD vehicles for the transportation of the mobile courts and prisons in the regions
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Asset handover documents; Case management database			
Output 1.1.5 Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice			
1.1.5.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district)	SL	536 (F:164, M:372) supported by Hargeisa University legal clinic. (GBV Data: 153 cases, M: 6, F: 147, child under 18 years of age: 103, Adult 50, under police investigation 39, sentenced 48, on court process 46, traditional 20, Medical and psychosocial services 153 (this data includes the three Baahikoob centers under Hargeisa).	1,186 (F: 392, M: 794) individuals were supported by Hargeisa University legal clinic since the commencement of the Joint Rule of Law Programme. An additional 1018 were supported by UNDP in Q1 and 2 2015. <i>*The target is 2000 per quarter and 8000 beneficiaries receive legal aid, the actors are the Legal aid Provider and now is only partner with ROL Project is Hargeisa University/Legal Clinic</i>
1.1.5.b. Number of legal aid centers supported (disaggregated by type and district)	SL	2 Legal Aid Centres. Hargeisa University Legal Clinic with 2 Legal aid offices remain supported under the Hargeisa Legal Clinic – the Head Office at the Hargeisa University faculty of law and the Office in front of the Hargeisa courts.	2 Legal Aid Centres. Hargeisa University Legal Clinic with 2 Legal aid offices remain supported under the Hargeisa Legal Clinic – the Head Office at the Hargeisa University faculty of law and the Office in front of the Hargeisa courts.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>1.1.5.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support</p>	<p>Hargeisa</p>	<p>2 institutions. UNDP supports the AGO and the newly established Women and Child Units. These are currently active in six regional prosecution offices and employ 22 women prosecutors specialized for the SGBV related cases</p>	<p>2 institutions. UNDP supports the AGO and the newly established Women and Child Units. These are currently active in six regional prosecution offices and employ 22 women prosecutors specialized for the SGBV related cases.</p> <p>The Incentives of the new recruited female prosecutors (4 persons), the coordinators for the Women and Child Units established in two regions of Gabiley and Erigavo, equipment and furniture are among the support to the Regional AGO Offices by the Project</p>
<p>1.1.5.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district) (UNDP)</p>	<p>SL</p>	<p>In Q4 Legal awareness reached for 15,000 individuals (F:6624, M:8376) was supported by the paralegals and Mobile court teams</p>	<p>Legal awareness on legal rights and resources for 50,000 individuals (F: 23,124, M: 26,876) were supported by the Judicial Commission Supreme Court, paralegals and mobile court teams.</p> <p>General legal awareness events targeting IDP camps and communities in 4 districts in Hargeisa and Villages on topics covering constitutional rights, the access to Mobile court services and free legal aid for the vulnerable and the needy were conducted by the legal aid lawyers, paralegals and the Mobile court teams</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner reports</p>			
<p>Output 1.1.7 Women’s access to justice enhanced</p>			
<p>1.1.7.a. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University) (UNDP)</p>	<p>SL</p>	<p>50 law students (F: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships with UNDP’s support from University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24).</p>	<p>50 law students (F: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships with UNDP’s support from University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24).</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Scholarship Database/ University records for graduation; Partner reports on Legal Aid/ Case management and outreach			
Sub-outcome 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2: MoJ planning research and monitoring capacity enhanced			
1.2.1.b. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	SL	25 law graduates (F: 7, M: 18) are currently in progress the internship judicial programme under the MOJ and the Judicial Commission (supported by UNDP). The 25 Judicial trainees hold law degrees and are in the ongoing internship programme. They are selected through a public, transparent and competitive process.	25 law graduates (F: 7, M: 18) are currently in progress the internship judicial programme under the MOJ and the Judicial Commission (supported by UNDP). After the completion of this one-year Judicial Internship programme and well equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills needed to undertake judgeship duties and functions they are going to be employed as judges and prosecutors by the Judicial commission and their budget line is allocated to the Government of SL in February 2016.
1.2.1.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	Hargeisa	One center of Hargeisa group hospital	One center of Hargeisa group hospital delivered services. Building for SGBV Support center under UNOPS funds not yet available from MPTF. Construction of the Baahikoob SGBV center in Hargeisa General Hospital SGBV support centre.
1.2.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of	SL	0: In SL, no Strategies, SOPs and Code of conduct were supported in Q4.	The MOJ The technical support unit has implemented their monthly and quarterly work plans. A Matrix for justice sector information



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Conduct, or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>			<p>gathering (e.g. information gathering such as the data collection number court cases, sentenced, reminded, GBV cases, number of prisoners etc.) was completed. The Judicial Reform Steering Committee meetings and the monthly/quarterly justice sector coordination meetings for UN Agencies, International Organizations, local NGOs and key justice institutions were held. In addition, on-going trainings for justice sector institutions were held to support better record keeping planning, data gathering, M&E units of key justice and legal institutions.</p>
<p>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner reporting; Scholarship/ internship database; (draft) plans for MOJ reform Unit</p>			
<p>Output 1.2.3 Human capacity of the judiciary to deliver justice enhanced</p>			
<p>1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, Manuals or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions. (disaggregated by: institution, and type) (UNODC)</p>	<p>SL</p>	<p>0 Strategies and SOPs Code of Conduct in Q4.</p>	<p>1 Operationalization of two Judicial Codes of Conduct in Somaliland in 2015.</p>
<p>1.2.3.c. Number of justice sector professionals trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges,</p>	<p>SL</p>	<p>17 justice actors (F:5, M:12) trained in survey design and Analysis training for the key Criminal Justice institutions in SL</p>	<p>59 individuals trained (F: 17, M: 42) with UNDP support under the JROL programme. 17 justice actors (F:5, M:12) trained in survey design and Analysis training for the key Criminal Justice institutions in SL 42 participants (F:12, M: 30) attended training on Monitoring and Data recording held by MOJ/Technical Reform Unit. Participants</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

MoJ, Custodial Corps) (UNODC)			from the MOJ, JHC, Supreme Court, AGO, Solicitor General, Custodial Corps, Central police Investigation Department (CID) and the Law Reform Commission (LRC) in Q3. This resulted in improved the Criminal Justice Data Collection Systems in SL.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner Reports - Training report from Technical Reform Unit. 			
Output 1.2.4 Logistics and infrastructure of judiciary enhanced			
1.2.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment. (UNDP)	SL	UNDP Provided equipment for the 12 targeted regional and district courts in SL. Completed the procurement and transfer of equipment and furniture support of 6 regional AG Offices in Q4/2015 Procurement of equipment and furniture for SL government funded newly constructed supreme court building/ HJC was postponed to Q1 of 2016, as the new building construction is not yet finished.	Provided equipment for the 12 targeted regional and district courts in SL. Completed the procurement and transfer of equipment and furniture support of 6 regional AG Offices in Q4/2015 Procurement of equipment and furniture for SL government funded newly constructed supreme court building/ HJC was postponed to Q1 of 2016, as the new building construction is not yet finished Equipment is provided building in support to logistics and infrastructure, providing the judiciary with the necessary hardware for day to day operations to improve institutional capacity building.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Reports			
Output 1.2.7 Logistics and infrastructure of Corrections Service enhanced			
1.2.7.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured	SL	1 institution supported: Procurement underway. 5 vehicles for the custodial corps. The vehicles have arrived at Berbera Port and will be handed over in	1 institution supported: Procurement underway. 5 vehicles for the custodial corps. The vehicles have arrived at Berbera Port and will be handed over in early Q1 2016.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

