

Access To Justice Project



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PROJECT SUMMARY

Throughout 2014 the Access to Justice Project support was fully aligned to the three priorities under the Somali Compact Peace and State building Goal 3: Justice to establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all. The support provided by the project enabled significant achievements to be made for the Compact Year 1 and solid progress towards the Compact milestones.

Under PSG 3 Priority 1 of development and alignment of key priority laws, the Project supported the Federal MoJC through the establishment and operation of the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit which undertook drafting, reviews and or public consultations on 10 key priority laws, importantly including the Judicial Service Commission Act passed by Parliament on 30 June 2014.

Under PSG 3 Priority 2 of justice institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis there have been various initiatives to strengthen the capacity of justice institutions. Across Somalia the Ministries of Justice have been supported with both technical and operational support as part of overall institutional strengthening. At the Federal Level support to the MoJC has included the establishment of the Joint Implementation Support Unit to assist the justice reform processes such as the development of the plan to implement the rule of law priorities identified by PSG 3 Working Group and endorsed by SDRF Steering Committee. Also at the Federal Level, with the appointment of the Attorney General, technical and operational support commenced to the AG Office. Across Somalia support was provided to 55 (F:20, M:35) graduate interns in justice institutions and 149 (F:63, M:86) scholarships for University legal studies as part of further strengthening the professionalization of the justice sector. There was continued support to justice actors through differentiated training programmes which involved 950 (F:188, M:762) personnel and involving a broad range of topics including court case management systems, SGBV and judicial personnel security. In Somaliland and Puntland the courts adjudicated 14,214 cases (5,912 criminal and 8,302 civil) and in addition justice was further extended to the regions through the mobile courts which adjudicated 1,745 cases (1,001 criminal and 744 civil). Support to rule of law infrastructure was undertaken with four rehabilitation projects, including priority security works for the Mogadishu Benadir Regional Court Complex, and with infrastructure assessments undertaken in key regional locations. Security for justice actors and justice institutions was supported with a comprehensive security assessment and follow up actions undertaken.

Under PSG 3 Priority 3 of more Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice there have been significant achievements. Legal awareness campaigns were supported throughout Somalia through two approaches, by government through the mobile courts reaching 5,882 (F:3,040, M:2,842) people and by local non-government organizations reaching over 15,218 (F:10,564, M:4,654) people. Ten legal aid partners, including Somali Bar / Lawyers' Associations, operating sixteen legal aid centers provided legal aid services with a staffing of 265 personnel: 78 (F:24, M:54) lawyers, 126 (F:71, M:55) paralegals and 61 (F:25, M:36) interns. From these providers, legal aid services were provided to 14,950 (F:6,529, M: 8,421) people.

Somali ownership, leadership and commitment to the PSG 3 priorities has been instrumental to enable the project to successfully provide support as envisaged in the United Nations Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework 2014 - 2016. Concurrent to this comprehensive support provided throughout 2014, the project has worked in partnership with justice sector stakeholders to develop the Somali Rule of Law Priorities 2014 - 2016 and consequently the development of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. With moving into Year 2 of the Compact it is critically important that to maintain the momentum of achievements made in 2014 and to be able to achieve demonstrable impact and results addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia, that the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme be endorsed by the SDRF Steering Committee, funded appropriately and implementation immediately commence. Once this occurs the challenge for progress against the PSG 3 priorities contributing to the path of long-term peace and statebuilding will be to ensure targeted, meaningful and timely support delivered across Somalia, with Somali ownership and leadership as the centrepiece. Key to this will be the robust monitoring and measurement of progress and results with the impact to be ultimately measured by improvements in the lives of the Somali people.



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PROJECT:
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CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

FEDERAL LEVEL

Political uncertainty was present at both the commencement and the end of 2014 with the changes in the Federal Cabinet. With the security situation deteriorating in Mogadishu towards the end of the year the environment for support to reform initiatives was challenging. Despite such challenges the MoJC led the processes of justice sector reform including the successful conduct of PSG 3 Working Group meetings with broad representation and consultation of all stakeholders being a notable achievement. The MoJC submitted and obtained approval from the SDRF Steering Committee for the Somali Rule of Law Priorities 2014 - 2016 which provided the foundation for the development of a rule of law 'flagship programme'. The MoJC also prepared a comprehensive and analytical PSG 3 Justice Progress Report for the High Level Partnership Forum in Copenhagen to demonstrate the initial progress against the Compact priorities.

