



SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

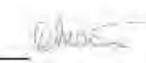
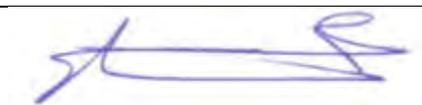
Period: Quarter 3, 2017

Project Name	Joint Rule of Law Programme, UNDP Rule of Law Project
Gateway ID	00096486 (Security) and 00096487 (Justice) and 00098928 Security Somaliland and 98929 Justice Somaliland
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2017
Focal Person	(Name): Name): Christophe Buik, Gerard Smith, Mitch Dufresne, Virginie Blanchard
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PSG	2: Security and 3: Justice
Priority	PSG 2 priority: 1. Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component). PSG 3 priorities: 1. Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards; 2. Justice institutions to start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis; 3. More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice
Milestone	Milestone 1: Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established Milestone 2: Improved command, control and communication of security institutions Milestone 3: National Security Council established Milestone 4: Legal and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated for oversight, fiduciary and operational accountability, to ensure regulated, effective and disciplined security institutions
Location	Somalia: Benadir, Jubaland (Kismayo), South West State (Baidoa), Galmudug, HirShabelle, Puntland all regions, Somaliland all regions.
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	US\$ 66,716,763
MPTF:	US\$ 39,737,572
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$2,109,143 (UNDP); \$219,029 (UNODC)
	UNDP: US\$3,023,092
	Other: US\$14,604,194



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director- Programme	 <small>Digitally signed by David Akopyan DN: cn=David Akopyan, o=UNDP, ou=Country Programme, email=David.Akopyan@undp.org, c=RM</small>
2.	UN Women	Fadumo Dayib	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNOPS	Sayed M. Farooqui	Head of Programme	
4.	UNODC	Charity Kagwi	Head of Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Programme	
5.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	UNICEF Representative	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	-	10,061,385.00	-	16,142,161.00
UNDP (PBF)		620,213.00		
UN WOMEN	-	1,982,605.00	-	-
UNOPS	-	2,509,922.00	-	-
UNOPS (PBF)		703,264.00		
UNODC	211,375.00	3,811,104.88	-	-
UNICEF	-	1,382,111	-	595,660
TOTAL	211,375.00	21,070,604.88		16,737,821

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	1,402,601.61	9,992,706.61	616,939.86	11,431,794.86
UNDP (PBF)	66,317.28	66,623.28		
UN Women	297,144.00	1,234,989.00	-	-

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

UNOPS	74,365.00	708,128.00	-	-
UNOPs (PBF)	202,292.92	338,854.42		
UNODC	211,375.00	3,811,104.88	-	-
UNICEF	113,221	1,315,839	-	595,660
TOTAL	2,367,316.81	17,468,245.2	616,939.86	12,027,454.8

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AS	Al-Shabaab
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CDRH	Community Dispute Resolution Houses
DFID	Department for International Development
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FL	Federal Level
FMS	Federal Member States
HJC	High Judicial Council
HOR	House of Representatives
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
JISU	Joint Implementation Support Unit
JROL	Joint Rule of Law
JSC	Judicial Services Commission
MIA	Mogadishu International Airport
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PL	Puntland
PLAC	Puntland Legal Aid Centre
PLDU	Policy and Legal Drafting Unit
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
PSU	Puntland State University
SL	Somaliland
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Somalia Police Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	Nations Children's Fund
UNMPTF	UN Multi Partner Trust Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



SOMALIA UN MPTF

UNOPS
UNSOM
UNWOMEN

United Nations Office for Project Services
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
United Nations Women

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- At Federal level, the JROLP successfully facilitated the first session of the two-month long judicial training programme for FL 119 judicial personnel. This is an important achievement and a key milestone in establishing a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country.
- Between 24th and 26th September 2017, the FL Ministry of Justice held a three (3) day strategic plan workshop/retreat with the Chief Justice, Attorney General, Commissioner of Custodial Corps and representatives from the FMS to outline justice sector priorities for the next three years. The following day, on 27 September, the **Rule of Law Working** Group Pillar meeting took place during which the FG, FMS, donors and CSOs discussed the justice and corrections model and the justice sector strategic plan.
- On September 27th, inviting the Minister of Justice, Minister of Internal Security, the Joint Donor Co-Chairs Netherland and EU, as well as legal aid providers and representatives from FMS. The Working Group, which was organized with support from the UNJROL Programme in close collaboration with the FGS, was an opportunity to collectively discuss the progress of the justice and corrections model and increase collaboration between FMS and FGS.
- Somaliland finalized and launched the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan in a step towards achieving long-term development aspirations stated in the Somaliland National Vision 2030. The NDP provides the justice sector with directions and goals and will support Somaliland in advocating for more funds for justice services.
- Following the political leaders and the National Security Council agreement on the Security Sector Architecture in April 2017, a strategic level, three-day police conference was successfully concluded between 19th and 21th September with all police commissioner. Participants agreed on implementing Security Sector Architecture through the establishment of a Joint Technical Committee, which will work on police plans as outlined in the internal security strategy.
- The first Police oversight and accountability coordination meetings was held with the participation of the Parliamentary Committees on Security and Human Rights, members of the judiciary, Auditor General's Office, the MOIS and Somali Police participated. These meetings were the first step in discussions for establishing both internal and external Somali Police oversight mechanisms.

SITUATION UPDATE

Federal Level

During this reporting quarter, several political developments took place, which has on occasion/indirectly affected the project. The Federal Government of Somalia has continued to step up and tighten security against Al Shabab attacks with increased roadblocks. In response to the Somali Governments stringent security efforts, Al Shabab has diverted from carrying out militant attacks to targeted assassinations and indiscriminate car bombings across Mogadishu city.

On 27th September, a gunman killed 2 individuals in Hamarweyn District; one victim was the son of the Chairperson of the Somali Women's Organization (Ururka Haweenka) and the other, the General Secretary of the Somali Women's Organization. The gunman



SOMALIA UN MPTF

fled the scene and Al Shabab claimed responsibility. Similarly deadly, and on the same date and within the same district of Mogadishu, a car loaded with explosives killed 7 people and injured 6. Attacks in Jubaland and Southwest State were also reported this quarter. Such security threats continue to prevent the Somali people from enjoying a safe and peaceful environment.

The President of Hirshabelle, Mr Ali Abdullahi Osoble, was ousted by the Hirshabelle Parliament following a vote of no confidence. Subsequently, on 16th September 2017, Mr Mohamed Abdi Ware was elected as the new president of the State.

In a controversial move, the FGS detained and transferred Abdikarin Sheikh Muse, a top member of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), which opposes the Ethiopian government. The decision to handover Mr Sheikh Muse proved widely unpopular with the Somali people and exacerbated discontent against the Federal Government. A 2015 agreement between Somalia and Ethiopia designates the ONLF as a terrorist group. The speaker of the Parliament appointed a committee to investigate the issue and report back to Parliament.

On 26 September, the Galmudug President was impeached by the Galmudug parliament following his visit to the UAE during which he expressed support to the Saudi led Coalition in the Gulf crisis. His position was in clear contradiction with the FGS's policy to remain neutral in the crisis. His impeachment was perceived as a result of the FGS's intervention in the affairs of Galmudug State and as sanction for taking a different stand. It triggered a more general political crisis between the FG and the FMS, which further delayed progress the justice and corrections model.

In the constitutional review process, the Federal government has stepped up through increasing national consultations and raising public awareness in order to engage all Somalis and ensure a legitimate inclusive constitutional writing process.

Puntland

During this reporting period, the general security situation in Puntland's major districts remained stable. However, Puntland's armed forces continue to combat terrorism in the Galgala Mountains and its surrounding villages along western and eastern of Golis chain.

Reports have confirmed that the rate of targeted killings, indiscriminate shelling, car-jacking and criminal fugitives crossing between Galmudug or Puntland have fallen noticeably. This is due in part to a Joint Police Patrolling (JPP) initiative introduced by Galmudug and Puntland Police resulting in increase safety and security for residents.

On 18th July, Puntland Parliament's lawmakers passed an overwhelmingly vote of no confidence motion against the Puntland Cabinet Ministers, citing its inability to improve security, poor performances and corruption.

On 7th August, Puntland President, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali 'Gaas', announced the new cabinet, which was endorsed by the Puntland Parliament. 20 Ministerial positions were reshuffled including the Ministries of Finance; Security and DDR; Women Development and Family Affairs, Constitution and Federal Affairs.

Somaliland

The overall security situation in Somaliland remained stable with no major incidents reported. The rainy season has begun and drought recovery activities initiated, following the influx of those seriously affected by the drought earlier this year, which resulted in the major displacement of people and loss of livestock across Somaliland.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

The high stakes political campaign for the Somaliland presidential elections scheduled for 13th November 2017 is well underway with party presidential candidates touring all six regions of Somaliland in an effort to increase and mobilize support for their respective presidential candidacies. This followed the controversial election of the Speaker of Somaliland Parliament, erupting in a political rift between the ruling party and opposing political parties. The successful completion and distribution of voter registration cards to citizens by the national election commission, which has been endorsed by the Somaliland government and opposing political parties, will help alleviate pressures from the international communities.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

1. OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.1:			
Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework			
Output 1.1.1: Political agreement reached on the justice and corrections model			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
One Political agreement on justice and corrections model signed	Baseline: Draft communicate on justice & corrections model developed by Task Force Target: 1 Political agreement on justice and corrections model reached by 31 December 2017	0 Justice and Correction model discussions are in progress. The Ministry of Justice at federal presented in detail options papers on 24th – 26th September with Federal Member States of Puntland, Jubbland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Meeting report, Communique			
Output 1.1.2: Legislative framework revised to implement agreed justice and corrections model			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Number of gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced	Baseline: 10 policies/laws developed by PLDU in 2016 Target: 7 priority gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced	1 The Ministry of Justice reviewed and provided comments to the Sexual Offence Bill which was drafted by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Human Rights. The Bill was submitted to the Council of Ministers and now it awaits their approval.	1

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

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Revised National Action Plan on SGBV finalized	<p>Baseline: NAP Action plan developed in 2016</p> <p>Target: 1 national coordination review meeting on NAP and 2 FMS coordination meetings</p>	MoWHRD has agreed to renew the NAP commitment	1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings
Number of members identified and appointed for National Human Rights Commission of Somalia	<p>Baseline: National Human Rights Commission law approved by Parliament and receives presidential assent.</p> <p>Target: members of National Human Rights Commission appointed</p>	The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development developed selection criteria for Human Right Commission vacancies and advertised on websites and on the radio. 615 people applied and the Ministry is currently working on shortlisting and selection of the commission due in October 2017.	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): NAP meeting reports			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.2: Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis			
Output 1.2.1: Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁴	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Number of meetings and number of recommendations made by justice institutions for transfer of criminal cases from military to civil courts through inclusive consultative process	<p>Baseline: No national strategy in place</p> <p>Target: 1 Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system</p>	<p>1</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice developed a concept note for the transfer of serious criminal cases from military courts to the civilian criminal justice system and shared with relevant stakeholders including the Supreme Court and Attorney General.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice developed a concept note for the transfer of serious criminal cases from military courts to the civilian criminal justice system and shared with relevant stakeholders including the Supreme Court and Attorney General.</p>
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR):			