equipment		early Q1 2016.	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Procurement			
Output 1.2.10 Logistics and infrastructure of the Attorney General’s office enhanced			
1.2.10.a. Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support (UNDP)	SL	2 gender responsive units: UNDP continued to provide support to the AGO in establishing two new Women and Child Units in both Gabiley and Sanaag. The SL AGO also employed 7 female prosecutors specialized for the SGBV related cases in the Attorney General’s Office and linked to Baahikoob centers and regional Hospitals.	2 gender responsive units: UNDP support includes the provision of (a) incentives for the female prosecutors and GBV coordinators and (b) office equipment for two regional Offices. Such support enables the Women and Child Units to provide specialized prosecution of Women and child related cases. Financial and mentoring support will begin in Q1.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner reports			
Output 1.3.1 Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported			
1.3.1.a. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district) UNDP	SL	Activity delayed to Q1 2016.	As agreed with MOJ and Technical Reform Unit team the symposium will be postponed to Q1 2016, due to a delayed payment for the second tranche.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Minutes – MOJ-UNDP meetings			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>PSG 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights</p>			
<p>Sub-Outcome 2.1 To improve public confidence and trust in the SL Police (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1 and PSG 3: Priority 4 - Gender, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 1)</p>			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
<p>Output 2.1.2 Community-policing principle is practiced in police station levels by training and sensation of mid-rank officers (Establish community-policing units, committees selected at four police stations, train and provide furniture and office equipment)</p>			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Har g/Re gion s	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, activities related to this result are planned to commence in Q1 2016.	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, activities related to this result are planned to commence in Q1 2016. However, the procurement of furniture will be based on the availability of funds and results will be available thereafter.
2.1.2.b. Number of Police Officers Trained and sensitized on Community policing	Har g/Re gion s	<p>40 Participants (F: 15, M25)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 police officers (F:4, M:16) were equipped and introduced community-policing concept in Q4. This training was supported by the Police Experts- UNSOM human right officers on the 15,16 and 17 December 2015 20 Committee members (11 F: 9 M) were also trained on community-policing concept. 15,16 and 17 December 2015 by MOI/Police Experts and CP local trainers 	40 Participants (F: 15, M25) were trained in Community Policing in 2015. These officers were returned to the stations where they are to begin implementation of their activities in Q1, 2016



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 To improve operational policing performance in order to: reduce crime; improve investigations, bring offenders to justice and strengthen capability (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestones 1 and 2) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 2)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 2.2.1 Provide guidance in developing intelligence led policing models (Comprehensive analysis, reporting system for crimes and security issues, enhance capacity of crime record office and assessment of police response to crowd control in order to comply with international best practice			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	Hargeisa	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, activities are planned to commence in Q2 2016.	Activities are planned to commence in Q2 2016. However, activities in support to this result will depend on the availability of funding and the priorities set by the MOS. A workshop in support to further discussions on the Police Act is planned for Q1 2016. Further, the drafting of the Police law was completed in November 2015 and sent to Parliament. In December 2015 the HOR returned it to the ministry with recommendations.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Output 2.2.2: Provide guidance and support to develop proactive policing models. (Support initial setup and operating costs of patrol and community-engaged units in selected police stations Hargeisa for selected police stations			
2.2.2.a. Number of police trained on community-policing and deployed in selected police stations	Hargeisa	20 Police Officers (F:4, M:16) were trained on community-policing and have been deployed selected 2 Police stations namely Ahmed Dhagah	88 Police Officers (F:4, M:84) were trained on community-policing and have been deployed selected 2 Police stations namely Ahmed Dhagah and Central Police Station.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

(disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	s	and Central Police Station. In addition, training concluded in October 2015 for 68 officers (F:0, M:68) Mandheera Academy: Police Organizations, Democratic, and Civilian Policing. Human Rights, Criminal laws, CPC, Penal Code and basic police management skills and Conflict resolutions.	
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): UNDP Partner Reports; Training Reports			
Sub-Outcome 2.4 To create a dynamic workforce by: attracting quality staff and improving the morale and motivation of existing staff (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 4)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 2.4.1. Support an audit of existing staff profiles and payroll (Mentor Strategic Planning Unit staff auditing, gender balancing and clarity of current police personnel structure)			
2.4.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	Har g/Region s	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, this activity planned to commence in Q1 2016.	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, this activity planned to commence in Q1 2016, results will be available at that time, depending on availability of funding.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available

2.4.3 Enhance training, education and literacy of police officers

2.4.3.a. Number of Police trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and ranks)	Har g/re gions	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, this activity planned to commence in Q1 2016.	As per the Joint UN ROL Work plan, this activity was planned to commence in Q4 2015 and Q1 2016, results will be available thereafter depending on the availability of funding.
2.4.3.b. Number of individuals that have received scholarships	Har geisa	30 student Police officers (F: 8, M: 22) received scholarships through the University of Hargeisa faculty of Law, SL.	30 student Police officers (F: 8, M: 22) received scholarships through the University of Hargeisa faculty of Law, SL. These students remain beneficiaries in 2015 funded by B&I. The tuition fees will be paid through the Agreement between UNDP and University of Hargeisa and will be continued in 2016 with MPTF funds. The scholarship will be supported under UN-MPTF in 2016 as well.

Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Police Reform Partner Reporting; Scholarship Database

Sub-Outcome 2.5: To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 5)

Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
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Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery in areas of Estates plan, new technology, routine and specialist equipment

2.5.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs,	Har g/re	UNDP did not implement this activity in 2015, due to the lack of financial resources.	Discussions among Donors, UN-MPTF and the government of SL on the conditions the government must meet to restore funding.
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SOMALIA UN MPTF

Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	gions		Results are expected to be available in Q2 2016.
2.5.1.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Har g/re gions	UNDP did not implement this activity in 2015, due to the lack of financial resources.	Discussions among Donors, UN-MPTF and the government of SL on the conditions the government must meet to restore funding. Results are expected to be available Q1 2016.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the SL Police (SLP) (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 6)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)
Output 2.6.1 Promote strategic programme management architecture within SLP			
2.6.1.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	Har g/re gions	Activity delayed. Due to the lack of funding in 2015, the recruitment of the international consultant to provide a technical, advisory and mentoring support to Police Planning Unit is delayed.	Activity delayed. Due to the lack of funding in 2015, the recruitment of the international consultant to provide a technical, advisory and mentoring support to Police Planning Unit is delayed. Discussions will be held in Q1 2016 to clarify the availability of



SOMALIA UN MPTF

			funding.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): None available			
Output 2.6.2 Provide technical Support to MOI, enhance the capacity to oversight Police Development. Implement Police Strategy Plan document by providing technical and financial support to Police Planning Unit/Department.			
2.6.2.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	Har g/re gions	1 Police related institution: A Police Reform Team were re-activated in Q2 and now are working the implementation of the SL Police reform programme.	1 Police related institutions MOI Police Reform Team is active. The Team will assist the UN in providing oversight and training to the police. The UN will be providing mentoring, supplies and financial support to the team.
2.6.3 Implement Police Strategy Plan document by providing technical and financial support to Police Planning Unit/Department.			
2.6.3.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	Har g/re gions	4: SL Strategic Plan (including a 2-year detailed plan), Police Monitoring Plan, Community policing training handouts, Report on conducting a holistic assessment for SL Police.	4: SL Strategic Plan (including a 2-year detailed plan), Police Monitoring Plan, Community policing training handouts, Report on conducting a holistic assessment for SL Police were created to guide the SL Police and the UN in future development activities.
2.6.3.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and	Har g/re gions	Procurement of office equipment and furniture for SL Police Planning Unit is under process. Once the ministry of interior submits the invoices it will be reimbursed.	Procurement of office equipment and furniture for SL Police Planning Unit is under process in Q1 & Q2, 2016



SOMALIA UN MPTF

recipient)			
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): (Draft) SOPs and Policies; Partner reports; UNDP- Partner Equipment Handover documentation			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

NARRATIVE

As part of establishing the initial programmatic outcome level baselines and generating relevant qualitative and quantitative data in relation to our national counterparts, a public perception survey and institutional capacity assessment were both launched in Q4 2015.

The Rule of Law public perception will focus on the justice, corrections and policing sectors, with special focus on provision of services within these sectors. The initial survey will establish the baselines for measurement of the UN Rule of Law Joint Programme. The second survey will be conducted after the initial 16 months of implementation to measure progress against the outcome level indicators. Both surveys will include a substantial gender dimension in data collection and analysis. This will help in the identification of specific barriers that affect women and girls' access to police and justice institutions. The information collected will help to strengthen the provision of security and justice services for women and vulnerable groups. The survey will determine public knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of Rule of Law institutions (including justice, corrections, police and state formation), trust in formal justice providers, and the key opportunities and influencers for engagement to maximize the impact of a strategic communications campaign. Disaggregated data will be collected based on urban/rural populations, men/women, youth (under 35) and adults (over 35). In Q4, an international research firm was hired and began the inception phase for the national wide study. Data collection will commence in Q1 and results are expected in Q2 2016.

The Institutional Capacity Assessment will support the joint agencies in understanding the (a) capacity of the Justice institutions and Custodial Corps to deliver gender-responsive services respectful of human rights; and (b) Capacity of the SPF (to deliver gender-responsive services respectful of human rights). The initial capacity assessment will provide a benchmark to better inform and measure the targets against. The final targets are yet to be determined and will follow tool development and benchmark measurement. The assessments will also inform the Capacity Assessment tools and methodology for the duration of the programme. In Q3-Q4, an international expert was recruited, conducted field visits and held consultations with counterparts, local partners, UN agencies and other key stakeholders in order to assess capacities and make recommendations moving forward. The capacity assessment results are expected to be finalised in Q1 2016.