PUNTLAND

There was political buy-in to link Puntland rule of law priorities identified in the Puntland second five-year development plan 2014-2018 to the Compact PSG 3 Justice processes and future UN programming under the Compact framework. Project engagement continued towards supporting the MOJRR to re-establish the Office of Human Rights Defender whose chairperson was approved by parliament in November 2014. Security concerns continued to present challenges in the Bari region with reports indicating an increasing Al-shabab presence in the region. Implementing partners demonstrated resilience and overall implementation of Project activities continued as planned. 2014 witnessed significant growth in the capacity of MOJRR to coordinate and lead justice sector reform including legal reforms as demonstrated by the appointment of the Legal Reform Committee which collected public views on legal reforms and as well as the successful convening of monthly Justice Sector Working Group meetings.

SOMALILAND

The Technical Support Unit of Ministry of Justice demonstrated significant growth and effectively coordinated the implementation of activities of the Justice Reform Strategy Work Plan through the National Justice Reform Steering Committee and also participation in the preparation processes for the Somaliland Special Arrangement Annual Report 2014 PSG 3 Justice presented at the High Level Partnership Forum in Copenhagen. The MOJ also coordinated various actors to participate in the process of designing the Joint Rule of Law Programme aligned with PSG 3 Justice for the Somaliland Special Arrangement, demonstrating good will and strong leadership. The High Judicial Council showed strong commitment to establish a competent, accountable and efficient judiciary, notably through the implementation of the Judicial Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Rules for Judges and Prosecutors which was developed with technical support from the project.

RESULTS

SL	Indicator	2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented	G
	Result	2 policies and 1 reform strategy designed: Legal Policy-making Guidelines drafted and awaiting validation. The HJC has sought further inputs on the Comprehensive Court Fee System policy. Justice Sector Information Gathering Matrix	
	Comment	Validation of the Policy was completed. The MoJ Judicial Reform Implementation Support Unit developed the matrix to facilitate coordination and alignment of justice sector reforms.	
SL	Indicator	2.4.2.1 Number of legal professionals that have received training on sexual and gender-based violence	G
	Result	56 (F:4,M:52) including 27 (F:0,M:27) judges from Regional and Appeal courts; 14 (F:2,M12) prosecutors & 15 (F:2,M13) police investigators from Hargeisa, Berbera, Boorama, Buroa, Laas anod, Erigavo & Gabiley were trained on the prosecution of rape and other GBV crimes.	
	Comment	Training on prosecution of rape cases was part of the advanced judicial training on prosecution of serious & organized crimes for SL judges, prosecutors & police to improve capacity of SL Justice Sector to effectively deal with rape & GBV crimes.	
SL	Indicator	2.4.2.4 Number of cases fully adjudicated in court, disaggregated by criminal and civil cases	G
	Result	8428 (criminal 3590, civil 4838) cases were successfully adjudicated by the Somaliland courts. 7398 (88%) were disposed of, an improvement from the 75% disposed in 2013.	
	Comment	The progress reported is due to, among other factors, UNDP's support to reform the case management systems as well as the impact of judicial training program.	
SL	Indicator	4.3.1.3 Number of cases that women win in courts or traditional mechanisms to protect their economic assets	G
	Result	118 cases out of 269 cases resolved in favour of women in securing their economic rights..	
	Comment	There is no mechanism in place to enable the collection of data on cases decided by traditional elders or religious leaders.	
SL	Indicator	2.2.1.1 Number of public servants that participated in organized trainings	G
	Result	438 (F:95, M:343) staff trained including 16(F:8, M:8) staff of Baahikoob centers in Borama & Burao; 87 (F:10,M:77) advanced Judicial training; 24 (F:7,M:17) Judicial interns; 46 (F:18, M:28) on monitoring and 55 (F:19, M:36) on prosecuting SGBV cases.	
	Comment	In addition 210 (F:88, M:122) people in the regions were trained on the Legal Aid Policy.	
SL	Indicator	2.4.2.2 Number of citizens receiving legal aid, disaggregated by gender	G
	Result	8927 (F:3386, M:5541) people received legal aid. 5417 (F:2403, M:3014) provided with legal representation from lawyers and 3510 (F:983, M:2527) from paralegals.	
	Comment	737 clients were IDPs. 399 of all the cases related to SGBV. 5141 people (F:2108, M:3033) were reached through legal awareness sessions that covered such topics as legal rights, right to a lawyer, the functioning of the formal system and Sharia.	
SL	Indicator	2.4.2.5 Number of rape and SGBV cases, disaggregated by dismissals and convictions	G
	Result	399 cases were reported. Out of these 191 were prosecuted, and from this 35 were dismissed, 47 convictions were recorded and 109 cases are awaiting police investigations.	
	Comment	Measures to improve the investigation and prosecution of SGBV related offences by the Prosecution Units of the AGO are highly needed.	