⁴ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR⁵	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
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, legal aid providers)	<p>Baseline: Total Trained 608 (W: 143; M: 465)</p> <p>Target: Provide training for 350 judges, prosecutors and legal aid providers and curriculum development</p>	<p>Total 219</p> <p>JLROP/ UNDP - FL: 119 (W:15, M:104) judicial personnel trained on 10 legal courses in July and August 2017. Beneficiaries included 41 (M:41, W:0) judges , 18 (M:13, W:5) Prosecutors, 60 (W:10, M:50) support staff for registry and Bailiffs.</p> <p>In SL 60 Justice professionals (22 women & 38 men) trained on JJ Law, CRC, Human rights, child protection.</p> <p>- JLROP organized Joint training for 35 prosecutors and judges Kismayo, Jubbaland on Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code from 9th – 19th July 2017. Five out of the total number of trainees were women</p>	464 (Q1+Q2+Q3)
Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established and provided with training and technical assistance	2	2	2
Case Conference Committee established and number meetings held to monitor implementation status of Puntland Rape Act	8	4	5
Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	2	2	2
Number of rape cases recorded, adjudicated and convicted	200 (Increase by 10%. 2016 baseline: =182 cases)	18	63
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, monitoring missions, beneficiary lists, photographs, signature lists			
Output: 1.2.3. Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice			

⁵ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁶	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type, and recipient)	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 5 member states and Federal level justice institutions receive equipment and operational support;</p>	FL: 1 Ministry of Justice of Jubbaland received equipment and furniture (11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).	<p>FL:2 Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs of Southwest received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).</p> <p>Ministry of Justice of Jubbaland received equipment and furniture (11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).</p>
Number of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions	<p>Baseline: 7 districts</p> <p>Target: 25 districts</p>	<p>FL: 18</p> <p>PL: 25</p>	<p>Total: 43</p> <p>FL: 18</p> <p>PL: 25</p>
Number of civil and criminal courts in which enhanced case management systems are established including an electronic component	<p>Baseline: 0 – there is a manual case management system, at Supreme Court, Banadir regional court and Appeals court and AGO at federal level and Garowe and Qardo courts</p> <p>Target: expansion to cover 2 Appeal courts; convert the manual system at Supreme Court and</p>	<p>FL: Supreme Court with Attorney General’s Office used national procurement processes to developed a request for proposal (RFP) to identify service providers to install electronic case management system.</p> <p>PL: There are manual case management systems in Garowe and Gardo courts.</p>	0

⁶ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	Banadir courts to electronic system		
Number of cases recorded in the case management system	<p>Baseline: 1,315 cases recorded by Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court and Benadir regional court</p> <p>Target: increase by 30% since 2016 per FMS and FL judiciary</p>	<p>At FL, 62 cases criminal cases recorded in the case management system from AGO (Pending :55, Convicted: 4, Acquittal: 3).</p> <p>PL: Between July and September 2017, 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 238 new cases (73 criminals, 165 civil), 136 cases registered in Garowe and 102 in Gardo. This data is for two regions only, Nugal and Karkaar, where the case management is active.</p>	<p>Total: 1,118 (Civil: 698; Criminal:326 Administrattive: 32, Pending :55, Convicted: 4, Acquittal: 3)</p> <p>FL: 710 (Civil:477, Criminal: 139, Administrattive: 32, Pending :55, Convicted: 4, Acquittal: 3)</p> <p>PL: 408 (Civil: 221, Criminal: 187)</p>
A detailed design of a model courthouse is completed	<p>Baseline: No existence of any model court</p> <p>Target: Preparation of Model Court Design</p>	Design package is completed.	Requirements collection, design brief, concept design preparation and topo survey & geotechnical investigations, all designs are ready
Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement after completing professional/legal education (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	<p>Baseline: 95 (W:39; M:56)</p> <p>Target: 59 interns; (30% women) in MOJ FL, AGO FL, SC FL, MOJ Galmudug, MOJ Hirshabele, MOJRRAR</p>	<p>FL: 54 (F: 17, M: 37) interns supported in Mogadishu, Jubaland, Southwest State, Galmudug and Hirshabele. Interns are attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs.</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4; M:2)</p>	<p>TOTAL: 46 (W: 19; M: 27)</p> <p>FL: 54 (F: 17, M: 37)</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4, M:2)</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Number of individuals that have received scholarships for legal education (disaggregated by sex, district and University)</p>	<p>Baseline: 99 students in Mogadishu and Puntland</p> <p>Target: 166 students in Mogadishu, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, SW and Jubaland</p>	<p>80 (W:14, M:66) new scholarships made available to Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle (20 students for each state) 65 studying at Mogadishu University and 15 at Puntland State University.</p>	<p>CUMULATIVE TOTAL: 179 (W:55, M:124)</p> <p>Q2 DATA BELOW:</p> <p>FL: 54 (W: 30, M: 24)</p> <p>PL: 45 (W: 11; M: 34)</p>
<p>Number of courts and justice institutions which have SOP's on judicial inspection OR number of cases issues or cases identified by judicial inspection team where there has been abrasion in the code of conduct of officials or dereliction of duty based</p>	<p>Baseline: judicial inspection is only available in Puntland in two courts</p> <p>Target: 10% increase in the cases since 2016 and introduction at one additional court in Puntland and at Supreme Court and Banadir Court</p>	<p>FL 1: Code of Conduct for the inspection of Judges, registrars and bailiffs was drafted. On 7th September, the Supreme court organized one-day consultation workshop with civil society organizations including the Somali Bar Association, Legal aid providers, Universities, Somali Women Lawyers and independent legal experts to discuss the code of conduct of the inspection scheme. Suggestions and recommendations were made and are to be in line with Sharia, Constitution and other statutory laws.</p> <p>PL: 1 inspection mission was carried out.</p> <p>Between 27 July 2017- 4 August, an inspection team from the Higher Judicial Council inspected and controlled the ongoing Judiciary services section of Galkacyo courts and regional office of prosecution.</p> <p>Based on the findings of the inspection team, the High Judicial Council promoted and demoted judicial personnel in Mudug regions. The president of the 1st instance court of</p>	<p>TOTAL: 3</p> <p>FL: 1</p> <p>PL: 2 inspection mission carried out. As a result, the HJC reshuffled between first instance courts and appeal court judges in Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		Galkacayo was demoted and the inspection team also proposed to the HJC to nominate judge Hussein sh.Ali as the effective president of the Galkacyo first instance court.	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: university records, equipment delivery notes, mission reports			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice			
Output 1.3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts			
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women’s socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	<p>Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016</p> <p>Target: increase in adjudication by 25%</p>	<p>FL: 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) adjudicated by Mobile Courts in Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle.</p> <p>The adjudications were mainly on cases of theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes.</p> <p>PL: Mobile Court teams in Garowe dealt with 14 cases (Criminal 1; Civil: 13) in 5 districts/villages. 3 female and 11 male clients were assisted by the Courts in matters of divorce and inheritance.</p>	<p>TOTAL: 90 (Criminal: 36; Civil: 54)</p> <p>FL: 76 cases adjudicated (civil:41 cases, criminal: 35 cases)</p> <p>PL: Mobile Court teams in Garowe dealt with 14 cases (Criminal 1; Civil: 13)</p>
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: mobile courts mission reports, partner narrative progress reports			
1.3.2. Improved access to legal advice			
Number of clients receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	<p>Baseline: 2,199 clients benefitted in 2016 (W: 1,950 and children 249)</p> <p>Target: 30% increase in number of cases taken for women and children</p>	<p>TOTAL: 10,305</p> <p>FL: 9,015 (W: 6,424 , M: 2,741)⁷ Clients benefited from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.</p> <p>PL: Legal aid provided to 1,290 clients (W: 913, M: 377) of</p>	<p>Cumulative from Q3 TOTAL: 21,441 (W: 14,282, M: 7,309)</p> <p>Cumulative from Q2: TOTAL: 11,136 (W: 6,945, M: 4,191)</p>

⁷ FL: 9,015 (F: 6,424, M: 2,741) clients benefited from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo including legal representation, Mediation, awareness, legal education, legal counseling and GBV support.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		which 442 clients (W: 328, M: 114) were provided with legal representation.	(of which 234 Q1 data is not gender disaggregated)
Number of legal aid centres/ providers supported (disaggregated by type and district)	<p>Baseline: 5 legal aid providers in 3 federal member states and in Benadir regions and Hirshabelle and Galmudug</p> <p>Target: 5 centres</p>	<p>FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F: 2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).</p> <p>PL: 5 legal Aid Offices in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo</p>	<p>FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).</p> <p>PL: 5 legal Aid Offices in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo</p>
Number of people receiving legal advice, mediation and referrals at IDP camps in Garowe, Bosaso, Gardo and Galkacayo.	<p>Baseline: 0 since this was not separated from the overall legal aid work in 2016</p> <p>Target: 100 per month</p>	<p>189 (M:79; W: 110) droughts effected people benefited from legal aid, legal awareness and legal education.</p> <p>463 solar lanterns were distributed to drought effected people in IDPs, mainly targeting women led households.</p>	<p>189 (M:79; W: 110) droughts effected people benefited from legal aid, legal awareness and legal education.</p> <p>463 solar lanterns were distributed to drought effected people in IDPs, mainly targeting women led households.</p>
Number of paralegal offices established at IDP camps in Garowe	<p>Baseline: 0 since there was no drought in 2016</p> <p>Target: One office established at IDP camps in Garowe.</p>	<p>PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.</p>	<p>PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.</p>
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: narrative progress reports from legal aid providers			
1.3.3 Adoption and implementation of TDR policy			
Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens' rights, legal aid and court procedures	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 200 elders to be trained</p>	<p>FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.</p>	<p>PL: Two days training on citizens' rights (15 per</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	at Garowe, Bosaso, Burtinle and Hayland and in Baidoa and Kismayo	PL: Two days training on citizens' rights (15 per district) for 30 ADR (M:30, W:0) practitioners all male held at Dhahar and Garowe ADR centers respectively.	district) for 30 ADR (M:30, W:0) practitioners all male held at Dhahar and Garowe ADR centers respectively.
Number of cases supported at 4 TDR centers in Puntland disaggregated by gender, type and SGBV.	Baseline: 1,526 cases reported from 4 districts in Puntland Target: 30% increase in cases received and resolved by elders (approximately 76 cases a month received by each district)	PL: 610 cases handled (M: 420; W: 190) 146 cases were received in Dhahar, 140 in Burtinle, 165 in Garowe and 159 cases in Bossaso	PL: 1,479 (W: 332; M: 1147)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TDR centre reports, MoJ narrative progress report			
Output: 1.3.4: Strengthened protection services for victims of crime and children in conflict with the law			
Number of children supported with legal aid, psychosocial support and diversion services	Baseline: 609 Target: 800	185 (84 boys and 101 girls)	430
Number of women supported with legal aid, psychosocial support	Baseline: Target:	40 women	361 (359 women and 2 men)
Number of safe houses supported for women and children	Baseline:6 Target:6	6	6
Number of children in detention identified and documented	Baseline: 0 Target: 150	598(12 girls and 586 boys)	790(38 Girls and 752 Boys)
Output: 1.3.5 Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations			
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Baseline: 251,534 persons were reached through legal awareness campaigns on radio: and 2,388 (W: 2,046, M: 342) through sensitization and trainings. Target: 10% increase in outreach will be	TOTAL: 426,891 FL: 6,891 (W: 5204, M: 1,687) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo for both IDPs and host communities.	TOTAL: 2,291,241 FL: 21,241 (W: 14,546, M:6,695) PL: 1,820,000 (1,800,000 individuals were reached through radio awareness programme in PL (reporting same