Federal Level: PSG 3 Justice

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

The PL judicial scheme is fully operational and oversight activities are underway leading to better transparency and accountability of judicial staff and procedures. HJC was able to inspect 12 courts and 2 offices under the Attorney General (prosecutors) in the regions (Bari, Ayn, Mudug, Nugal). Key findings include documented need of rehabilitation, updated laws in Somali (some English versions were not available either) and court bailiffs and police presence.

UNDP has supported the professionalization of the Justice sectors with educational and scholarship opportunities. Training procedures are being enhanced in order to further develop the professionalization of the justice sector. An agreement is currently being negotiated with Mogadishu University in order to provide trainings on non-criminal related matters for judges and prosecutors and court registers.

PLDU continues to contribute to building the overall legal frameworks for the Justice system while providing valuable inputs for drafting new laws and policies, and reviewing, translating or adding notes to



SOMALIA UN MPTF

old laws and policies. Various branches of government have benefited from this. Since the formation of the JROL, the PLDU, with support of UNDP has reviewed the Political Parties Draft Bill (providing inputs and comments for further improvement), began drafting a policy paper for licensing advocates in Somalia (the system for licensing of lawyers was established in 1975 and amended in 1986; the policy paper is meant to inform changes and amendments to the law), contributed to the review and amendments of the Constitutional Court Establishment Bill (working with the justice committee of the federal parliament), and reviewed the National Legal Aid Draft which is now ready for consultation. It also drafted, reviewed and submitted to the Council of Ministries the PLDU Directive, which clarifies its mandates and responsibilities. The Directive was approved by Cabinet on 17 September 2015.

PLDU senior legal drafters continue to coach and mentor with junior legal drafters and this will contribute to sustainability of UNDP interventions in the longer term with qualified professionals supporting the legislative processes. 20 representative of the justice sectors became more knowledgeable of drafting techniques as a result of a training programme supported by the project between 23 September and 2 October. The PLDU team began developing a Somali Legal Glossary, which will make it easier to interpret and understand words and phrases in line with the context and intent of the broader document. The Legal Aid Unit was established at the MOJ and Legal Aid Coordinator was hired. The Legal Aid Coordinator hosted 3 Legal Aid Coordination meetings from Oct – Dec 15 which led to plans for a better structured approach and planning. The Legal Aid Coordination Terms of Reference was drafted by MOJ and is currently under review. This resulted better information sharing and relationship between legal aid provides and MOJ is improved.

UNDP has worked to enhance the professional skills and improve execution of tasks by the JISU. At the FL, JISU successfully coordinated the PSG 3 meeting in October 15. Participants from regional administrations were invited, in advance, which ensured representation from justice actors across Somalia. Meeting minutes were shared with UNDP in a timely fashion, and the PSG 3 milestone report was produced by the MOJ and shared by justice stakeholders.

Four regional coordinators were hired in PL, ISWA, IJA and Galmudug. These coordinators are the focal points from the regional administrations and are currently facilitating partnerships and effective communication among the justice institutions within Federal and Regional Administrations. UNDP is continuing to increase engagement with interim states. In Q4, 2 agreements were prepared to support the Ministry of Jubbaland and the South West. The regional coordinators enhanced the coordination among FL and sub-national entities, in 2015 representation from sub-national entities is improved and they fully participated sub working groups meeting and PSG. They provide inputs to the PSG 3 meeting agenda with follow up for action plans.

At the FL, the Traditional Dispute Resolution policy is undergoing consultations by the MOJ TDR with support from IDLO. There are further discussions on how to integrate added value from the work of the Joint Agencies.

According to UNDP Third Party Monitoring, 'ADR/TDR project beneficiaries are all very positive about the project'. And noted that 'All respondents would prefer ADR from legal system and traditional arbitration because it's cheap to convene, saves time, fairly adjudged and is based on religious values of the community' (August 2015).

The relationship between formal and informal justice actors was strengthened as a result of training facilitated by the project on the traditional and formals legal systems. The training enhanced the knowledge on these topics for sitting judges, prosecutors and traditional elders in Q4. Elders have begun



SOMALIA UN MPTF

to register cases they intervene in the first instance court. This may contribute to a reduction in traditional intervention by elders in SGBV cases and other serious crimes.

In PL, legal awareness has been scaled up with a more customized approach. After a consultation, the MOJ found that there is still great need to support the legal awareness in the remote areas where the literacy rate is extremely low and a more conducive approach for communication is required. A national consultant was recruited within the MOJRAR to undertake a capacity needs assessment for legal awareness and to develop key outreach messages dealing with legal rights, the rights of women and children, and the functioning and mandate of formal justice system and customary justice. A month-long radio awareness campaign was held, using a radio station with an outreach to almost all major PL regions. The programme focused on dissemination of general legal rights, focusing on Sharia, the constitution and legislations. A team led by the MOJ and Director General conducted a legal awareness raising campaign in Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar and Qarxis districts in PL. Multiple sectors of society, including elders, sheikhs, judges, women, children and internal displaced persons, as well as counselors participated in the sessions. 350 people (F:85, M:265) participated in the sessions. At the FL, the MOJ started drafting legal awareness strategy and it is expected to produce legal awareness outreach material in Q1 2016.

At the FL, with support from UNDP, the AGO hired a consultant to support the case management system. The consultant completed an assessment of case management system and provided recommendations for the areas in need of improvement. The consultant will train AGO staff on the case management system. UNDP also supported an MOJ IT advisor, who helped the Ministry enhance IT and communications capacity among the staff. The consultant also developed fingerprinting software for use by HR and trained staff in basic troubleshooting skills for the computers and printers.

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

AGO logistical and operational duties were enhanced with UNDP support to infrastructure, equipment, and training support to permanent and mobile courts to better enable justice institutions to enhance service delivery. In Q3, 3 vehicles were handed over – one to support Mobile Courts in South Central Somalia, 1 to support the AGO's office at the FL and one to support Mobile Courts in PL. 5 additional vehicles have been purchased to support transportation needs for Mobile Courts under the Supreme Court at the FL. The handover of the vehicles is scheduled for Q1 2016. Two agreements are expected to be finalized in Q1 2016 providing UNDP equipment and procurement support to the IJA MOJ and ISWA MOJ. These agreements will provide vehicles, furniture and basic equipment.

At the FL, the operations for the Mobile courts was enhanced with the production of the handbook for the Mobile Courts (currently under review). Under the UNDP agreement with Supreme Court, the Mobile Courts are expected to operationalize in Q1 2016. In PL, the Mobile courts adjudicated 413 cases in 16 districts and villages (158 criminal, 255 civil, 158 women assisted, 117 judgments were successfully endorsed).

A consultant completed a case management assessment for the Attorney General's Office and produced a report that highlights gap areas and recommendations for improvement at the FL. Procurement for essential items for the case management system is under process. The consultant is working on training the AGO for case management. The Supreme Court will receive similar support for their case management system in Q2, 2016. In PL, implementation of Pilot Case Management reform continued in



SOMALIA UN MPTF

the Garowe and the Gardo First-instance Court and Court of Appeal. The 2 courts registered 290 new cases (a full breakdown will be made available in Q1 2016).

In 2015 PLDU supported around 7 laws. UNDP continued to assist the PLDU to develop laws, regulations and policies in support of the justice sector. Since the beginning of the JROL, the PLDU has coordinated and lead drafting activities of the SFG, as well as provided capacity building to entities involved in legislative drafting (both at the FL and in the regions). As a result, the PLDU has led and coordinated the drafting of 10 laws and policies (7 in Q3, and 3 in Q4). In PL, the Ministry drafted Legal Education legislation, which is currently under review. In addition to providing regulations to legal education, the draft law also reviews some provisions within existing legislation, such as the Legal Profession Act and the Notary Publics Act.

In PL the AGO was provided with support to develop an office operational plan and the MOJ was supported to develop 1 comprehensive training curriculum for newly appointed judges and prosecutors as well as 1 package of awareness sessions for all justice actors.

Training packages on non-criminal related matters for newly appointment judges are in the process of being finalized at the FL. In PL, the PSU developed a draft curriculum, which will be finalized in Q1, 2016, after which time training will begin. Further, the PL Ministry of Justice facilitated a one-day workshop on Sharia and Customary Law for 25 judges and prosecutors (M:10, F:15) further facilitating support towards bridging the gap between the formal and traditional systems.

Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened

Programme management capabilities were enhanced, where 44 participants (F:8, M:36) from the FL MOJ, Supreme Court, AGO, Mogadishu University and ISWA attended a two-day training on Programme Management, Reporting and Results-based Management provided by UNDP in Q3.

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

At the FL, 2 Legal Aid Providers were preselected and further engagement and contracting is underway. Discussions to expand legal aid services into the IJA and ISWA sub-national entities is also underway. Agreements are at the final stage with Mogadishu University to establish a Legal Clinic.

In PL, 2,097 clients (F:1473, M: 624) were reached by Legal aid partners. Results for the FL will be available in Q1 2016. Partners were identified by the expression of interest and agreements are currently being developed. 906 (F:613, M:293) people have benefitted from UNDP supported legal aid services across PL in the last quarter. This includes people who received legal aid services from legal aid lawyers, and mediation and legal advice from paralegals. Five Legal Aid Centres were supported to provide legal assistance and representation to the poor and vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs, Youth and Children. The PL Legal Aid Center has 4 centers in Garowe, Gardo, Bossaso and Galkayo, and also oversees the work of the Pilot Community Paralegal network, established in 2013, who serve rural communities in the greater Bari Region.

In late 2013, UNDP began supporting Clinical Legal Education in with the establishment of the PL Legal Clinic, which aims to provide students with practice experience by working with clients going through the formal courts. UNDP is supporting two instructors, one lawyer and four paralegals. 20 students from the



SOMALIA UN MPTF

4th year class are attached to the clinic and receive cases under the supervision of the clinical instructors and the lawyer.

According to UNDP Third Party Monitor Reports (September, Q4 2015), in PL, most of the respondents of the mobile court were satisfied with the service they received. However, despite the positive satisfaction of the services, beneficiaries noted that the frequency of the mobile courts visiting the rural areas wasn't adequate. They emphasized the courts really assist the rural poor who can't make it to urban areas to seek the same services. In regards to the satisfaction of the services offered by the legal aid centres, most (92%) beneficiaries reported to be satisfied with services rendered.

Knowledge of the public rights has increased with awareness raising efforts. At the FL, the MOJ organized consultations with government and civil society organizations about legal awareness. Based on these findings the MOJ started producing outreach materials that is tailored to the needs of Somali citizens. At the FL, the Legal Aid Unit at the MOJ began drafting legal awareness strategy. Key messages were for legal awareness, to include legal rights, women and child rights, refuge rights, the functioning and mandate of formal justice system and customary law. A month-long radio awareness campaign was held, using a radio station with an outreach to almost all major PL regions. The programme focused on dissemination of general legal rights, focusing on Sharia, the constitution and legislations. The MOJ also put up a website to update the general public on what is going on in the justice sector. In addition, the website was utilized as a tool for legal awareness.

A team led by the Minister of Justice and Director General conducted a legal awareness raising campaign in Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar and Qarxis districts in PL. Multiple sectors of society, including elders, sheikhs, judges, women, children and internal displaced persons, as well as counselors participated in the sessions. 350 people (F:85, M:265) participated in the sessions. 1,000 copies of slogans were printed and disseminated during the legal awareness campaign in Q4. A four-day workshop was held for justice actors including elders on legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems. 30 people (M:21, F:9) participated in the training. 9 participants came from districts outside of Garowe (Gardo, Bossaso, Dahar, Galkayo and Burtinle).

At the FL, the MOJ started working on legal awareness material and is expected to produce awareness leaflets and sign boards in Q1 2016. Activities are aimed at greater engagement with the Somali Ulema and religious leaders on legal awareness, including gender equality and on Islamic jurisprudence and international human rights is accounted for in the agreement between UNDP and the MOJ.

In 2015, the programme overall resulted in some improvement in people's knowledge of courts. Overall, high percentages of the public believe the performance of formal courts has improved in the last year (Adaado 68%; Burao 52%; Galkayo 36%).

PSG 2: Security

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

Professionalisation of the Policing sector is being supported by UNDP. Police graduates from secondary schools were enrolled in 2013 are still receiving scholarship support completed second academic year, and started third academic year. Activities to fund graded literacy testing for all entrants to the police academy has been taken on by the Somali Police Force, along with the Italian government. They have completed testing of 80% of the SPF during Q4.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Equipment was provided by the SPF based on a needs analysis. Motorola radio batteries, kitchen supplies for the Mogadishu Police Academy and search mirrors were provided in Q4 at the FL. These materials will assist more effective and efficient service delivery day to day operations for the base, allowing for better uninterrupted provision of services with cooking facilities on site and tools for communications and security.

According to the District Conflict and Security Assessment, there is regional inconsistency in people's perceptions of the improvement in performance by the police with increase in Sheikh and Berbera; and an initial increase of trust in Garowe in 2013 - 2014 but decline in 2015 (OCVP 2013, 2014 and 2015).

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

At the National Level, the Heegan Plan and the Policing Model guidelines and frameworks influence on most of the Police work that is being undertaken in the area of reforms in FGS and the member states (including the emerging states).

The Parliament recommended that the MoIS should undertake the drafting of a civilian oversight law. In Q3 & 4 a MoIS team with the international stakeholders are working on a draft. The MOIS advertised for a National Oversight Specialist to assist in the formulation and implementation of policies on internal and external oversight, through the establishment of a Committee Advisory Committee (CAC). UNDP, along with UNSOM, UNODC, AMISOM and the FGS have taken the lead in forming a task-force to assist the MoIS in developing policies, legislation and TOR's for oversight.

UNSOM continues to provide support for establishing National and Regional Police cooperation. UNDP assisted and will continue to assist with coordination. Several meetings with counterparts at all levels are planned from Q1, 2016 to build the necessary knowledge base to formulate police a legislative action. In the past there was only one police service in Somalia, with the creation of Sub-National entities police services, the need to delineate the services provided by each has necessitated policy and legislative development. This is being led by the FGS and assisted by the UN.

In PL, in Q3 the UNDP consultant completed the community policing and identified the following priorities: (a) Basics for implementation; (c) Organizational change, (d) Roles and responsibilities; (e) Selecting stake holders, and (f) Assessing progress. The Volunteer Units of Bossaso and Galkayo were provided with computers, Internet access, telephone lines and mobile phones. Activities to extend community policing to the new police stations were not completed in Q4, due to insufficient funding.

Somaliland Special Arrangements PSG 3: Justice

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

The SL MOJ lead and coordinated the justice sector and reform strategy, through monthly and Quarterly Coordination Meetings conducted for UN Agencies and key justice stakeholders.

UNWOMEN has supported the process for the establishment of a Gender Unit in the respective Ministries (FGS and in Puntland) and will continue to support the Government at federal and state level for the formal establishment of the Gender Units in Q1 and Q2 2016.

UNDP enhanced the capacity of mobile courts that travel to locations in which judicial institutions are not available. Five vehicles were procured and arrived at Berbera Port. These vehicles will support mobile



SOMALIA UN MPTF

courts activities in the regions. UNDP also supported the justice reform strategy through the MOJ, focusing on Judicial inspection, mobile courts and case management, legal aid and awareness, prosecutions and specialized SGBV programming and support for SGBV survivors.

UNDP provided financial and technical support to one Bahikoob center in Hargeisa to provide critical legal aid support to survivors of SGBV. UNDP also supported the Hargeisa Legal Aid Clinic. There were a total of 1,186 (F:392, M:794) legal aid beneficiaries. The MOJ Legal Aid Coordination Unit was supported by the JROL and monthly legal aid coordination meetings were conducted with different legal aid providers and the Prison Monitoring teams. Key focus areas included awareness on the implementation of national adopted legal aid policy.

50 law students (F: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships with UNDP's support from University of Hargeisa (26) and Amoud Universities (24). Scholarship Law students work in the legal clinics as the paralegals – both in Hargeisa and Amoud Universities. The ongoing support to the legal scholarship programme, with a focus for female students, helps to enhance women's access to justice.

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

UNDP has undertaken activities to enhance the MOJ planning, research and monitoring capacity. 17 participants have enhanced knowledge and skills in the areas of criminal justice data collection to apply to their work in the justice sector. After attending a training organized by the Technical Reform Unit 21-23 November. In Q3, 42 participants (F:12, M: 30) from the key justice actors including; Ministry of Justice, Higher Judicial Council, Supreme Court, Attorney General Office, Solicitor General, Custodial Corps, Central police Investigation Department (CID) and the Law Reform Commission (LRC) attended a training on Monitoring and Management, and data recording for Justice actors. This training was also supported by the Technical Support Unit for the Justice Reform Strategy.