RESULTS

SL	Indicator	2.4.2.3 Number of legal aid centre's supported	G
	Result	8: 5 in Maroodijeex region (4 in Hargeisa, 1 in Gabiley), 2 in Awdal Region (1 in Boorama and 1 in Boon) and 1 in Togdheer (in Buroa).	
	Comment	5 Legal aid partners supported with 58 (F:16, M:42) lawyers, 36 (F:12, M:24) paralegals and 34 (F:11, M:23) interns.	
PL	Indicator	2.4.2.3 Number of legal aid centre's supported	G
	Result	5: 4 Puntland Legal Aid Centres in Garowe, Bossaso, Gardo, and Galkacyo, and 1 Puntland State University Legal Clinic in Garowe.	
	Comment	2 Legal aid partners supported with 9 (F:2, M:7) lawyers, 39 (F:16, M:23) paralegals and 7 (F:4, M:3) interns.	
PL	Indicator	2.4.2.2 Number of citizens receiving legal aid, disaggregated by gender	G
	Result	2996 (F:1951, M:1045) people received legal aid. 1521 (F:905, M:616) provided with legal representation from lawyers and 1475 (F:1046, M:429) from paralegals. Of the 1521 cases dealt with by lawyers 772 (F:447, M:325) were resolved, 17 (F:4, M:13) dismissed and 444 (F:243, M:201) are pending.	
	Comment	Of the 1475 cases dealt with by paralegals through mediation out of which 1369 (F:845, M:494) were resolved. Of the 2996 people who received legal aid 2608 were IDPs. 461 of the cases related to SGBV. 1285 people (F:773, M:512) were reached through legal awareness sessions.	
PL	Indicator	2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented	G
	Result	5: MOJRAR developed Legal Training Policy, Human Resources Policy, The Strategic Reform Strategy 2015-2019, a Legal Education Policy, and in conjunction with other Ministry drafted the National Policy on Disability.	
	Comment	The Strategic Reform Strategy 2015-2019 was developed in December 2014 and endorsed by Puntland stakeholders at a state-wide strategy review conference. The Strategy was also share with PSG 3 Justice Working Group.	
PL	Indicator	2.2.1.1 Number of public servants that participated in organized trainings	G
	Result	239 (F:60, M:179). Out of these 25 (F:4, M:21) were Court Registrars from across Puntland trained on Case Management and the Puntland Civil and Criminal Procedure codes; 35 (F:2, M:33) were Mobile Court Teams trained on SGBV, human rights, Puntland Family Law Act 2013 and mediation skills.	
	Comment	Also including 179 (F:54, M:125) trained on the Puntland Legal Aid Policy, the rights of an accused person and information on making referrals to Puntland legal aid providers.	
PL	Indicator	2.3.3.1 Level of progress on establishing human rights institutions, safeguards, and oversight arrangements with a focus on enhancing women's security is "high", "medium", or "low"	Y
	Result	Medium: The nominee for the Office of Human Rights Defender was approved by Parliament in November 2014 after a lengthy appointment process that included consultations with relevant ministries, justice sector stakeholders and the UN.	
	Comment	To function effectively the Office of the Human Rights Defender requires a Secretariat and support is currently being requested from the international community.	
PL	Indicator	2.4.2.5 Number of rape and SGBV cases, disaggregated by dismissals and convictions	G
	Result	461 SGBV cases were reported to UNDP supported legal aid providers. 349 of these were provided with legal representation with 7 convictions, 153 pending, and 113 were referred to other institutions, dropped, mediated or survivors provided with psychosocial support.	
	Comment	401 of these cases are domestic violence cases. The legal aid providers report frustration with securing witnesses or non-cooperation by the complainants at an advanced stage of the trials. Data collection on this indicator needs improvement to ascertain accurate information on dismissals.	