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	made through awareness campaigns	PL: An estimated 20,000 people reached across PL through MOJ airing radio programmes giving the general public a better understanding of the Sexual Offences Act, Juvenile Justice Act and legal aid among other issues.	individuals reached from Q1- not recording number three times (q1+q2+q3), too big)
Continued support to 6 safe houses (women's safe houses and child safe houses) and the provision of legal aid, reintegration and diversion services	Baseline: Target:		
Conduct monitoring visits of children in detention and provision of legal aid and psycho-social services	Baseline: Target:		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: partner narrative reports			
Output 1.4.1 Improve prison infrastructure			
Construction of a 70 person cell in Gaalkayo	Baseline: No Prison in South Galkayu Target: Construct 1 Prison cell block	Design is submitted for the approval of the Design review Office in UNOPS HQ	Requirements collection, design brief, concept design preparation and topo survey & geotechnical investigations, all designs are ready
Construction of new Baidoa Prison (through National Window)	Baseline: old prison which does not comply with human rights standards Target: use national systems to build cost effective prison in Baidoa which will comply with human rights standards	FL: Project Plan for construction of Baidoa Prison through national window developed. The government is working on identifying the land in which the prison will be constructed.	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence			
Output 1.4.2 Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners			
Development and implementation of civic, religious, family, psychosocial and	40	20	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

components of the Baidoa Rehabilitation programme			
Output 1.4.3: Improved management of custodial corps			
Procure uniforms for custodial corps officers	Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Custodial Corp Target: one uniform designed and distributed to 200 custodial corp at federal level	FL: 200 custodial crop received Uniforms for Boots, Berets, Socks, Belts, Lanyard, Beret Badges, Fabric for shirts and trousers, Fabric for rank insignia, Buttons, Sewing thread and Zippers	FL: 200 custodial crop received Uniforms for Boots, Berets, Socks, Belts, Lanyard, Beret Badges, Fabric for shirts and trousers, Fabric for rank insignia, Buttons, Sewing thread and Zippers
Continue support for computerised data management system for record management and registration of inmates	3	1	3
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.5: Programme Management			
Output 1.5.1: M & E including final JROLP evaluation			
Project evaluation	Target: 1 evaluation	Project Evaluation is under way and is expected to be complete in Q4.	
Secretariat support	Target: 3 Programme Steering Committee meetings and 3 PSG meetings	0	1 PSG and 1 PSC meeting
2.OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia			
SUB-OUTCOME 2.1: (Political engagement) New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organisations.			
Output 2.1.2: Support the various Technical Committees to develop their own Heegan Plans (state police strategic plans)			
Number of state plans completed within New Policing Model (NPM) framework	Baseline: NPM approved in June 2016 Target: at least 3 state plans are completed	1. Somali police commissioners through 3-day conference agreed to implement Security Sector Architecture through establishing a Joint	2



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		<p>Technical Committee to work on police plans as outlined in the internal security strategy.</p> <p>2. Puntland State Police Ten Year Plan developed and consulted with community representatives</p>	
<p>Number of police leaders receive information on global best practices to contribute towards strategic planning</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Number of police leaders trained in strategic planning</p>	<p>Target: 3 capacity building study tours conducted for 36 police leaders.</p> <p>Baseline: No core groups established for police leaders</p>	0	0
<p>Number of trainings provided to police inspection directorate.</p>	<p>Baseline: Police inspection Directorate established.</p> <p>Target: SOP for processing process misconduct finalized.</p>	<p>Oversight mechanism agreed at 1st coordination meeting held on police oversight and accountability mechanisms for 31 Participants (M: 28; F: 2) from the parliamentary security committee, judiciary and CSOs.</p>	1 coordination meeting on police oversight and accountability mechanisms.
<p>Number of gender responsive SOPs and tools developed in financial, procurement, assets and recruitment</p>	<p>Baseline: no SOP's available for MOIS administrative functioning</p> <p>Target: at least four gender-responsive SOPs developed on finance, Human Resources and Logistics, and oversight of police.</p>	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
SUB-OUTCOME 2.2: Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations			
Output 2.2.1: Standardised police recruit curriculum completed			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Support Police Professional Development Board to develop curricula and an implementation plan for basic police training</p>	<p>Basic Recruit Curriculum endorsed by the end of the 2nd quarter and the first ToT on BRC organized by the end of September 2017.</p>	<p>- 37 modules of the Somali Police Basic Recruit Curriculum were translated to Somali language.</p> <p>- 40 copies of each of the modules were printed for the first and second BRC ToT sessions.</p> <p>- The first session of the Somali BRC ToT conducted from 9th to 21st September 2017 in General Kahiye Academy in Mogadishu where 14 SPF trainees were trained.</p>	<p>- SPF Basic Recruit Curriculum developed and endorsed.</p> <p>- The 37 modules of the BRC translated to Somali language.</p> <p>- First BRC ToT conducted.</p> <p>- Second BRC ToT planned to be conducted in the final quarter of 2017.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.3: Developing community engagement through community policing</p>			
<p>Number of Youth disaggregated by sex registered on community policing initiative</p>	<p>Baseline: 192 youth registered in community policing initiative in 2016</p> <p>Target: At least 400 community youth are participating in community youth initiative in four member states: South West, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Banadir.</p>	<p>Galkacyo and Adado 25 youth volunteers identified (M: 22, W:3) 10 youth volunteers identified only and are to receive youth education training in Q4.</p> <p>(In Q3, PL the 50 youth volunteers received youth education training delivered by PSU, UNPOL and UNDP).</p>	<p><u>TOTAL: 367</u></p> <p>Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40)</p> <p>Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31)</p> <p>PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34)</p> <p>Banadir: 191 (W:62, M:130)</p> <p>Galkacyo and Adado 25 youth volunteers identified (M: 22, W:3) 10 youth volunteers identified</p>
<p>Number of community policing units established in Somalia/ police personnel</p>	<p>Baseline: one community policing</p>		



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	<p>unit in Banadir</p> <p>Target: 4 community policing units established by end 2017</p>	<p>Q3 DATA:</p> <p>PL: 4 Community-policing units were established in Puntland.</p> <p>PL: 8 (W:5; M:3) Police Officers 2 from each of the four regions of PL initiated community-policing activities.</p> <p>Q2 DATA:</p> <p>Total: 84 Police Officers assigned to community policing.</p> <p><u>Banadir: 54 (W: 22; M: 32) police officers assigned to community policing initiative:</u></p> <p>Kismayo: 15 (W: 2; M: 13)</p> <p>Baidoa: 15 (all men)</p>	<p>TOTAL: 92 Police Officer assigned to or initiated community policing in Banadir, Kismayo, Baidoa and Puntland.</p> <p>PL: 4 Community-policing units were established in Puntland in Q3.</p>
<p>Number of action plans developed between youth and police in Banadir, South West, Jubaland, Galmuduge and Hireshabelle.</p>	<p>Baseline: No action plans available in 2016</p> <p>Target: At least 3 Action plans developed between the youth and police</p>	<p>PL: 2 Action Plans were drafted and discussed by youth, community members, and police.</p>	<p>PL: 2 Action Plans were drafted and discussed by youth, community members, and police.</p>
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists</p>			
<p>Output: 2.2.4 Improving police supervision and management</p>			
<p>Number of SPF (disaggregated by gender) trained in police station management to improve service delivery.</p>	<p>Baseline: No training for police station activated in 2016</p> <p>Target: 200 personnel trained (minimum 30% gender representation)</p>	<p>TOTAL: 51 Police Station Commanders received training.</p> <p>Southwest State: 25 (W: 0, M: 25)</p> <p>Galmudug: 26 (W: 0, M:26)</p> <p>Police Station Commanders from Southwest and Galmudug respectively received Police Station Management training conducted by Somali Police</p>	<p>TOTAL: 71 Police Station Commanders received training.</p> <p>Police station management training – middle management delivered to: PL: 20 (W: 0; M: 20).</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

		Mobile Training Teams in Adadao and Baidoa.	Galmudug: 26 (W: 0, M:26) Southwest State: 25 (W: 0; M: 25)
Number of mobile training teams established	<p>Baseline: One AMISOM-SPF mobile training team available</p> <p>Target: 4 mobile training teams established</p>	<p>TOTAL: 2 Teams established and equipped.</p> <p>2 Somali Police Mobile Training Teams were trained through 10-day TOT/Instructors Development programme, equipped and deployed to the Galmudug and Southwest.</p> <p>Galmudug: 1 13 trainers (M:12, M:1)</p> <p>Southwest:1 13 trainers (M:13, W:0)</p> <p>Subsequently the established Mobile Training Teams delivered two trainings to Police Station Commanders in Southwest and Galmudug.</p>	<p>TOTAL: 3 Mobile Training Teams established and equipped.</p> <p>PL: 1 10 trainers (W: 3; M: 7)</p> <p>Galmudug: 1 13 trainers (M:12, M:1)</p> <p>Southwest:1 13 trainers (M:13, W:0)</p>
Number of police personnel (disaggregated by gender) trained to handle SGBV cases	<p>Baseline: 22 officers trained in 2016 on SGBV</p> <p>Target: 80 Police personnel trained from FMS on SGVB (including 30% women)</p>	0	<p>Total: 75 (W: 8; M: 67)</p> <p>FL: South West State: 50 (W: 6; M: 44)</p> <p>PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23)</p>
Number of police investigators trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	<p>Baseline: CID personnel in Mogadishu trained in crime data collection</p> <p>Target: 24 Police investigators from FMS trained on evidence collection</p>	Practical training on the evidence collection kits and crime scene management was delivered for 20 police officers in Southwest State (all male) by INL programme. International Narcotics Law Enforcements Affairs.	0