UNDP worked to enhance the capacity of the judiciary through support to the HJC in their oversight role. In Q4, the HJC inspection and monitoring scheme investigated 30 complaints, and found 20 to not be valid claims. In Q3, 16 judges across functional courts in SL were terminated on 27 Aug. 2015, as a result of corruption, misconduct, undue absenteeism and failure to attend a mandatory training course by the HJC. In addition, the HJC transferred 92 judges and court registrars and downgraded and provided warning letters to others. With UNDP financial and technical support, the Judicial inspection and monitoring team have received public complaints, investigated misconducts and analyzed the judgments of functioning courts. In addition, they collected the absentee records of judges, registrars, deputy prosecutors and senior clerks and presented this to the high judicial commission in their weekly meetings.

The JROL provided equipment for the 12 target regional and district courts in SL. Procurement of equipment and furniture for the government-funded new Supreme Court building has been postponed to Q1 2016, as the building construction has not yet finished.

The JROL procured 5 vehicles for the prisons, to support the custodial corps. The vehicles have arrived at Berbera Port. In Q4, 2015 procurement and transfer of equipment and furniture to support the 7 regional AG Offices was completed.

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

The first symposium, which will have an estimated 100 participants, to examine options for integration informal traditional dispute resolution into the formal process of making use of the traditional restorative



SOMALIA UN MPTF

justice has been delayed, and will take place in Q1 2016, due to a delay in payment. As discussed with the MOJ and the Technical Reform Unit, this symposium will aim to develop stronger connections between the formal and traditional conflict resolution systems.

Somaliland Special Arrangement PSG 2: Security

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

Activities to ensure community oriented policing principle is practiced through police station serving Somali Communities are due to commence in Q1 2016, as per the JROL annual work plan.

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

Provide guidance in developing intelligence led policing models, UNDP activities under the JROL will commence in Q2 2016, as per the annual work plan with the support of UNSOM. UNDP provided support and guidance in establishing a new policing model which will bridge the gap between the counterparts from the 5 regions and subnational entities with the FL. This activity will lead to a new Police Act governing the interaction between federal and subnational level police bridging the levels.

With UNWOMEN support, the Somali Police Force (SPF) formally established a Gender Unit at central level in December 2015. UNWOMEN will work with the newly-created SPF Gender Unit in Q1 2016 to develop SOPs as well as other institutional development tools (organogram, AWP, resource mobilization plan). In addition, UNWOMEN supported the initiation of the Women's Access to Justice Policy (federal and state level). In Q4 2015 FGS and local governments (PL, SL) agreed on a policy to guide justice actors' interventions with the objective of increasing women's access to justice (PL, SL). Full elaboration of the policy will commence in Q1 2016.

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

30 student Police officers (F: 8, M: 22) received scholarships through the University of Hargeisa faculty of Law, SL. These students remain beneficiaries in 2015 funded by B&I. The tuition fees will be paid through the Agreement between UNDP and University of Hargeisa and will be continued in 2016 with MPTF funds. A draft recruitment and training Agreement has been developed to support recruitment and a three-month training of 150 women from across the regions to become police officers. The agreement will be discussed with the SL Police Commissioner before being forwarded to an international technical police specialist, and activities will commence in Q1, 2016.

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

The programme did not implement activities to support improved service delivery in areas of Estates plan, new technology and routine and specialist equipment due to limited financial resources available during the period under consideration. Discussions between the Donors, UN-MPTF and the government of SL on the conditions the government must meet to restore funding are ongoing.

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

There is a lack of funding to recruit an international consultant who will provide technical and advisory mentoring support to the Police Planning Unit. A police Law was drafted and consulted and sent to the HOR which has returned it to the MOS with recommendations



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Support to the Police Planning Unit has enabled implementation of the Police Strategy Plan to begin. This includes implementation of a two-year detailed action plan. A final version of strategic plan has been updated and is in the process of being printed before being disseminated. Four national consultants had been hired by the MOI to provide a technical support to review and implement the SLP Strategic Plan. A Police Monitoring plan was also developed by local police monitoring and planning consultant. The community-policing and public relations adviser prepared community-policing handouts. A short report on conducting a holistic assessment for SL Police training needs was also developed by Police Training Specialist.

The procurement of office equipment and furniture for SL Police Planning Unit is under process. The programme is awaiting invoices from the Ministry of Interior to process reimbursements. The Police Planning Unit has also started the implementation of SL Strategic Plan with two years detailed action plan.

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

Justice and Corrections

Volatile security context. As reported by the FL PSG 3 working group, the security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile with frequent security alerts and two critical events, the bombing of the Jazeera Hotel on 26 July and the attack against a UN convoy departing Villa Somalia on 21 September. Sporadic attacks by elements of Al Shabaab resulted in AMISOM casualties. These have continued to limit the number of visits by international staff with counterparts and partners, although regular visits are still taking place. Government officials still face threat and prosecutors and judges operate in fear yet continue to work. An increase in security threats by alleged AS members in Bossaso. This has impacted negatively on the work of legal aid providers in Bossaso, especially paralegals who work in villages nearby Bossaso district.

Time is needed to build a common goal and strategy. At the FL, aligning UNDP priorities and those of national counterparts was one of the key challenges faced during this reporting period. As much as UNDP tried to recommence support to Mobile Courts, the Supreme Court and other stakeholders showed a lack of strong willingness to move quickly on implementation, requesting for postponement of couple of weeks. This is explained by the fact that Mobile Court as an intervention is very difficult to undertake given numerous stakeholders involved and security concerns of judges and prosecutors forming Mobile Court teams.

Working where there are limited capacities. In PL, the low capacity of key governmental partners is affecting project implementation. This is due to shortage of qualified persons in PL. The law graduate students may provide a long term solution to this issue, however in the short term this will not solve problem of sourcing experienced staff to work in the justice sector in PL. One solution would be to attract diaspora consultants attached to government institution to build capacity of their staff for some period.

Learning curve and time required for transition. The transition of the programme under the new RoL has a learning curve. The new organogram requires rapid recruitment of many posts, however recruitment processes exceed ideal timeframes and has caused delays in implementation and over stretched staff.

Global Outreach. A representative of UNDP RoL Programme presented a case study on UNDP RoL Justice work in 'Strengthening Judicial Oversight Mechanisms to Effectively Address Corruption and Malpractice' at the international conference on 'Promoting Integrity in the Judiciary', held 5 September 2015 in Malaysia. This has brought the work of the SL Justice institutions into the global sphere of Justice Providers, and is expected to bring new opportunities for collaboration in the areas of anti-corruption and transparency of justice providers.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Cross regional coordination. In addition, the new coordination mechanisms and forums have not been as active in SL, leading to a disconnect from teams at the FL and in PL and in representation within the SDRF and UN-MPTF. It is recommended that a retreat is held to address these issues and develop better channels for communication among and between the regions.

POLICE

Trainings needed for potential UNDP business. Both implementing partners, institutions and local service providers (private sector) would benefit from training on UNDP procurement and bidding processes to ensure that Somali business are able to put in bids for international tenders. Often the potential partners are disqualified prematurely for not understanding the processes. This is particularly a problem at the FL and has caused delays in the procurement process for uniforms. Such training may enable the FGS to understand the requirements of international procurement and hopefully put them at good stead in the foreseeable future.

Inclusion of Female Station Commanders. In SL, there are no women appointed as police station commanders and therefore are missing out on the on-going training opportunities. The police commissioner has claimed that the currently employed female police officers are not currently capable of becoming station commanders or deputy commanders. It is recommended that a gender partnership strategy be endorsed at the senior management level to ensure that government partners, particularly the Police Commissioner and the Minister of Interior are aware the importance of increasing gender equality in police services. Planning is impacted by such issues, as whenever a new commissioner is appointed often they come with their new plans and this must be in line with our AWP as there may be instances where funding is sought for programmes that are not within our AWP which brings about challenges as we can only fund activities that are in our AWP.

Peacebuilding impact

(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only – briefly describe impact – achieved and/or intended – of activities that have been undertaken on peacebuilding and stability, with supporting evidence if/when available and relevant; include in particular assessment of theory of change – and the extent to which it is being validated or challenged – and assessment of gender related impact)

Not applicable.

Additional Information (Optional)

None to add.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during UNDP development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by UNDP.