RESULTS

PL	Indicator	2.4.2.4 Number of cases fully adjudicated in court, disaggregated by criminal and civil cases	G
	Result	5786 cases (criminal 2322, civil 3464) were adjudicated successfully and 2766 (57%) were disposed.	
	Comment	Training on the use of the case management system in the Garowe and Gardo Courts continued in 2014 resulting in improved reporting and disaggregation of data.	
PL	Indicator	2.1.1.1 Number of required laws, disaggregated by draft by the legislative or executive branch, enacted by Parliament, and implemented by the executive	Y
	Result	3: MOJRAR is reviewing the Female Genital Mutilation Act passed by parliament. The Ministry has drafted a bill which is being discussed with relevant stakeholders such as ministers and relevant parliamentary committees and civil society representatives.	
	Comment	In addition, the MOJRAR drafted a Legal Education Policy which is to be tabled before cabinet. The Ministry drafted the National Policy on Disability in collaboration with the MOWDAFA and the National Agency on disability. In the pipeline also is a proposed Sexual Offences Law.	
PL	Indicator	4.3.1.3 Number of cases that women win in courts or traditional mechanisms to protect their economic assets	G
	Result	331 out of 390 cases resolved in favour of women in securing women's economic rights with the cases mostly about maintenance, alimony and dowry. These cases were reported to legal aid providers and resolved through the formal courts including Mobile Courts.	
	Comment	There is no mechanism in place to facilitate the collection of data on cases decided by traditional elders or religious leaders nor is there a process of registering their decisions.	
PL	Indicator	2.4.2.1 Number of legal professionals that have received training on sexual and gender-based violence	G
	Result	51 (F:7, M:44). Out of the 51 were 35 (F:2, M:33) members of Mobile Court Teams in Puntland who included Judges and court registrars. The remaining 16 (F:5, M:11) were PLAC lawyers and paralegals who as part of the continuous capacity building were trained as part of a refresher course.	
	Comment	Both trainings included a session on specific SGBV offences under the Puntland Penal Code and another session on the Puntland Family Law Act that was passed in 2013 which includes some elements of SGBV such as economic deprivation of one's spouse and children.	
FL	Indicator	2.4.2.2 Number of citizens receiving legal aid, disaggregated by gender	G
	Result	3027 (F:1192, M:1835) received legal aid. 1770 (F:277, M:1493) from lawyers and 1257 (F:915, M:342) from paralegals. Of the 1770 cases dealt with by lawyers 1200 (F:193, M:1007) were resolved, 457 (F:50, M:407) pending and 113 (F:34, M:79) dismissed.	
	Comment	Of the 3027 people receiving legal aid 1709 clients were IDPs. 435 of the cases dealt with related to SGBV. 8792 (F:7683, M:1109) people participated in legal awareness sessions.	
FL	Indicator	2.4.2.3 Number of legal aid centre's supported	G
	Result	3 legal aid offices in Mogadishu supported.	
	Comment	3 Legal Aid partners supported with 11 (F:6, M:5) lawyers, 51 (F:43, M:8) paralegals and 20 (F:10, M:10) interns.	
FL	Indicator	2.4.2.5 Number of rape and SGBV cases, disaggregated by dismissals and convictions	G
	Result	435 SGBV cases reported to 3 legal aid partners of which 147 were taken to court (39 of the accused were convicted, 64 had their charges dropped and 44 are still pending). The remaining 288 survivors were provided psychosocial support and counseling.	
	Comment	To properly prosecute SGBV cases, support to the Office of the Attorney General to establish a dedicated unit that deals with SGBV cases and ensures that such cases are properly prosecuted would be required.	