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	and data collection and analysis		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists			
SUB-OUTCOME 2.3: Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment)			
Output 2.3.1: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF			
Number of federal Somali Police personnel who receive uniforms	<p>Baseline: No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Police. Uniforms provided by DFID for 600 South West State and 600 Jubbland newly recruited State Police.</p> <p>Target: UNDP ROL 6,700 police officers provided with one uniform each</p>	0 Procurement is well underway for the 6,700 police uniforms, and delivery expected to be complete in Q4.	0
Two police stations constructed	<p>Baseline: Condition of the existing police stations are very poor</p> <p>Target: Police Posts Construction in JL and ISWA</p>	Revised the initial proposed design for police posts	Assessment of 8 police stations, preparation of assessment report, then change scope to construct police posts instead of refurbishment
Number of police stations which are operational and able to perform police duties 24x7	<p>Baseline: Hamar Jabjab police station compound damaged by the December 2016 VBIED</p> <p>Target: Three community policing centers and 20 police stations and offices receive operational support.</p>	Operational support provided to 17 police stations in Banadir district. Control room at Police HQ provided with electricity and maintenance services	17 Police Stations across Banadir provided with operational support. Control room at Police HQ also provided with operational support.
Number of police stations equipped and furnished	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 24 police stations are equipped and</p>	0 Transfer of the equipment procured through Japanese	24 police stations



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	furnished, incl. with solar system	Fund to PL, Southwest and Bandir. ALSO: Transportation of EUCAP Nestor equipment for Somali Police delivered to Somalia by project	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Transfer of Assets signed, Delivery reports,			
Output 2.3.2: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice.			
One coordination mechanism developed to counter human trafficking	Baseline: No national action plan on countering human trafficking in Somalia Target: One coordination cell on abatement of human trafficking established at MoIS One coordination SOP developed in countering human trafficking developed	0	1 coordination cell established at MOIS as leading agency on anti-human trafficking in Q2.
Number of consultation meetings on human trafficking undertaken with stakeholders from the criminal justice system.	Baseline: No regular meetings undertaken by the Technical Task Force on Trafficking in persons. Target: Three consultation meetings undertaken with all stakeholders Technical Task Force on Trafficking in Persons for project and workplan development.	0	1 meeting of Technical Taskforce in Q2
SOMALILAND: PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all			
OUTCOME 3.1: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all			
SUB-OUTCOME 3.1.1: Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups.			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 3.1.1.4.: Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in far regions and remote areas in which judicial institutions are not available.			
Number of cases fully adjudicated in the formal permanent courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (women’s socio-economic rights and other) and dismissals and conviction, and district) and sex / age.	<p>Target: 1,000 cases adjudicated by the formal courts in all regions of Somaliland</p> <p>Baseline: 4,315 cases fully adjudicated in formal permanent courts</p>	Total Cases: 3,209, (Criminal: 1,042, Civil: 2,167), Completed; 2,668, Pending: 541	Total Cases: 9,963 (Criminal: 2956, Civil: 7,007) (Pending: 1,779, Completed: 8,184)
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)	<p>Target: Mobile courts service of 50 cases per month and 150 per quarter</p> <p>Baseline: 1,231 cases fully adjudicated in mobile courts</p>	Total cases: 367, (Criminal:121, Civil: 246), Completed 272, Pending: 95. Total Beneficiaries: 673, W: 117, M:556, Child:93, IDP: 79, Minority: 85, Poor: 119.	Total cases: 1011, (Criminal: 408, Civil: 603) (Completed: 754, Pending: 257). Total beneficiaries 1,996, W: 681, M: 1,315, Children: 334, IDP: 265, Minorities: 285, Poor: 474.
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns through Mobile Court Missions (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	<p>Target: 2,500 people reached through legal awareness campaigns</p> <p>At least 8 legal awareness session carried out in visiting districts by the mobile courts teams 1,600 persons reached with public legal awareness</p> <p>Baseline: 1,430 people reached by awareness campaigns in 2016</p>	Total 5,750 people reached (W: 2,250, M: 3,500) (Children: 500) by legal aid providers Hargeisa Legal Aid Clinic, Baahikoob and Mobile Court teams in 6 regions of Somaliland.	Total reached; 21,150 (W: 8,420 , M: 11,130) (Children: 1,600)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: court records, mission reports			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 3.1.1.5: Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women’s access to justice			
Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district).	<p>Baseline: 1,818 benefitted in Hargeisa</p> <p>Target: 30% increase in legal aid or counselling</p>	<p>Total cases; 278, (Criminal: 81, Civil; 197) (Completed; 214, Pending: 64)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 839 (W: 366, M: 439, Juvenile: 34)</p> <p>IDP: 221, Minorities: 56, Poor: 216 in Hargeisa and Togdheer regions.</p>	<p>TOTAL CASES: 1,119 (Criminal: 329, Civil: 790) Completed 749, Pending: 269</p> <p>TOTAL BENEFICIARIES: 2,896, (W: 1087, M: 1,765), Child: 120, IDP: 568, Minorities: 127, Poor: 941</p> <p>(Q2- Total beneficiaries: 2,057, (W: 721, M: 1,326), Child: 86, IDP: 347, Minorities: 71, Poor: 725</p> <p>Total cases: 841: (Civil: 593, Criminal: 248) Completed 535, Pending: 205)</p>
Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	<p>Baseline: 2 centres providing legal aid in Hargeisa</p> <p>Target: 3 legal aid centres supported in Hargeisa region (UoH/Legal Clinic)</p>	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: legal aid providers narrative progress reports, mission reports, BTOR			
Output 3.1.1.7 Women’s access to justice enhanced			
Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	<p>Baseline: 50 students from Hargeisa and Amoud universities</p>	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	Target: Scholarship supported 50 law Students (25 Hargeisa, 25 Amoud) 30% female	Amoud University (25) in Borama, respectively.	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TPM, University records			
SUB-OUTCOME 3.1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built			
Output 3.1.2.2: MoJ Planning, research and monitoring capacity enhanced			
Number of monitoring missions taken to support MoJ Prison Monitoring and legal aid departments	Baseline: monthly monitoring plan at MOJ Target: Field monitoring visit to the 6 regions of Somaliland (Monitoring Mission 2 persons x 3 days per month which is 12 days for 6 Months).	Three Monitoring Missions conducted by MOJ to support inmates' access to legal aid conducted in three regional prisons in Hargeisa, Awdal and Berbera.	Five Monitoring Missions conducted by MOJ to support inmates' access to legal aid conducted in three regional prisons in Hargeisa, Awdal and Berbera.
Output 3.1.2.3: Judiciary capacity enhanced			
Number of inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the Inspection team	Baseline: 17 inspection visits Target: The inspection team to cover and visit all the regional courts and prosecution offices. At least 8 inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the inspection team.	33 inspection visits to the courts conducted by the judicial inspection team in all 6 regions of Somaliland.	91 Monitoring visits conducted.
Number of cases investigated and findings by the inspection team and disciplinary actions taken by the HJC	Baseline: 9 cases taken up in 2016 Target: 30 cases taken up	67 complaints were made and investigated. As a result, 3 disciplinary actions were taken by HJC.	128 complaints investigated by the inspections team and 22 disciplinary actions were taken by the HJC.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 3.1.2.5: Capacity of corrections service to deliver justice			
Number of Assessments conducted and concept drawings developed, Master Plans and rehabilitation works for Court houses developed.	Construction of an Appeal court in Hargeisa	Completed the total design package	Carried out preliminary site survey and developed concept design, geotech investigation and complete design package.
Output 3.1.2.10: Logistics and infrastructure of the Attorney General’s Office enhanced			
Support to Regional infrastructure for Attorney General’s Office provided	Additional Office in AG’s Office complex	Completed the design package	Carried out preliminary site survey and developed concept design, geotech investigation and complete design package.
Output 3.2.11: Organisational and operational capacity of Public Defender’s council established			
Support to repair the MoJ office	Prepare an office for MoJ in Barbera	Completed the design package	Carried out preliminary site survey and developed concept design, geotech investigation and complete design package.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Partner narrative progress reports, mission reports			
Output 3.1.3.1: Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported			
Number of traditional justice actors trained in human rights, legal aid and gender justice.	Baseline: 3 workshops undertaken Target: 150 traditional leaders trained across 6 regions	75 elders trained in three regions (25 elders each region) Hargeisa, Borama and Barbera.	75 elders trained in three regions (25 elders each region) Hargeisa, Borama and Barbera.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
PSG 3.2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights			
Sub-outcome 3.2.1 : To improve public confidence and trust in the Somaliland Police			



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Number of Police officers trained and sensitized on Community policing	Baseline: 20 Police Officers trained in community policing Target: community policing strategy developed for SL	20 (W: 6: M:14)	20 (W: 6: M:14)
Number of crimes reported to the police— percentage of victimized individuals who reported their victimization to the police within the last 12 months.	Baseline: no regular crime data is reported Target: crime data report for 2017 developed by MOI	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training report, signature lists			
Sub-outcome 3.2.3: To work with other Somaliland agencies and institutions to produce a more coherent response to security and justice issues			
Number of laws, regulations, strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP	Baseline: draft Police Act developed Taret: one consultation workshop with human right commission and CSO on SL Police Act	Somaliland Police Act- pending	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
Sub-outcome 3.2.5 To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery			
Output 3.2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery through developing TORs, structure, SOPs for police stations			
Number of police, Mol, civil society, human right’s commission and relevant state institutions participated	Baseline: No model police station concept available Target: agreed on action plan to improve service delivery including the model for a police station (functions and structure)	0	0



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Number of structure, terms of reference and SoPs for model police stations developed and approved by MoI and PC.	Baseline: No structure available Target: Organizational structure, ToRs and SOPS are developed for 4 police stations as pilot and adopted at Police Station level.	0	0
Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)		0	50 VHF handset radios with antenna and repeaters received by the Somaliland Police on March 5 th 2017.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			

NARRATIVE

OUTCOME 1 – Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.