Type of Risk ²	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities.	Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners.
Financial	Donor support in project interventions diminish leading to a situation where funding is not secured for key project priority interventions.	Put more effort on visibility and delivery against agreed results while maintaining good working relationship with key donors.
Political	Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially Ministry of Justice.	Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.
Operational	Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.	Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.
Strategic	Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.	Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.
Organizational	Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.	Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Strategic	Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.
Organizational	Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet established.	Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.

R443333333333UOYUIO² Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations			
Planning and Partnership Unit (PPU)	August 16 – 18, 2015:	Programme oversight field monitoring visit	<p>PPU conducted a monitoring and verification mission to monitor the impact of support provided to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General Office.</p> <p>Key findings included that the support was used well and has had a positive impact on the two institutions. Furthermore, Ministry of Justice was seen as a role model in terms of effective management system, coherence of the units, office functions, better understanding of staff for their roles and responsibility, staff appraisal system, conducive working environment and systems in place.</p>			
PPU lead activity	July and August	DIM AUDIT for all Projects	DIM audits were conducted in Q2 (July and August) auditing the project and partners monitoring agreements of 2014.			
Programme oversight mission to Puntland. Key counterparts: - Secretary General, Puntland House of Representative - Chief Justice - Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, one Prosecutor - 10 legal female trainees - Director Puntland Legal Aid Center, Admin and Finance officer, lawyer, Dean of Faculty of Law - Director General MOCFAD	19-21 October 2015	Programme mission Objectives a) Programme monitoring and oversight: RoL project, Parliament Project and Constitutional Review project; b) Bilateral meetings with national RoL counterparts and official introduction of new PM, Doel Mukerjee	#	Actions to Be Taken	By Whom	Due Date
			1	Expedite development and signatures of outstanding LOAs (ie. MOS)	PM ROL	By end of 4 th quarter
			2	Public Perception Survey to take place before end of year	ROL Programme Secretariat	Nov 2015



SOMALIA UN MPTF

			<p>3 The Human Rights training which took place on 19 October did not make use of billboards, posters, banners or other outreach products to give visibility to both UN(DP) and donors, particularly the EU.</p> <p>For future capacity building activities – trainings, workshops – to improve communication and visibility plans.</p> <p>To note that all Joint Programmes funded by EU are obliged to implement the EU Communication Plan`</p>	All Project Managers	Future events	
<p>Programme Oversight mission to Hargeisa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretary General, Somaliland House of Representative - Director, OCVF - President advisor for INGOs and NGOs, Vice President Advisor, and IMC Secretariat - Director, Legal Aid Clinic and Dean of the Law Faculty, University of Hargeisa - UNDP GROL Project Staff 	18-25 November	<p>Programme mission to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Programme monitoring and oversight: Rule of Law project, Parliament Project, Community Security Project, and Joint Programme Local Governance; b) Staff meeting with GROL staff in Hargeisa c) Human Rights and Based-Approach Training d) ROL Staff Meeting 	<p># Actions to Be Taken</p>	By Whom	Due Date	
			1	Projects’ 2016 (draft) AWP’s to be shared with GROL unit for review before these can be finalized. AWP’s to be accompanied by projects monitoring plans, HR plan and Procurement Plan.	Project Managers	By mid-December
			2	Agreement with Somaliland Legal Aid Clinic to be expedited	ROL project	By end November
			3	Project to participate to “coordination meeting” organized by Somaliland HOR	Project Manager	15 December (TBC)
			4	Explore DFID’s support to OCVF beyond March 2016	GROL (Luca)	2 December
Centre for Consultancy, Research and Development (CCORD) Somalia Third Party Monitoring		<p>Third party was carried out in August, September, October and November 2015 and covered activities of ROL (Justice and corrections) in SL and PL.</p> <p>Both call centers and field verification were used to monitor UNDP ROL activities.</p> <p>Overall, the vast majority of respondents</p>	<p>It is recommended for UNDP to work more closely with the TPM partners to review the tools for TDR to align better with the ‘harmonization’ process of the traditional and formal justice processes and refine questionnaires.</p> <p>More regular follow-up mechanisms (e.g. real-time hotline) services could improve the rate and level of feedback from beneficiaries as well as act as a direct quality control mechanism.</p> <p>Future TPM should also focus on the capacity building activities (e.g. technical support provided, etc.) as well as those systems being established by the Police project.</p>			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>has expressed great satisfaction with Legal Aid/ Mobile courts and Alternative/ Traditional Dispute Resolution Services.</p> <p>Majority of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the services offered by the legal aid centres and the provision of Legal aid services is increasing 'access to justice' as 98% of respondents</p> <p>Most of the respondents of the mobile court were satisfied with the service they received. However, despite the positive satisfaction of the services, beneficiaries noted that the frequency of the mobile courts visiting the rural areas wasn't adequate. They say the courts really assist the rural poor who can't make it to urban areas to seek the same services.</p>	
PUNTLAND			
UNDP Garowe ROL officers	1 July-30 September	<p>During this reporting period, there were a series of meetings with AG in the selection process of graduate women interns: 10 women interns selected and attached to AG office.</p> <p>Meeting with Legal aid providers to enhance their effective participation in the GBV monthly working groups</p> <p>Series of meetings with ministry of justice to finalize new letter of agreement with ministry.</p> <p>Two meetings with UNDP senior management country director and deputy country director during their visit in Puntland</p>	None to report.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Team meeting and trainings	3-4 August	Key areas in regards to the transition of the Projects under the ROL were discussed (see meeting minutes for details).	- Team to Follow-up with key areas for action identified in each area.
UNDP Garowe ROL officers	15 November	UNDP team together with PLAC visited Garowe prison and met several beneficiaries of the legal aid at the prison, the team have met the Garowe prison Commander who admired the work done by PLAC and extremely was very happy the services PLAC is providing on regular basis visit (every Tuesday). He stressed that with the help of PLAC a good percentage of individuals released from Prison & police custody every year. We had the chance to meet number of prisoners represent by PLAC and shared with us about the details of their cases.	There was an issue reported regarding the of legal assistance and representation in police stations in Garowe. PLAC reported that they face difficulties to access persons detained in the police stations, people are kept in police stations for long time and lawyers are not allowed to help them as long as the police still under the investigation of the case. It seems that police officers need more training on legal aid policy to understand more the right to a lawyers and the mandate of legal aid lawyers.
UNDP Garowe ROL officers	XXXXX	We escort PLAC to visit 8 IDP camps in Garowe to determine whether new cases require either mediation or resolution by paralegals, or legal representation by lawyers. We have met the IDP camp committees, they are very active within the camps and work on a daily basis, helping and resolving conflicts and regularly referrer cases to the Legal Aid center	Lawyers and Paralegals have established good connections with the IDPs, one thing noted from clients is that PLAC always ask client's consent cases involved and solved by committee and elders of the camps to see if the parties have concern about the decision reached by the committee, and do a regular follow up to check if the decisions made through mediation and the judgements by the court were enforced. In addition, the project has also acknowledged how IDP women are now empowered to strongly raise their voice and demand their rights.
SOMALILAND			
Franco and David Visit and meetings with Partners in Sept. 2015 Hargeisa	Sept. 2015,	Two Visits and meetings with Partners by Lindsey Peterson – the Reporting & Communication Specialist in June and Sept. 2015, and	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Team Meetings and trainings Project management Specialist Reporting and communications Specialist</p>	<p>12 August 2014</p>	<p>Key areas in regards to the transition of the Projects under the ROL were discussed (see meeting minutes for details).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team to Follow-up with key areas for action identified in each area.
<p>Monitoring Introductory Meetings with ROL partners by ROL/ Reporting and Monitoring, and PPU M&E support Legal Aid Clinic Hargeisa</p>	<p>17 September 2015, Hargeisa, Somaliland</p>	<p>Meeting 1: Legal Aid Clinic The Monitoring team met with the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Mohamed Hussein Farah. Legal aid has been in place in SL, since 2012 Other supported units include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Human Rights Clinic (UNICEF) - Criminal Defense Unit (6 Lawyers and 16 Paralegals) - Awareness Raising - Women's and Juvenile Justice <p>Women's Lawyer Association Assisted and Supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of all activities and support (UNDP) - Mapping of all activities and support (UNDP) - Complete registration database for all scholarship recipients (UOH and UNDP) - Archive all Law Documents and research Papers to have a place for easy access for all ROL joint agencies and partners. - Follow-up with team in order to align Justice tools to existing information.
		<p>Scholarships programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage female applicants - Clients should be from lower Socio-economic status - Graduates have been absorbed by Legal programmes. - Research - There is regular research conducted by the faculty of Law - Different indicators that are 	<p>Complete registration database for all scholarship recipients (UOH and UNDP) Archive all Law Documents and research Papers to have a place for easy access for all ROL joint agencies and partners.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>showing Access to Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2009 Baseline Assessment was conducted. - 2012 DFID Police Reform and Professionalization 	
		<p>Meeting 3: Justice Reform – MOJ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monitoring team met with the Justice Reform Team- Mustafe Ahmed and Abdifatah Awil. - Support justice sector Institutions and planning of monitoring and evaluations for the Justice Reform - They are responsible for Data collection and information gathering/ development and implementation of M&E frameworks - The team has provided a package of M&E planning, tools and Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up with team in order to align Justice tools to existing information.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX: TRAINING DATA:

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
	Justice and Corrections FL							
1.	Staff Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Attorney General Office, Mogadishu University and Interim Southwest Administration		17th and 18 August	36	8	Programme Management, Reporting and Results-based Management	MOJ HQ - Puntland	UNDP Somalia
2.	Ministry of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General, Attorney General Office, the Judiciary, Military Court and Ministry of interior and Federalism		20 – 22 September	15	5	Legal Drafting Process, Policy Development and Nomo-technics	MOJ HQ - Mogadishu	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit (PLDU) of Ministry of Justice
3.	MOJ advisors, consultants, and graduate interns recruited under the agreement with UNDP		25 July	15	5	Reporting	MOJ HQ - Mogadishu	MOJ HQ
4.	MOJ staff (DG, department directors and staff, consultants, advisors, graduate interns)		12th and 15th September	29	5	Strategic Planning and Review	MOJ HQ - Mogadishu	MOJ HQ
5.	40 (M: 25, F:15) judges and prosecutors attended a one-day workshop		23 November 2015 (1 day)	25	15	Sharia and Customary Law	MOJRAR PL	MOJRAR
6.	25(F:6) Legal Aid Lawyers from across Puntland on Fair Trial Standards at UNSOM Compound. Human Rights Training for Puntland Lawyers, three-day Human Rights		22-24 Dec 2015	19	6	Equip Legal Aid Lawyers with better skills and techniques of how to monitor and observe rights of those accused of crimes punishable by death penalty, as well as	UNSOM Compound	UNSOM in collaboration with UNSOM Human Rights Section in collaboration with Puntland State University (PSU) Legal Aid Clinic started a



SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
						national and international safeguards.		
7.	Four days training workshop for 30 justice actors (M: 21 F: 9). On legal rights women and child rights as well as functioning and mandate of formal and informal justice system		30 th December – 2 nd January	21	9	Legal rights, women and child rights as well as formal and informal justice systems.	MOJRAR - PL	MOJRAR - PL
8.	20 (M: 15; F:5) staff from justice actors for Ministry of Justice, AGO, Courts, solicitor General are trained on legal drafting process, policy development and Nomo- technics		30 Sept – 2 nd Oct	15	5	Legal Drafting Process, Policy Development and Nomo-technics.	MOJ HQ - Mogadishu	PLDU and the MOJ.
9.	Mobile Court Training Workshop for Supreme Court (Oversight- Sub-outcome 1.4)		13 – 15 th December	38	2	Mobile Court Planning Workshop; Operations and necessary strategies required for deploying mobile courts	Mogadishu	Supreme Court with consultant
Sub Total (248)				213	60			
Justice and Corrections SL								
10.	Justice sector participants including; Ministry of Justice, Higher Judicial Council, Supreme Court, Attorney General Office, Solicitor General, Custodial Corps, Central police Investigation Department (CID) and the Law Reform Commission (LRC),		16 – 19 Aug. 2015.	30	12	The Monitoring and Management Data Recording for justice actors	Training Room at MOJ Hargeisa	Technical Support Unit for the Justice reform strategy.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
11.	Survey Design and Analysis training for the key Criminal Justice institutions in SL		21-23 Nov. 2015	12	5	Survey Design and Analysis training for the key Criminal Justice institutions in SL	MOJ Hargeisa SL	Technical Reform Unit
Sub-Total (59)				42	17			
Police –FL								
12.	FL Command level staff and mid-level staff		04 – 14 July	138	2		Stabilization training, the lessons included community based policing, role and responsibilities of police commanders, communication, arrests, Human rights, domestic violence	General Kahiye Academy
13.	Federal experienced investigators		04 th August	25	15		SGBV training	General Kahiye Academy
Sub-Total (180)				163	17			
Police SL								
14.	68 SL Police Station Commanders		25 August up to -25 October 2015.	68	0		Police Organizations, Democratic, and Civilian Policing. Human Rights, Criminal laws, CPC, Penal Code and basic police management skills and Conflict resolutions.	Mandheera Academy
15.	20 Police Officers were trained on		15,16 and 17	16	4		-Community-policing	Police Experts- UNSOM human right



SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
	community-policing principles in order improving public and police relationship.		December 2015				principles, the role of community and problem-solving mechanism. -Human Right Approaches.	officers
16.	20 Committee members were also trained on community-policing concept.		15,16 and 17 December 2015	9	11		-Introduction of community-policing concept, 9 principles and understanding the philosophically that security is not governmental problems but community issues.	MOI/Police Experts and CP local trainers
Sub-Total (108)				93	15			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2: LEGAL AID TRACKING

Legal Aid Centres have and made legal aid services available to individuals in the remote villages and districts of Somaliland and Puntland and have significantly contributed to the proper delivery of mobile court services.

	South Central / Federal	Puntland	Somaliland	Total
2015 Legal Aid centres operational	3 legal aid offices in Mogadishu supported a total of 11 lawyers (6 female) 51 paralegals, 20 interns (10 female)	5 Centres: 4 Puntland Legal Aid Centres in Garowe, Bossaso, Gardo, and Galkacyo, and 1 Puntland State University Legal Clinic in Garowe.	8 Centres in total 5 in Maroodijeex region (4 in Hargeisa, 1 in Gabiley), 2 in Awdal Region (1 in Borama and 1 in Boon) and 1 in Togdheer (in Buroa).	16 Centres
2013 Legal Aid	2,308 clients (1113 female:1195 male) Among the legal aid beneficiaries were 602 GBV (305 rape) survivors, 1200 IDPs, 17 children, 98 poor and 203 minorities. 297 reports of SGBV were reported to legal aid partners, however majority of the survivors declined to take the matter to court. Out of 22 cases taken to court there were 12 convictions.	2,076 clients: 1145 clients (599 women, 546 men) from legal aid lawyers 931 cases (467 women, 421 men and 43 cases involving children) from Paralegals.	10,915 clients. 3,247 women, 1,106 children, 1,976 IDPs/Refugee and 404 minorities. 2,573 individuals were released from Prison & police custody 326 rape cases reported (Hargeisa (90%), Boorama & Buroa). The AG Office proceeded with 171 cases securing 54 convictions. 40 cases collapsed due to lack of evidence or following acquittals; 8 cases were released on Agreement by elders and whilst 73 were pending due to ongoing police investigations.	15,299 clients (F:5426, M:9,873) 623 SGBV cases reported 76 convicted 30 cases released



SOMALIA UN MPTF

2014 Legal Aid	3,027 clients 1770 (F:277, M:1493) from lawyers 1257 (F:915, M:342) from paralegals.	2,996 clients 1521 (F: 905, M: 616) from lawyers 1475 (F:1046, M:429) from paralegals.	8,927 clients 5417 (F:2403, M:3014) from lawyers and 3510 (F:983, M:2527) from paralegals.	14,950 clients (F:9,056, M: 5,894)
2015 Quarter 1	3,185 (F: 1,404, M: 1,781) received legal aid and representation. Across Somalia, 4,101 (F: 1,793, M: 2,308) participated in legal awareness sessions			3,185 clients (F: 1,404, M: 1,781) 301 cases of SGBV
2015 Quarter 2	187 (F: 14, M: 173) received legal aid and representation	822 (F: 466, M: 356) received legal aid. 356 (F: 195 M: 161) from lawyers and 456 (F: 271, M: 185) from paralegals. Of the 356 cases dealt with by lawyers 246 (F: 141 M: 105) were resolved, 88 (F: 42, M: 46) pending and 17 (F: 12 M: 10) dismissed. Of the 822 people receiving legal aid, 75% (617) of clients were IDPs and 50% of the cases dealt with issues related to SGBV	1,018 legal aid beneficiaries (F: 385 M: 633,). There were 763 legal aid cases (Civil 451, Criminal 312)	2,027 clients (F: 865, M:1,162) 118 cases of SGBV