RESULTS

FL	Indicator	2.1.1.1 Number of required laws, disaggregated by draft by the legislative or executive branch, enacted by Parliament, and implemented by the executive	Y
	Result	10 Laws drafted, reviewed and public consultations by the project supported Policy and Legal Drafting Unit (PLDU) of Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Of this 1 Law (Judicial Service Commission) enacted by Parliament but not yet implemented by the executive.	
	Comment	Other 9 Laws / Acts: Judicial Organization, Constitutional Court Establishment, Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment, Attorney General Office Establishment, Public Notary, Judicial Training Institute Establishment, Prison, Citizenship and Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.	
FL	Indicator	2.2.1.1 Number of public servants that participated in organized trainings	G
	Result	166 (F:22, M:144). 31 MOJ and Judiciary staff benefited from organized trainings on Legal Drafting and Participatory Policy Development, Justice Sector Reform Strategies and Project Cycle Management, with also 14 of the 31 were further trained on the functioning of Joint Implementation Units.	
	Comment	135 (F:14, M:121) trained in Judicial Protection (ten day participatory course in Mogadishu and Garowe) to mitigate against increased threats against judicial personnel and facilities. This is part of an overall strategy developed and agreed by stakeholders following the security assessments.	
FL	Indicator	2.3.3.1 Level of progress on establishing human rights institutions, safeguards, and oversight arrangements with a focus on enhancing women's security is "high", "medium", or "low"	G
	Result	Medium: The National Human Rights Commission Bill drafted by Ministry of Women and Human Rights public consultations held for it, approved by the cabinet, submitted to Federal Parliament and is at the Committee stage being discussed by the Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Human Rights.	
	Comment	The UN Integrated Team provided technical support to this review process.	
SL	Indicator	Number of legal professionals that have benefited from training or received scholarships	G
	Result	39 (F:16, M:23) students benefited from UNDP sponsored scholarships at the Hargeisa and Amoud Universities. 15 (F:9, M:6) graduated in 2014 from Hargeisa University, with the remaining 24 students being at Amoud University.	
	Comment	Also 24 (F:7, M:17) graduate interns were supported in justice sector institutions.	
SL	Indicator	Performance of the High Judicial Council in relation to oversight, accountability of sitting judges and prosecutors improved	G
	Result	Yes. The HJC for the first time enforced the Judicial Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Rules. 12 judges were dismissed on account of judicial misconduct including corruption, undue absenteeism and failure to attend mandatory judicial training.	
	Comment	The HJC continued to show strong leadership & commitment towards the establishment of a competent, accountable and efficient judiciary as demonstrated by their willingness and manifest political will to enforce the Judicial Code of Conduct.	
SL	Indicator	Number of districts with access to formal justice either through the presence of permanent courts or routine visits by Mobile Courts.	G
	Result	37 out of originally 52 districts have courts: this includes 15 with permanent court facilities and 22 with appointed judges but no permanent court facilities. The Mobile Courts provide services to people living in 25 districts and surrounding villages.	
	Comment	Mobile Courts adjudicate cases in districts with no permanent court facilities. Appellate courts also travel to hear appeals which has improved the disposal rate of appeal cases and reduced the number of people in remand. Infrastructure support provided for one new MoJ Office in Burao.	
SL	Indicator	Number of cases adjudicated by mobile courts disaggregated by gender, offense & region	G
	Result	1168 cases (criminal 775, civil 393) were adjudicated involving 1168 people (F:605 M:563). The courts served 300 IDPs, 308 minorities and 320 children. 859 (74%) of the cases were disposed of.	
	Comment	The mobile courts conduct legal awareness on how they work, how to file cases with them and roles of various officials. 5112 (F:2712, M:2400) personnel attended mobile court legal awareness in 67 sessions in the 5 regions.	