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

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

From 24th to 26th September 2017, FL Ministry of Justice held a three (3) day strategic plan workshop/retreat to outline justice sector priorities for the next three years. The high-level justice retreat was attended by the Chief Justice, Minister of Justice, Attorney General, Commissioner of Custodial Corps, Chairperson of the Somali Bar Association and the head of Parliamentary Committee on Justice and Religious Affairs of the Parliament as well as representatives from Federal Member States. On the last day of the retreat, the Task Force appointed for proposing Justice and Corrections Model, provided a detailed review, analysis and recommendations on the way forward on achieving a collective (FL and FMS) agreement on the Justice and corrections architecture. FMS represented agreed on the recommendations made on the Justice and Corrections Model by the Task Force. On 27 September, the Rule of Law Working Group Pillar meeting took place inviting the Minister of Justice, Minister of Internal Security, the Joint Donor Co-Chairs Netherland and EU, as well as legal aid providers and representatives from FMS. During the meeting, The Minister of Justice also declared plans to hold a meeting with FMS respective MOJs for the purpose of reaching a political agreement on the Justice Model.

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

With financial, technical and advisory support from the programme the Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit of the Ministry of Justice provided critical support to the government in legislative drafting, reviewing draft laws and ensuring their conformity with human rights standards. The Unit - which is staffed with 3 senior and 2 junior legislative drafters and graduate interns - has successfully completed the revision of 18 laws/bills from different core government ministries and institutions this reporting quarter. This



SOMALIA UN MPTF

included the Counter terrorist bill and Sexual Offence bill, which were subsequently approved by the Council of Ministers and sent to Parliament.

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

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

The construction of Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex began in December 2015 and phase one is scheduled to be operational in Q2 2018. Phase 1A is 98% complete at the end of Q3 2017 and upon completion high risk trials will be conducted at a secure facility and in non -military courts.

Output 1.2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice

In July and August 2017, 119 (W:15, M:104) FL Judicial Personnel among which 41 judges (all male), 18 Prosecutors (M:13, W:5) and 60 support staff and Bailiffs (M:50, W:10) from the Supreme Court, AGO, Benadir district, regional and appellate courts participated in a comprehensive judicial training programme, which included the following topics : 1)Rights of the Accused and the Victim, 2) General Principles and the Ethics of Judiciary, 3) Criminal Trial Procedure, 4) General Principles of Somali's Criminal Law, 5) Practical Legal Skills, 6) Civil Trial Procedures, 7) Legal and Administrative Procedures for the Bailiff Duties, 8) Role of AGO in Guiding Investigations and Conducting Criminal Proceeding, 9) Court Management and Leadership, 10) Legal and Administrative Procedures for the Support Staff Duties.

The training programme is the first of this kind and is expected to provide the foundation upon which the National Judicial Training Institute will be established.

The JRoL programme also procured 40 computers and 40 printers for the district courts in Puntland in order to build the institutional capacity of the courts.

Specialized prosecution services for SGBV cases

JROLP commenced the long-term capacity building programme for 45 specialized prosecutors in Somaliland and Puntland. The trainings, coaching and mentoring sessions aim to draw from best practices in prosecution of SGBV cases, discuss prosecution strategies, best utilization of current legislation and confidence building. The first training was also used to discuss sustainable structures that allow the full integration of the Specialized Prosecution Unit within AGO and the development of Standard Operating Procedures for SGBV cases to ensure quality services and consistency for victims and survivors.

Women's access to justice policy

The Office of Attorney General in Puntland carried out a sensitization awareness initiative through monthly media-press conference on the gender justice with a focus on women's rights and access to justice and the SGBV prosecutorial services.

Output 1.2.3: Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice

Internship/Scholarship programme

Puntland:

Capacity injection provided to the Ministry of Justice through the placement of scholarship graduate interns and the hiring of qualified technical experts such as advisors has allowed the MOJ to undertake many activities which have improved justice service delivery in Puntland.

Specifically, six interns continue to receive on the job trainings within the MOJ, delegated different duties; 2 interns attached to PUWLA help provide legal aid and 4 interns are placed under the MOJ's ADR, rule of law, legal drafting and administration and



SOMALIA UN MPTF

finance. Positive feedback has been given on the interns performance in increasing the overall service delivery capacity of the MOJRARs and PUWLA. The interns have effectively supported the MOJ in many activities including legal aid through prison visits, ADR, coordination of the justice sector, on the compilation of laws and financial reporting.

South central:

At FL, the internships and scholarships programmes were expanded to the newly formed Federal Member States. The process of enrolling the new scholarship recipients was led by the Ministry of Justice at FL and FMS States. Eighty (80) new scholarships were made available to Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle - 20 students for each state. 65 (W:14, M:66) of the students started their four-year degree programme's at Mogadishu University while 15 students will begin their education at Puntland State University.

Furthermore, 54 students (31 M; 23 F) currently continue to benefit from the scholarship programme. In July 2017, 13 female scholarship recipients completed their four-year law degree programmes and are waiting to graduate. The remaining 44 students are in their second year of studies.

The scholarships will help increase the number of qualified legal professionals by producing a pool of qualified law graduates to fill in future positions in the justice sector institutions as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and registrars.

Additionally, the internship programme was also expanded to Galmudug and Hirshabelle with 6 intern positions created for the first time. Justice institutions of the newly formed Federal Member States lack the necessary human and financial resources to fulfill their mandates and the internships were designed to address this gap. The Internship programme is also meant to provide recent graduates with extensive exposure and practical experience in the justice sector and act as a springboard to a career in public service in general, particularly the justice sector .

Strengthen capacity of the justice institutions to address and monitor SGBV cases through case management committees

JROLP supported the MOJRAR with the establishment of the Case Conference Mechanism. This ministerial platform allows justice and security providers to meet monthly to discuss specific cases, identify bottlenecks and monitor process in SGBV reporting and prosecution.

The Ministry of Justice and Office of the Attorney General in Puntland conducted monthly monitoring visits to the justice and security institutions to advance the implementation of the Rape Act.

Judicial Inspections:

Puntland

The JROLP continues to provide financial support and technical guidance to the operations of the High Judicial Council (HJC) which exert judicial oversight through the inspection and monitoring of the courts and prosecution offices. During this reporting quarter, the High Judicial Council made significant progress towards performing its duties independently and improving the administration of the justice sector in Puntland. The Puntland High Judicial Council initiated actions to reform the judicial system in order to promote the professionalization of the judiciary and improve staff's competences through improved selection, training and appraisal of judicial personnel. The HJC established competitive examinations based on objective criteria such as competencies, aptitudes and good reputation for the selection of judges and prosecutors as well as registrars. In quarter three, the HJC recruited 5 judges and 3 registrars, all with law degrees, 2 have been posted in Bosasso 1st Instance Court, 2 in Galkacayo 1st and Appeal Court and 1 in Baran 1st Instance Court. Additionally, 3 registrars (with one registrar possessing a university degree and two hold Secondary School certificates) have been selected to be based in the regions of Garowe, Bosaso and Gardo. All newly recruited staff possess the professional qualifications required for the accomplishment of their functions. It is hoped that these changes will improve the effectiveness, impartiality and competence of the judiciary.

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 1.3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts

A peer-to-peer knowledge sharing tour on mobile courts and legal aid took place in Puntland in July 2017, with the aim of speeding up the rolling out of mobile courts across Federal Member States. The weeklong event had participants from Jubaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug observe how the mobile courts in Puntland carry out their work, so that they can replicate the courts successfully in their own states. The knowledge exchange programme, was developed by the Puntland Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs with the project.

Puntland

During this reporting quarter, Mobile Court teams in Garowe dealt with 14 cases in 5 districts/villages. These included 1 Criminal and 13 Civil/Family cases. 3 female and 11 men clients were assisted by the Courts, in matters of divorce and inheritance.

South Central

Mobile Courts were further extended to newly formed Federal Member States Hirshabelle and Southwest State. This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. The mobile courts adjudicated a total of 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) across Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle, with cases mainly compromising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes.

Output 1.3.2: Improved access to legal advice

legal Awareness

Puntland

The MOJ has continued to organize Awareness campaigns through targeted radio programmes on among other things the Sexual Offences Act, the Juvenile Justice Act and legal aid in order to provide the general public with a better understanding of legal issues.. The programmes, aired red across PL, are estimated to have reached over 20,000 people and are delivered in a way that is engaging and allow open discussussions. In a milestone impact achievement of the radio programmes, the Ministry of Justice has reported the increase in the number of rape cases reported to security agencies. A further two radio programmes are planned to be aired the next quarter.

Legal Aid and SGBV

South Central

In South Central, a total of 5 legal aid centers, supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, provided legal aid to 9,015 persons (F: 6424, M: 2,741):

- 757 benefited from legal assistance including representation (322 F; 435 M) in 455 criminal cases and 302 civil cases in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa,
- 293 GBV cases (273 F; 20 M) were supported with legal representation, counseling and advice. The majority of these cases are physical and emotional abuse, denial of resources, sexual assault and 8 rape cases. Around 30% of the cases took place in drought-affected communities.
- 6,891 beneficiaries were reached through awareness campaigns (5204 F and 1687) in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa
- 451 cases (348 F; 103 M) were resolved through mediation processes by Paralegals. These cases are mainly related to family disputes.

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



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Puntland

During this reporting quarter, coordination between ADR practitioners and Puntland's justice sector improved tremendously thanks to 3 workshops directed at 30 elders and sheikhs held in Dhahar (Hayland) and Garowe ADR centres. During the workshops, elder ADR practitioners in PL were given two days training on citizens' rights within the Somali and Puntland constitutions bills of rights chapters. The objective of the trainings was to ensure the observation of fundamental rights during elder adjudication and mediation as well as guaranteeing referral of certain cases such as rape to the formal systems.

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

Safe houses

JROLP continued to support survivors of GBV and victims through the provision of safe house services.

Juvenile justice

JROLP continued to support efforts towards building a child justice system and strengthening legal frameworks. JROLP supported Government at Federal level to deliver child justice services by strengthening capacities of the Juvenile Unit attached to the Ministry of Justice. It helped developed guidelines for the determination of age children in contact with the law as most of them do not have birth certificates. It also supported Government and Civil Society Partners in providing child justice services to children in contact with the law including legal aid services, psychosocial services, rehabilitation and family reintegration services. JROLP supported in the development of the age determination guidelines as several

JROLP supported monitoring of the situation of children in detention during the reporting period. Visits were made to Police Stations and Prisons by MOJ, accompanied by UNICEF staff. Children were identified in prisons and police stations. Most detention facilities lacked basic human rights standards. Several cases were identified of children being put in detention by parents as a disciplinary measure. JROLP is advocating with the Ministry of Justice on issues related to the detention of children, enforcement of minimum standards and the provision of case management services through the hiring of Social Workers.