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>2015 Quarter 3</p>	<p>UNDP Results: Q3 Total: 547 (F: 354, M: 193) At the FL, provision of Legal aid services stopped awaiting the Public Expression of Interest (EOI) process to select new legal aid partners including women lawyers associations. The process is expected to be finalized in Q4.</p>	<p>547 (F: 354, M: 193) people received legal aid; 229 (F: 144 M: 85) from lawyers and 318 (F: 210, M: 108) from paralegals. Of the 356 cases dealt with by lawyers 228 (F: 159 M: 69) were resolved, 67 (F: 39, M: 28) pending and 23 (F: 12, M: 11) dismissed. Of the 547 people receiving legal aid, 89% of clients were IDPs and 65% (353) of the cases dealt with issues related to SGBV. Results are from July and August.</p>	<p>650 individuals (F: 228 M: 422) received legal aid in Q3 2015. There were 245 legal aid cases (Civil 166, Criminal 79). 2 of the 8 Legal aid centers remain operational, the Hargeisa Legal Clinic – the Head Office at the Hargeisa University faculty of law and the Office in front of the Hargeisa courts. 137 cases SGBV</p>	<p>1,197 (F: 582, M: 615) 490 cases of SGBV</p>
<p>2015 Quarter 4</p>	<p>0, at FL, 2 legal aid providers are identified through Expression of Interest and discussion is ongoing to have agreement with them</p>	<p>1,550 (F: 1, 119, M: 431) People have used UNDP supported legal aid services across Puntland; 557(F: 392; M: 165) from lawyers 993(F: 727; M: 266) from paralegals. Of the 557 cases dealt with by lawyers, 312(F: 232 M: 80) were resolved, 205 (F: 140, M: 65) pending and 40 (F: 20, M: 20) dismissed. Of the 557 people receiving legal aid, 90% of clients were IDPs and 75% (418) of the cases dealt with issues related to GBV. Results are from Sept-Dec this also includes cases reported by paralegals network 418 cases of SGBV</p>	<p>536 (F:164, M:372) supported by Hargeisa University legal clinic. (GBV Data: Total 153 cases, Male: 6 Female: 147, child under 18 years of age: 103, Adult 50, under police investigation 39, sentenced 48, on court process 46, traditional 20, Medical and psychosocial services 153 (this data includes the three Baahikoob centers under Hargeisa). 153 cases of SGBV</p>	<p>2,115 (F: 1,283, M: 803) 571 case of SGBV in SL</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Total JROL (Q2-3 2015)	none		1,186	3,312 clients (F: 1,865, M: 1418)
2015 Total				8,524 clients (F:4134, M:4,390) 1,480 cases of SGBV
Grand Total (Since 2013)				38,773 clients



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 3: MOBILE COURTS TRACKING

	South Central / Federal	Puntland 16 Districts covered	Somaliland 25 Districts Covered	Total
2013 Mobile Courts	The project was suspended due to deterioration in security and targeting of Judges. Mobile Courts are not operational due to insecurity and the lack of a legal framework for their operation across federal member states. This initiative is being reinstated with the roll out of the new Join Rule of Law Programme (June 2015)	522 cases: 340 civil and 182 criminal cases.	1,302 crime & civil cases. 2,607 clients 566 Female; 338 child; 981 IDPs/Ref 108 Minorities	1,824 cases.
2014 Mobile Courts	In Q3, work in close coordination with Judiciary Authority on planning for the mobile courts, in conjunction with the Supreme Court of Mogadishu and courts in the federal states.	577 (F: 270, M: 307) cases: 351 civil and 226 criminal. 417 were resolved out of which 189 judgments successfully enforced.	1,168 F: 605 M: 563) cases: 393 civil 775 criminal. 300 IDPs, 308 minorities 320 children 859 (74%) of the cases were disposed	1,745 cases



SOMALIA UN MPTF

2015 Quarter 1		In Puntland support for mobile courts will resume when funding available with the commencement of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. Planning for Mobile Courts at FGS level to commence (in Quarter 3)	392 cases 206 criminal, 186 civil 222 of the cases were disposed while 170 are pending.	392 cases
2015 Quarter 2			289 117 criminal, 112 civil, 60 family 213 of the cases were disposed 76 are pending. 497 clients 217 Women 35 Children 112 IDPs/Refugees 56 Minorities Indigent	289cases
2015 Quarter 3	UNDP Results: At the FL, Mobile Courts are expected to start in Q4 with the signing of the LOA with the Supreme Court. The delay was due to a request by the Chief Justice to postpone the commencement of Mobile Courts while the ROL programme is initiated.	137 cases 87 Civil 50 criminal over July and August. 120 cases were resolved 53 are still pending 68 women were assisted. <i>September data will be available in</i>	269 cases 117 Civil 180 Criminal 212 were disposed of 57 are still pending. 673 beneficiaries 113 Women	406 cases



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<i>the annual report.</i>	93 Juvenile 70 IDPs/Refugees 94 Minorities 119 Impoverished people	
2015 Quarter 4	0 Mobile Court Planning Workshop has been done on December 13 th – 15 th and it expected mobile court cases to commence in Q1 2016	276 cases 72 districts and villages. 108 criminal 168 civil 80 Judgements successfully endorsed 90 women assisted	305 cases, 157 Criminal 114 Civil 222 Disposed 49 Pending: 707 Total Beneficiaries 121 Women 91 child 68 IDP/refugees 143 poor	581 cases <i>*The difference in criminal and civil may be accounted for where other systems are used, e.g. Alternative dispute resolutions, mediation like the family cases. UNDP only reports on disposed and pending cases.</i>
Q3-4 (JROL PROGRAMME)	0	413 cases 158 criminal 255 civil 158 women assisted	574 cases 337 criminal 231 civil 234 women assisted	987 cases



SOMALIA UN MPTF

TOTAL 2015	0	413 cases 158 criminal 255 civil 158 women assisted	1255 cases 660 criminal 529 civil 451 Women assisted	1668 cases
Grand total (Since 2013)	0	1,512	3,725	5237 cases in total



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 3: PERMANENT COURTS TRACKING

	South Central / Federal	Puntland 16 Districts covered	Somaliland 25 Districts Covered	Total
2013 Courts	Not available	Not available	9,227 cases 4,172 civil 4,160 crime 6886 disposed- 75% performance rate compared to 2012 (all SL Courts adjudicated 6,127 cases), Court in 4 regions (Hargeisa, Berbera, Borama, Las Anod)	9,227
2014 Courts	Not Available	Not available	8428 cases 3590 criminal 4838 civil 7398 (88%) were disposed of, an improvement from the 75% disposed in 2013.	8428
2015 Quarter1	At the Federal level, such statistics are not yet provided but is planned for support under the new Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme	In Puntland, data on this indicator is provided at end of June and December by authorities.	2,332 cases 611 criminal 1,721 civil cases	2,332



SOMALIA UN MPTF

2015 Quarter 2	At the FL, such statistics are not available at the federal level due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the federal judiciary, something that is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the federal parliament.	2,231 cases, 899 criminal, 1,332 civil cases, 1,781 cases were successfully convicted and the judgment enforced, 514 cases are pending, 64 cases were dismissed.	3,616 cases 1,656 criminal 1,960 civil 2,256 cases are completed 1,360 cases are pending.	5,847
2015 Quarter 3	At the FL, statistics are not available due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the Federal Judiciary. This is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the Federal Parliament.	Not available. In PL, statistics are received from the supreme court every 6 months. Q3 and Q4 statistics will be reported in Q4.	2,064 cases 975 Criminal 1089 Civil 1,471 were completed 593 pending.	2064
2015 Quarter 4	At the FL, statistics are not available due to the lack of institutional arrangements within the Federal Judiciary. This is expected to be addressed by the JSC, which is awaiting endorsement by the Federal Parliament.	5,096 cases 1,819 Criminal 3,277 Civil 4,769 cases were finalized 327 cases pending 85 GBV cases prosecuted (data is only for two regions Nugal region and Karkaar region were case management is active, other regions do not report separate GBV cases.	3,669 cases 2,530 Civil 1,142 Criminal	8,765
Q3-4 (JROL Programme)	None Available	5,096	5,733	10,829
TOTAL 2015	None Available	7,327	11,681	19,008



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Grand total (since 2013)	None Available	7,327	29,336	29,837
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