RESULTS

SL	Indicator	Level of Performance of the Office of the Attorney General "high", "medium" or "low".	G
	Result	High: The Attorney General's Office prosecuted 7977 cases and secured 3614 convictions. The Office disposed of 6625 cases.	
	Comment	A more efficient recording and data collection system was introduced through the case management system, however ongoing improvements are required to ensure accurate capture of all information.	
PL	Indicator	Performance of the High Judicial Council in relation to oversight, accountability of sitting judges and prosecutors improved	G
	Result	Yes. The HJC was able to inspect 24 courts & 8 offices under the Attorney General (prosecutors' offices) in the regions. The findings included need for courts to be rehabilitated, need for equipment, need for provision of critical laws such as the Penal Code.	
	Comment	The Inspection team undertook 48 missions and each report carries recommendations that need to be implemented either immediately, in the medium term and or the long term.	
PL	Indicator	Number of districts with access to formal justice either through the presence of permanent courts or routine visits by Mobile Courts.	G
	Result	20 districts served by courts with only 6 with permanent court facilities (2 courts are in rented premises). Mobile Courts served 16 districts. The Supreme Court sits in Garowe but is able to reach 16 districts through the Mobile Courts.	
	Comment	Infrastructure support provided for minor rehabilitation works at Gardo Prison.	
PL	Indicator	Number of cases adjudicated by mobile courts disaggregated by gender, offence & region	G
	Result	577 (F:270, M:307) cases 226 of which were criminal and 351 civil. 417 were resolved out of which 189 judgments successfully enforced.	
	Comment	Mobile Courts conducted 16 legal awareness sessions to promote usage of the mobile courts reaching 770 (F:328, M:442) people covering topics of contacting Mobile Courts, basic legal rules applying to common land disputes, laws relating to SGBV, the role of justice sector institutions.	
PL	Indicator	Number of legal professionals that have benefited from training or received scholarships	G
	Result	63 (F:24, M:39) scholarships were provided for the academic year that ended in October 2014. 45 students were in their second year of study while 18 were in the fourth year and are expected to graduate in early 2015.	
	Comment	Also 18 (F:7, M:11) graduate interns were supported in justice sector institutions.	
FL	Indicator	Number of legal professionals that have benefited from training or received scholarships.	G
	Result	47 (F:23, M:24) scholarships were provided for the academic year ending October 2014. The 1st batch of UNDP sponsored students has 3 remaining semesters before they graduate.	
	Comment	Also 13 (F:6, M:7) graduate interns were supported in justice sector institutions.	
FL	Indicator	Number of districts with access to formal justice either through the presence of permanent courts or routine visits by Mobile Courts.	Y
	Result	12 out of the 16 districts of the Mogadishu have functional district courts. However, 7 of these work outside their home districts for security reasons. They are temporarily based at the Benadir Court Complex.	
	Comment	Infrastructure support for rehabilitation and security enhancement works at Benadir Regional Court Complex and MoJC commenced, and to be completed by April 2015.	

RESULTS

FL	Indicator	Performance of the Judicial Service Council in relation to oversight, transparency and accountability of sitting judges and prosecutors improved.	Y
	Result	Not yet commenced. The adoption of the Judicial Services Commission Act on 30 June is a milestone in establishing mechanisms for vetting, licensing and appointing judicial personnel and ensuring accountability and oversight in the justice sector.	
	Comment	The 9 members of the Judicial Service Commission are expected to be appointed soon as it is understood that consultations are in the final stage.	
SL	Indicator	Number of site visits by Managers and project staff.	G
	Result	118: Project Staff, the Head of the Area Office and the GROL Programme Manager visited partners and project sites to monitor the implementation of Project activities and to provide training.	
	Comment	Monitoring visits provided an opportunity to provide technical and advisory support as well as learning and responding to emerging situations that may impact on the implementation of Project activities.	
PL	Indicator	Number of site visits by Managers and project staff.	G
	Result	180: Project staff visited partners including attending workshops to monitor the implementation of project activities	
	Comment	Site visits also provide an opportunity for problem solving and continuous training of partners. Staff continue to be trained on how best to capture results in their monthly reports using gender disaggregated data and photographs.	
FL	Indicator	Number of site visits by Managers and project staff.	G
	Result	144: The UN Integrated team conducts twice weekly site visits and national project officers spend at least one day each week working within MoJC to provide technical support.	
	Comment	Partners continue to receive technical and advisory support .	

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ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

FEDERAL LEVEL

The key activity highlights in 2014 relate primarily to the MoJC and the start up of support to the Attorney General Office. The establishment and substantial achievements of the PLDU and JISU were noteworthy with the model of a support through Somali Diaspora being a key successful factor. In addition the systems and practices being established in the PLDU provide a solid foundation for sustainability of this area of support. Aside from the development of plans there was no significant progress with support to the Judiciary and the mobile courts did not commence. However important rehabilitation works did commence which included a focus on security enhancements to the Benadir Regional Court Complex and surrounding precinct; and also regional infrastructure assessments undertaken.