Output 1.3.5: Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations

Output 1.4.1: Improved prison infrastructure

Output 1.4.2 Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners

Baidoa Rehabilitation Pilot Project for Al-Shabab Prisoners

The routines activities of the Baidoa Rehabilitation Pilot Project for high-risk prisoners, such as sports, psychosocial support and basis literacy /numeracy session continues. The RC team completed a post-test for the numeracy/literacy and math's classes, which showed progress. Extra activities such as cognitive thinking and daily religious classes were introduced. The project developed and piloted the regional sermons and cognitive thinking manuals. The introduction of cognitive thinking was important for the prisoners and is helping them to explore and get clearer understanding of their thoughts and reactions towards their environment and explore ways for improvement. The religious sermon manual and religious classes were developed and introduced based on an assessment of the prisoners' knowledge and understanding of Islam. It was noted that most of the prisoners had never been taught the basics of Islam, making them easy targets for Al-Shabaab. The family programme which started in quarter 1 was reinitiated during quarter 3. Seven out of the nine sessions were undertaken. Additionally, activities for reintegration have started with community outreach and dialogue sessions. Five tools for the M&E framework were developed in order to collect data on prisoners and track progress. The tools are currently being translated.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 1.4.3: Improved management of custodial corps

During the period under review, the JROLP continued to provide its technical support to the establishment of the data management system in prisons, which will facilitate proper record keeping of information on prisoners in Somalia. Additionally, UNODC continues to support corrections capacity-building activities with training being delivered at Federal level in Garowe, Puntland.

OUTCOME 2 - Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia

Although the UNDP Rule of Law Police Pillar is only partially funded by the European Union and DFID through the MPTF, the Project's Police Pillar comprises a large portion of the delivery of the UNJROLP, which is reflected in the workplan and the results framework. It is thus important to capture these achievements in the narrative

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

Police Conference agrees on implementation modalities for the Somali Security Architecture

During a three-day conference held in Mogadishu at the Kahiye Police Academy 19 – 21 September 2017, the Somali Police Commissioners agreed to implement the Security Sector Architecture, agreed upon in April 2017, through the establishment of a Joint Technical Committee that will work on developing police plans, as recommended in the Security Strategy. The Council of Police Commissioners issued an official Communique which, in summary, commits to:

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

Police Plan

Puntland

In a major development towards the implementation of the NPM framework, the first Puntland State Police Plan was prepared by the technical police group over a 3-day meeting period from August 22-24 2017. The Plan was discussed among a wide range of stakeholders, incl. community elders, lawyers, members of the judiciary, representatives from the Ministry of Security and DDR, and the Police. Discussions and decisions focused on the structures and processes of the Plan, and the leading role of the Puntland government and technical team in ensuring its implementation. Participants agreed on how they can contribute to the development of a professional policing service that ensures access to justice by all community members. Community elders played an important part in developing the Plan and advising on cultural changes within the Puntland Police as well as on improving Federal Level-Puntland Police collaboration. The finalization of the Puntland Police Plan marks a significant step in moving towards the realization of the necessary state-level components to recruit and train a responsive and professional police service and facilitates full cooperation with Federal level authorities.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

Output 2.2.1.: Standardised police recruit curriculum completed

In an effort to foster a standardized police training in all Federal Member States of Somalia, the JROLP provided technical support to the Somali Police Professional Development Board (PPDB) to develop a Basic Recruit Training Curriculum. The curriculum, composed of 37 different modules, was endorsed at the Police Working Group (PWG) meeting on 11th May 2017. The Ministry of Internal Security, the Somali Police Force and representatives from all the Federal Member States of Somalia, AMISOM and EUCAP Somalia confirm their commitment to implement the curriculum in all Federal Member States of Somalia. The JROLP facilitated the translation of the modules in Somali language in August 2017. Pursuant to the BRC resolution, two ToT sessions on the Somali Basic Recruit Curriculum (BRC) were planned for 30 SPF trainers. The first ToT session took place from 9th to 21st September 2017 with 14 SPF officers from the 6 federal member states. The second session is scheduled to take place from 14th to 26th October 2017.

Somali Police Mobile team training

In a breakthrough achievement and following a long process of discussions, negotiation, and development, the Police and Ministry of Internal Security established a Police training team for the police station management programme, as well as finalized and approved the corresponding course modules which had been drafted during Quarters 1 & 2. These modules were used to conduct the first ever training-of-trainers (TOT) for a Somali police training team. The team is composed of 26 individuals (M: 25; W: 1) and includes trainers with a variety of skills and backgrounds: law degree graduates, graduates from teacher's training institutes, as well as former and current young police officers. The SPF commissioner and Deputy Minister for Internal Security and other stakeholders who participated in the closing ceremony emphasized the importance of establishing the Somali Police training teams to build the capacity of both current and future Somali police and to ensure sustainability of the training initiative, particularly as the AMISOM mandate is coming to an end. The training teams will play an important role in helping to ensure a professional and responsive police service in Somalia, while ensuring that the process is Somali-led.

Following the successful establishment and TOT of the Somali Police Mobile Training Teams, in Q3 the teams were able to conduct two 10-day trainings for police stations commanders, deputies and officers, and division commanders and section chiefs. 25 (M: 25, W: 0) police from South West and 26 (M: 26, W: 0) from Galmudug gained knowledge and skills in station management, leadership, community policing, human rights, team building and change management, legal aid principles, and an understanding of the new Somali Police Model. The training focused to strengthening the capacity of Police Station Commanders to ensure community access to police services, and build public confidence in the police. This will strengthen the police's ability to contribute to a safer and more secure environment based on respect for rule of law, human rights and equal access to justice. During the training, Police station commanders emphasized the important of providing support to existing youth volunteers who require the commitment of police stations commanders to succeed at building trust, confidence and improved relations between the community and the Somali Police Services through the community policing programme.

Capacity Development of Police Middle Management

The creation of a strong police middle management in Somalia was further supported through facilitating the practical component of the training programme of 15 Somali cadets, who are enrolled in a diploma training programme at the Ethiopian Police University College. The cadets undertook their practical training in Somali police stations from 9 September – 3 November 2017, and will in future form part of the Somali police station middle management.

Oversight mechanisms

Federal:



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The first coordination meeting on Police oversight and accountability was held for 31 Participants (M: 28; F: 2) representing stakeholders including the FG Ministry of Internal Security and civil society actors. This was the first of 3 coordination meetings with external oversight actors including the Parliamentary Committees on Security and Human Rights, Judiciary, Auditor General, the MoIS and the Somali Police. Oversight actors discussed actions to be undertaken on Police oversight, and initiated the process of furthering their work toward establishing a functioning oversight mechanism. Participants agreed on the importance of strengthening both internal and external oversight mechanisms to ensure police accountability. Ensuring that police are accountable to civilians is a fundamental principal in any democracy, and is required under the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. This coordination meeting marks the beginning stages in establishing an oversight mechanism not only on paper, but providing the individual and institutional capacity for stakeholders to fulfil their mandates.

Following the successful activation of the Police Inspection Directorate in Q2 2017, an initial assessment of its internal capacity was undertaken in Q3. Key recommendations from the assessment include: 1) to undertake a review of functions and structure of the Directorate, to ensure it is aligned with the NDP, and to add a human right section 2) to develop inspection SOPs with check lists, 3) to determine adequate staffing structure allocate sufficient resources for the Directorate to be able to perform their inspection and internal audit duties and 4) to establish linkages with the external oversight actors. These recommendations will be pursued further in Q4.

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

Output 2.2.3: Improved community engagement through community policing

Puntland

The community policing initiative gained further ground in Puntland, with 4 community policing units established in Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacayo districts. In total, 8 police officers were assigned to the community policing initiative (M: 3; W: 5), with 2 officers per district. The police officers serve as community policing officers and work with the youth volunteers to effectively address the security concerns of the community. This initiative is part of the wider strategy aimed at improving citizen-police engagement by bridging the gap between the Police and community. Through community policing, the public becomes partners in crime control by providing information to the Police, thereby enabling the Police to better address criminal activity and make the community safer.

In Puntland, 50 community policing youth (M: 35; W: 15) participated in a training on community policing principles provided by Puntland State University, UNPOL and UNDP. Youth were trained by PSU instructors on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law. This training helps to equip youth volunteers to better support and facilitate the community's role in contributing to increased security through collaboration with the Police. Both the role of the community policing volunteers, as well as the role of the Police, were examined to explore ways to improve Police interaction with community members by promoting respect, sensitivity, and ensuring individual rights. This education programme strengthens the Community Policing initiative to help increase the community's confidence and trust in the Police by recognizing and prioritizing the role that the community plays in ensuring safety and security. By having a deeper understanding of the role of the Police in a democratic society, these community policing volunteers are able to help ensure that these standards are met and put into practice when interacting with community members.

The community policing initiative was further strengthened this quarter through the development of two Community Policing Action Plans for Qardo and Bosasso police stations in Puntland, for the period September – December 2017. These Action Plans were developed through consultations between the youth volunteers, community members and the police. The plans outline activities to be undertaken including: an agreement to hold weekly coordination meetings; joint patrolling with community policing youth volunteers and Police officers; organizing community awareness raising session; and ensuring regular communication of



SOMALIA UN MPTF

community-policing activities with police station managers. The Plans provide concrete actions for the community policing youth volunteers, the community, and Police to undertake together to improve community and Police cooperation and help to ensure safety and security in Puntland.

The JROLP supported a consultation workshop for 32 Participants (M: 32; W: 0) including traditional elders, members of the business community, and officials from internal security institutions to discuss conflict resolution, mediation and the role of police in the peace-building and state-building process (Puntland). Participants agreed upon action points to address both new and existing threats to security and safety.

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

South Central

In Q3, the community policing initiative gained further momentum through a geographical expansion into Galmudug State. 25 Youth 10 from Galkayo and 15 from Adaado (M: 22, W: 3) were nominated by the police, local elders and the local authorities to become community policing volunteers. In Q4, they will participate in the Youth education programme, which is being implemented by Mogadishu University, and was specifically designed to cater for the training needs of the Youth volunteers. They will also receive training on community policing from the Somali Police mobile training team.

Output 2.2.4: Improved police supervision and management

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

Output 2.3.1: Increase police presence and visibility

Handover of Equipment to support the Somali Police

Equipment and furniture donated by EUCAP Somalia were delivered to Somali Police at Mogadishu and Bosasso Ports

Closely linked with the aim of the trainings to strengthen the individual capacity of the Police, the equipment procured through Japanese Funds was transferred to federal member states. The equipment further helped to ensure that the Police have the necessary resources and training to fulfil their mandate. Essential equipment, vehicles, furniture, and solar power were provided to the Puntland and Galmudug Police to enhance their operational capacity and efficiency in responding to security threats. Resources included 4 vehicles for the Joint Patrolling Police initiative between Puntland and Galmudug police, as well as 12 VHF and 4 HF radios, 8 Desktop Computers, 4 printers and 4 digital cameras. These communication devices will assist the Police in sharing information internally to better respond to crime, while the IT resources and corresponding training planned for the next Quarter will enable computerized record-keeping and data tracking. The investigation kits will allow Police to gather essential information to better investigate crimes and collect data needed for prosecution. By providing equipment and thorough training on community policing, police station management, IT courses, and evidence collection toolkits, the Police will have both the training and necessary resources required to better protect the public and respond to their concerns in a professional manner while respecting individual's rights.

The three mobile training teams were equipped with laptops, projectors, cameras, flip charts and stationaries.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Somaliland:

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

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

Despite limited funds available for Somaliland, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme alongside the MOJ, HJC, University of Hargeisa and Baahikoob Centers continued to provide justice services with technical support and advice from UNDP technical team. Activities supported by the JRoL program during this reporting quarter include the provision of legal aid services for drought affected communities and internally displaced population in Hargeisa and Burao; support to mobile courts in remote areas; judicial inspections; monitoring of human rights and access to lawyers in prisons as well as other justice coordination efforts led by the MOJ. The Baahikoob centre, under Hargeisa Group Hospital, continued to provide psycho-social and legal support for the Victims and families of SGBV victims.

With technical support from JROLP, Somaliland finalized and launched the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan in a step towards responding to long-term development aspirations stated in the Somaliland National Vision 2030. The NDP provides the justice sector with directions and goals and will help Somaliland to advocate for more funds for Rule of Law.

Formal Courts

In Q3 of 2017, the Somaliland General Courts adjudicate: 3,209, cases which included 1,042 criminal cases and 2,167, civil cases. 2,668 cases were completed and 541 are still pending. The case figures were from the main courts of all six regions namely, Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Saahil, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool.

Mobile Courts:

Mobile courts are designed to bring formal justice systems closer to the people and provide services which otherwise are physically and monetarily inaccessible.

Between July and September 2017, 367 total cases were adjudicated by Mobile Courts comprising of civil: 246, criminal: 121, Completed: 272, pending: 95. Total Beneficiaries: 673, (W:117, M:556), Child:93, IDP:79, Minorities:85, Poor:119.

Legal Aid

In Q3, 839 beneficiaries from Hargeisa and Togdheer received lawyer and paralegal representation and counselling – Total Clients 839, (W:366, M:439), Juvenile: 34, IDP: 221, Minorities: 56, Poor: 216. The total cases represented were 278, comprised of Criminal: 81, Civil; 197, and Completed; 214, Pending: 64.

SGBV

Between July and September 2017, 146 (W:139, M:7) victims of SGBV were supported across Marodi-Jeh (Hargeisa), Togdheer (Burao) and Awdal (Borama). The cases disaggregated by region are as follows; Hargeisa: 72, Burao: 42, Borama: 32. By age groups, 88 victims under 15 years old, 41 cases in between 15-18 years old, and 17 cases are 18 years old and above. Additionally, 19 of the cases resulted in convictions, 51 cases are under police investigation, 55 cases are still pending in court and 21 cases were settled outside of the courts and dismissed.

Awareness

During this reporting quarter, legal awareness reached approximately: 5,750 people, (W: 2,250, M: 3,500), Children: 500, through Hargeisa University Legal Aid Clinic, Baahikoob Centre and Mobile Court teams in 6 regions of Somaliland.

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



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Scholarships and Internships

In Somaliland, 50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarship, respectively from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) in Borama. The objective is to increase the number of people entering the legal profession and provide practical learning opportunities for law graduates through intern placements in justice institutions. Currently, the law graduates serve in legal aid, judiciary, prosecution offices, joint public services and as private attorneys providing legal services to citizens, thereby enhancing access to justice services.

Trainings

Advocacy and consultative workshops were conducted to enhance understanding on the draft legal aid bill and draft prison bill which are currently pending in Somaliland parliament. The objective was to raise awareness about the bills and provide a forum for and encourage consultations between the MOJ and other justice actors as well as between the relevant Committees of Somaliland parliament.

Additionally, three trainings were organized on traditional dispute resolution in Hargeisa, Berbera and Borama. The training sessions were attended by 25 participants comprising of elders, women associations, youth and members of MOJ regional office. The objectives of the trainings was to bring formal and traditional dispute resolution actors together to discuss challenges, best practices and ways to harmonize and establish linkages between formal and informal systems, including religious jurisprudence, to enhance access to a fair justice system for all. These trainings promote the respect, protection and enforcement of human rights and also harmonize linkages between all justice actors (informal and formal).

Hargeisa legal aid clinic organized a two day workshop on legal awareness and human rights sensitization for drought affected people and active justice actors working in IDPs camps. The training was attended by 40 drought affected people and justice actors from Togdheer- Burao. Similarly, on the 3rd and 4th August 2017, a two-day community sensitization and information sharing workshop was held by Hargeisa Hospital/Baahikoob and attended by 35 persons from IDP Communities in Hargeisa.

These workshops were instrumental in raising awareness and sensitization of the immediate challenges and human rights of drought affected IDPs, increase understanding of the justice actors, promoted more interaction and coordination with host communities as well as help facilitate future provision of legal counselling and awareness raising on SGBV and land related issues. The trainings also helped lawyers and paralegals understand how to effectively handle and resolve cases within harsh, sensitive IDPs population in Hargeisa and Burao.

Additionally, in response to the genuine concerns on the increase of GBVs cases in drought affected IDPs involving the host communities, the Baahikoob centre, in addition to providing the usual one stop SGBV services for the victims of SGBV, also organized the dissemination of GBV information and legal awareness in IDP camps.

Other Key Achievements

Monthly security coordination meetings were regularly held by the MoS & DDR (Puntland), improving coordination among stakeholders to respond to the needs of the community and discuss progress made in improving the service to the community

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

The political upheavals and changing policies at the federal level have delayed the implementation of activities.

At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programs is limited, characterising one of the key Justice pillars main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member states including Jubaland,



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are planned for key staff from each counterpart.

The instability in Galmudug and HS and absence of Southwest State's Minister of Justice has negatively affected the initiation of activities. In Puntland, the reshuffling of cabinet ministers and temporary suspension of the police commissioner's responsibilities by the Vice President caused the delays in the achievement of outputs and the implementation of planned activities.

Security remains a constant concern and cause of significant delays in the implementation of infrastructure and site visits by JLROP international staff of engineers. Scope change from refurbishment of the existing police stations to construct new police post will require a 12-month extension.

One of the common issue faced by the communities is the migration of children, so as to prevent it parents and elders have resorted in putting children in detention. Detention has also been used as a disciplinary measure by parents. There has been an increasing demand for diversion programs, including rehabilitation programs at community level, which would provide alternatives to detention for children. Scaling up of such programs which are labor and resource intensive is a challenge due to reduced funding.

Despite constant efforts by JLROP to the training directorates of the member states to include equal numbers of male and female participants in each training, this has been virtually impossible because about 90% of the prosecutors and police in each state are male.

Due to the nature and sensitivity of the Baidoa Rehabilitation pilot project, locating the prisoner's relatives proved to be difficult. Whilst security is a concern in this case, some relatives are low-income earners while others are small-scale traders with focused interest on their business. The lesson learnt is to seek support from the community through extensive outreach programmes and to engage them fully.

Planned activities on community based protection work has not been implemented due to reduced funding. The interference of the traditional elders in rape cases to resolve and settle outside the court is a key challenge hampering women's access to the formal justice system. To address this challenge, there is a need to engage and work closely with traditional elders and religious leaders through training and awareness raising of the traditional elders on the Sexual Assault Act and their duties as elders to support the formal justice in prosecuting the rape cases as required by the Sexual Assault Act. Moreover, strengthening coordination among criminal justice actors is crucial for effective enforcement of the Puntland Sexual Assault Act. In parallel, while recognizing the important role of traditional elders, the community based protection efforts for survivors has to be strengthened.

Peacebuilding impact

With support from JROLP, the MoS and DDR have been actively engaged in overseeing and assessing the development of a peace agreement in Galmudug and Puntland. The Puntland MoS and DDR have made several visits to Galkacyo to monitor the ceasefire agreement between Galmudug and Puntland.

Catalytic effects

N/A

Gender

Activities undertaken during the reporting period have a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment particularly on women's access to justice.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

Efforts are made to ensure the representation of women in the trainings (14% of the trainees for the Joint training of prosecutors and judges Jubbaland on Penal Procedure and Civil Procedure were females

Gender aspect is mainstreamed in all activities through increasing the participation of the women in all training and community policing. Also, police project activities are specifically designed to improve the skill set of the police when addressing and handling SGBV cases.

Gender was mainstreamed into all Rule of Law Police project activities. Women comprised 17% of all activities carried out this quarter, and make up 62% of new Police officers assigned to community policing units as well as 30% of new community policing youth volunteers. During the planning of the Puntland State Police Plan workshop, women lawyers, police officers and civil society representatives participated in and addressed the gender mainstreaming to the new Policing Model which is being implemented. 12.5 % of trainees were female in the last SPF officers training in Jubbaland, Benadir and ISWA on Penal Procedure Code.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁸	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	79	20
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁹	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	27	22

Human Rights

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

Human rights standards and practices for police are integrated into all trainings conducted as part of the Police project. Among the 32 modules of the Somali Basic Recruit Curriculum, module number 17 addresses the issues of human rights, domestic violence and vulnerable people. The training of the police on human right principles will promote awareness and protection of the rights of the citizens.