PUNTLAND

The manual Case Management System was expanded to the Gardo Courts in 2014. 45 project sponsored law students including 13 females graduated in March 2014 including 2 judges, 9 police men, 5 staff of the Puntland Custodial Corps, 10 members of parliament and 2 ministers including the current Ministers of Justice. 32 of these graduates have secured jobs with the justice sector in Puntland. In addition, the Project supported the High Judicial Council to hire 5 apprentice judges for training and eventual absorption by the Judiciary after 18 months of training thereby steadily contributing to the professionalization of the Judiciary in Puntland. Technical support was provided to the MOJ to develop a 5 year strategic plan and a quick assessment of the Ministry through a consultative process.

SOMALILAND

The project provided technical and financial support to enable the implementation of the Justice Sector and Judiciary Reform Work Plan by the MOJ and other actors in the sector. The Project was also able to support the building of a new MOJ Regional Office in Tog-dheer region in Burao which was inaugurated by the MOJ on 14 Dec 2014. 2014 saw the establishment of 2 Sexual Assault referral centers (Baahikoob) in regional Hospitals outside Hargeisa which increased the number of SGBV cases prosecuted & convicted. 24 (F:7, M:17) lawyers graduated from the 1 year judicial internship programme and were then appointed by the HJC as judges and registrars.

PARTNERSHIPS

2014 saw the consolidation in Somalia of the UN Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law with the project being integrated with the UNSOM Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group. This partnership is considered key to improving overall UN assistance to Somalia in rule of law to achieve greater impact through a joint approach. In addition, and in keeping with the Compact Partnership Principles, the project has also worked with UNDP Civilian Police Project, UNSOM and the UN Country Team to respond to the Somali Rule of Law Priorities 2014 - 2016 with the development of the 'flagship programme' Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. This programme responds to the priorities identified in the Compact for PSG 2 (policing component) and PSG 3 and adopts the justice legal chain approach and one of the guiding principles of the programme implementation will be to maximise scarce resources by maintaining effective partnerships, through acknowledgement of 'comparative advantages' and close coordination of activities, in order to deliver in a coherent and complementary manner. In 2015 the project will provide support to increase the partnership arrangements between government and non-government legal aid providers, who are currently directly supported to delivery legal aid services by the project, in order to develop a more sustainable model of support and also ensure a realignment to more strongly focus on the delivery of services by government.

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PEACE AND CONFLICT

As previously reported legal aid services, raising legal awareness and outreach of the mobile courts provides support to peace building through mechanisms where disputes can be resolved without resorting to violence. Support to the government institutions to deliver services aims to delegitimize violence by private actors by promoting the usage of state structures such as courts and police, and instilling confidence in these structures. The Somali Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention 2013 and 2014 assessments provide evidence of growing confidence in the formal courts in some areas in Somalia. However in the majority of other areas still prone to conflict, people opt for the informal justice providers such as religious leaders and traditional elders due to their perceived fair judgments and ease of access. To further support peace building the new programme of support provides for more mobile court outreach and concurrent strengthening of the capacity of the justice sector.

GENDER

Throughout 2014 promoting and ensuring equal opportunity for the participation of women in all dialogues, as beneficiaries, in trainings, award of scholarships, engagement in workshops, and the recruitment for advisory support or graduate positions continued. Ensuring opportunities within the scholarship and graduate programmes provides the foundations for future women leaders. The project also affords special priority to women in the provision of legal aid services. At the Federal level, the project is also working with the Office of the Attorney General to establish a dedicated unit which will focus on the prevention and prosecution of SGBV cases; building on an comprehensive strategic rule of law sector approach that has been adopted in Somalia in relation to SGBV. It is relevant to note that the new programme of support, Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme, has been aligned with the Somalia National Action Plan for Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict.

UPCOMING QUARTER

The ongoing implementation of project activities throughout 2015 is directly linked to the approval and funding of the Somali Joint Rule of Law Programme. Whilst there remains some limited funding for ongoing priority activities under existing agreements and arrangements in Quarter One, essentially the project is preparing to transition to the new joint programming arrangements. A priority is also the end of project evaluation, planning of which is currently being progressed.

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REFLECTIONS / LESSONS

Reflections on project implementation was undertaken in preparation for the High Level Partnership Forum in Copenhagen. Under PSG 3 Priority 1 the list of priority legislation and the broader Legislative Programme is very ambitious. With the skills required for legislative drafting being highly technical and time consuming to achieve, this area will require significantly more support. The adoption of the Judicial Services Commission Act on 30 June 2014 relates directly to a milestone under PSG 3 Priority 1, the delay in the appointment of the Commissioners has in part delayed the commencement of further support to the Federal Judiciary. Under PSG 3 Priority 2 there remains the high priority to immediately address and deliver services to the Somali people, such as through mobile courts whilst also adopting a strategic vision to building the foundations for longer term more sustainable justice services through the formal system in the regions. Achieving the balance is critical and can only be done if there is a realistic understanding that such support requires appropriate levels of funding. Noted that the expansion of the mobile courts activities is considered a key to justice outreach, a review of the mobile courts function has identified challenges of the low levels of successful enforcement of judgments and second, linked to this, the absence of police stations in some districts. These issues will be addressed under the new programme which will include an overarching framework and operational guide to ensure greater effectiveness and value for money of the mobile court services. Under PSG 3 Priority 3 currently legal aid services are delivered by non-governmental organizations with funding support through UNDP from international partners. A focus in 2015 will be the development of a model for delivery of such services with greater government involvement.

Within the project significant work has been undertaken in 2014 for improved accountability and compliance, which has included the Project Board mechanisms and capacity assessments of partners. This required some adjustments of time lines for delivery however now provides a very solid foundation for project implementation and ongoing partnerships in 2015. The access to justice components of the project were reviewed in 2014 and third party monitoring undertaken, with lessons learned incorporated into future planning. Under the new programme there will be a significantly enhanced monitoring framework implemented linked also to the Compact strategic objectives.

The greater impact of a joint approach between UNDP and UNSOM to project implementation under the UN Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas has been clearly demonstrated in 2014 and was timely with the integration of the political and development dimensions of the UN support in Somalia. The new programme aims to further build on such strength through partnership with the UN Country Team delivering as One UN.

CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
APPROVED BUDGET	7,843,128
TOTAL (DISBURSEMENTS + COMMITMENTS)	6,601,017
BALANCE OF FUNDS	1,242,111
% DELIVERY (AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET)	84%

Access To Justice Project



Empowered lives.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

A2J:	Access to Justice
AGO:	Attorney Generals Office
AWP:	Annual Work Plan
HJC:	High Judicial Council
IDLO:	International Development Law Organization
IDPs:	Internally displaced persons
JISU:	Joint Implementation Support Unit
JSC:	Judicial Services Council
LoA:	Letter of Agreement
MC:	Mobile Courts
MOJ:	Ministry of Justice
MOJC:	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MOJRAR:	Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
PLDU:	Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit
PLAC:	Puntland Legal Aid Centre
PSG:	Peace and State-building Goal
PSU:	Puntland State University
RoL:	Rule of Law
SARC:	Sexual Assault Recovery Centre
SDRF:	Somali Development and Reconstruction Facility
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOLLA:	Somaliland Lawyers Association
SWLA:	Somaliland Women Lawyers Association
TORs:	Terms of Reference
UoH:	University of Hargeisa
UN:	United Nations
UNSOM:	United Nations Assistance Mission for Somalia

Annual Financial report 2014- Access to Justice Project

Donor	TRAC
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	200,000
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	3%
2014 Expenditure to date	223,174
Delivery %	112%

Donor	DFID
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	1,443,277
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	18%
2014 Expenditure to date	1,214,963
Delivery %	84%

Donor	EC
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	2,869,673
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	37%
2014 Expenditure to date	2,979,171
Delivery %	104%

Donor	Danish
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	1,290,422
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	16%
2014 Expenditure to date	845,867
Delivery %	66%

Donor	Norway
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	979,225
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	12%
2014 Expenditure to date	804,012
Delivery %	82%

Donor	MPTF - Anti-Piracy Fund
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	584,207
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	7%
2014 Expenditure to date	63,803
Delivery %	11%

Donor	Luxembourg
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	538,207
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	7%
2014 Expenditure to date	404,483
Delivery %	75%

Donor	UNODC
2014 Allocation from donor for 2014	54,623
2014 Allocation as % of AWP	1%
2014 Expenditure to date	65,544
Delivery %	120%