The projects support in the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts contributes to human rights and peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people. Additionally, the provision of legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people such as IDP’s, minorities, disadvantaged and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements. In PL, free legal representation provided to the accused either in police custody or in prison ensures the human rights of persons at pre-trial stage and on remand for periods longer than permitted by the law

⁸ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁹ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?</p>	<p>Result (Yes/No) <i>Yes</i></p>
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.</p>	<p>Result (No.) <i>10</i></p>
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build the capacity of duty bearers to fulfill their human rights obligations towards rights holders.</p>	<p>Result (No.) <i>15</i></p>
<p>Support to Drought Response</p> <p>During this reporting quarter, numerous trainings were held specifically for drought affected IDP's in Burao and Hargeisa by Hargeisa University Legal Aid Clinic and Bahikoob/Hargeisa hospital.</p> <p>These workshops were instrumental in raising awareness and sensitization human rights of drought affected IDPs, in increasing understanding of the justice actors, in promoting more interaction and coordination with host communities as well as in helping facilitate future provision of legal counselling and awareness raising on SGBV and land related issues. The trainings also helped lawyers and paralegals understand how to effectively handle and resolve cases within harsh, sensitive IDPs population in Hargeisa and Burao.</p> <p>In response to the genuine concerns on the increase of GBVs cases in drought affected IDPs involving the host communities, the Baahikoob centre, in addition to providing the usual one stop SGBV services for the victims of SGBV, also organized the dissemination of GBV information and legal awareness in IDP camps.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility .</p> <p>During the reporting period, awareness raising clips (audio and video) on the recently established Puntland Sexual Assault Act was designed and broadcasted through local TVs and radios.</p> <p>Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMPC) Fortnightly Update, GMCP Twitter Account, GMCP Annual Reports</p> <p>In accordance with UNOPS policy on transparency, information about infrastructure and stipend project activities is published on the UNOPS website data.unops.org, in line with IATI standard and commitment. In addition, UNOPS keeps the donors informed of project progress in order to organize any activities in relation to the project such as field visit, and/ or organizing press briefings and/ or issuing press releases to highlight Donor's contribution.</p> <p>Dates posted on social media not dates events held.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sept 29th 2017- Fed. Gov & Fed. Member States highlight priorities for justice & corrections at Gov. led #RuleofLaw working group, w/ Netherlands, EU & #UN https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913740169592938496 2) Sept 27th 2017- Youth, women & elders come together to celebrate international #PeaceDay in #Garowe organized by #Puntland Ministry of Security & DDR https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913062879208800256 3) Sept 27th 2017- Somali Police Commissioners agree implementation of national security architecture & national security council decisions at 3-day conference https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913011155093934080 	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

Looking ahead

Justice

Output 1.2: Legislative framework revised to implement agreed justice and corrections model

Finalize the Justice and Corrections model and reach a political agreement before the follow up London Conference in December 2017. In coordination with the leadership of the FGS Ministry of Justice, all federal and state level justice institutions should be present during discussions and logistics facilitated to realize this important objective.

Output 2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice

Conduct a series of trainings and mentoring for the specialized prosecutors, commence implementation of the SOP for the specialized prosecutorial unit, design and deliver training for judges and court officials on gender justice, SGBV and the Sexual Assault Act and support MOJ to develop the Women's Access to Justice Policy.

Conduct Penal Procedure Code training sessions for judicial officers (prosecutors, judges and police officers) in Hirshabelle State and in Galumudug State.

Finalize the compilation of the Somali Criminal Law and related legislations, print and bind them and then disseminate the copies to the offices of the AGs in the six federal member states.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Capacity building of judges, prosecutors and registrars from newly established FMS of HS and Galmadug and activating legal aid and mobile courts in these states.

Output 2.3. Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice

Handover computers and printers to the OAG in Puntland and oversee the distribution and installation of these computers in the 40 district courts.

Speeding up implementation of agreed activities for capacity building of the justice institutions both at the FGS and FMS level at the end of 2017. This requires provision of focused technical and advisory support to national counterparts particularly at FMS.

Output 3.2. Improved access to legal advice

Agree, through wider consultation, on the legal aid delivery model for Somalia. The discussions are underway and the FGS wants to establish a regulatory mechanism for a workable, functional, affordable and sustainable legal aid model.

Output 3.4: Strengthened protection services for victims of crime and children in conflict with the law

Continue to support Government in adopting age determination guidelines for children, the Juvenile Justice Law and Alternative Care Policy at Federal level.

Continue to support Government and Civil Society to strengthen provision of child justice services and case management services for children in contact with the law including victims of violence.

Support the Government to recruit social workers to strengthen social work interventions within the Juvenile Justice system. Social Workers are currently being hired in PL, SL and at Federal level with JROLP support to provide case management services for children in contact with the law.

Support the MOJ on the minimum standards for children in detention, diversion programs for children in conflict with the law and increase the number of women and child desks at police stations to ensure the delivery of child friendly justice services.

Output: 4.1 Improved prison infrastructure

Commence the construction of the prison in Galkayo and get additional funds

Output 4.2. Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners

Start vocational training for prison officers' uniform tailoring and carpentry training.

The RC to be trained and to further implement new rehabilitation components such as civic education.

Community outreach to continue until members of community forums are identified and the forums formed.

A release plan to be developed to open up discussions and agree on the way forward;

Conduct a second phase of the training for 30 staff on rehabilitation, reintegration, case files, first aid, and mass causality and fire awareness.

Vocational training to be provided by UNIDO on brick work.

Collaboration with other organizations providing vocational training in Baidoa.

Output 4.3. Improved management of custodial corps



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Instalment of the prisoners database software to move in current stations (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa) and extension to Baidoa and Beledweyn.

Police

Output 1.1 Technical Committees on the New Policing Model established

Support political engagement: In the next quarter, alongside UNSOM and AMIOSM, the police project will contribute to building common understanding on New Policing Model through leadership training programme in Mogadishu, Kahiye Police Academy and building the capacity of the joint technical committees with providing technical advices on development of the Somali Police Plan before December conference.

Output: 2.1 Standardised police recruit curriculum completed

Conduct the second session of the ToT based on the endorsed Somali Basic Recruit Curriculum (BRC) for 14 SPF officers.

Output: 2.4 Improving police supervision and management

Continue the support to the police oversight through establishing the police oversight coordination mechanism, developing checklists and tools for oversight monitoring missions to police stations, and to share information on the progress made on internal oversight of the police.

The police oversight actors; parliamentary committee members, leadership of the security institutions, the Attorney General's Office, the Chief Justice and human right commission started their active oversight role through conducting the monitoring missions. There will also be a three day consultation organized to develop an oversight coordination mechanism and a two-day round-table discussion for Participants to discuss concepts on enhancing internal oversight of the police and people's expectations. This will be followed by a consultation workshop on police inspection functions, structure, and SOPs and guidelines, with representation from Federal Member States.

Building the capacity of FGS MoIS and PL MOS: Specifically, financial management, auditing, assets management and enhancing internal police oversight through the use of the Police Inspection Directorate.

Output: 3.1. Increase police presence and visibility

Complete the design of police posts and commence the construction.

Support improving basic policing services in Banadir and FMS by improving the police station management and the protection of victims through: (1) continue police station management training programme and with basic computer training for data collection as well as a communications training (2) support to the Women and Child Protection Unit on handling SGBV cases and (3) extend police-community engagement support to Galmudug and Hireshabelle as well as the continuation of the community policing programme in Banadir, Jubaland, SW and Puntland.

Somaliland

Output 1.2.5: Capacity of corrections service to deliver justice

Commence the construction of Somaliland infrastructure projects,



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ¹⁰	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	<p>Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities.</p> <p>Volatile security situation may delay the project progress</p>	<p>Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners. Security situation is constantly monitored.</p> <p>Investment made in security measures such as armored vehicles and SPU.</p> <p>Engagement with government partners to ensure security of staff National staff are engaged to monitor and implement programming if international staff are unable</p> <p>Remain vigilant, project staff should remain within the protected areas, arrange adequate security at the construction sites</p>
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.
Financial	Lack of budget resources by client/donor to provide appropriate fund for project implementation	High-level client/JROLP discussion to take place as soon as practicable to define and approve project budget. De-scope project.
Financial	Economic conditions in Mogadishu radically alter the budget for the MPCC	Project has assumed at 20% price increase over two years Construction capacity in Mogadishu remains good and is being monitored
Financial	Low financial capacity of partners to adhere to the financial and procurement policies and procedures in management of funds	<p>Close support and monitoring the compliance with UN financial and procurement procedures in managing, tracking and reporting expenditure.</p> <p>Release of smaller tranches to new partners with close follow and provision of financial trainings</p>
Political	Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially MOJ.	Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.

¹⁰ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

	<p>Volatile Somali political atmosphere as the government may delimit absorptive capacity and delay project results</p>	
Operational	<p>Non-availability of materials in the local market for finishing. Longer time required for importing materials may delay project completion.</p>	<p>Ensure that contractors provide samples of materials for approval timely.</p>
Operational	<p>Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.</p>	<p>Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.</p>
Operational	<p>Risk of exclusion of ‘other’ prisoners in project activities. As a do-not-harm approach, the recognition that Baidoa prison holds prisoners outside the target population, and thus the wellbeing of all prisoners within the prison needs to be considered.</p>	<p>Inclusive activities: During the September 1st Eid celebrations, FCA donated one camel and food items to the prison for all staff and prisoners.</p>
Institutional	<p>Government lacks capacity to ensure long term sustainability of prison projects</p>	<p>Inclusion of arrangements for funding included in Exchange of Letters Support to the prison engineering department, and development of vocational training activities to increase self-sustainability</p>
Strategic	<p>Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.</p>	<p>Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.</p>
Organizational	<p>Unavailability of sufficient amount of skilled labour and lack of attention during the project implantation by the contractor.</p>	<p>Daily supervision by JROLP site engineer and regular monitoring by PM through daily reports and pictures.</p>
Organizational	<p>Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.</p>	<p>Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.</p>
Organizational	<p>Limited capacity of the contractors</p>	<p>Ensure the presence of JROLP Project engineers, prepare the check list for important structural elements, frequent site visit by senior engineer and project manager.</p>
Strategic	<p>Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.</p>	<p>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.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Organizational</p> <p>Social and Environmental Screening Risks</p>	<p>Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet established.</p>	<p>Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.</p>
	<p>Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project</p>	<p>The ROL project primarily builds capacities of duty bearers to meet their obligations.</p>
	<p>Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights</p>	<p>The ROL project builds capacities of right holders to claim their rights, and also undertakes different advocacy campaigns.</p>
	<p>Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities</p>	<p>All infrastructure activities are undertaken on land allocated by the government. UN Procurement guidelines and general services have clauses that recognize the potential risks and ensure that the contractor is aware of their liability. Safety, disputes, child labour, sexual exploitation, protection of employees and other individual, security measures are all included in the same.</p>
	<p>Security personnel may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)</p>	<p>JROLP works with and builds the capacity of the police in Somalia. The policing infrastructure has been relatively weak and at present there are no mechanisms for police accountability.</p> <p>The project trains the police in, among others, human rights, gender, community policing and is also working to establish an accountability mechanism for the police.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring visit to Garowe by Project Manager	23-27 August 2017	Meeting with Justice and Police partners: MoJRAR, MoS&DDR, PDRC, PLAC, PSU; Participation in meeting on State Police Plan	The MoJRAR to coordinate the JROLP evaluation in Puntland. State Police Plan agreed upon. Agreement to amend the LoA with MoJRAR to include support to PDRC to undertake SSR work and strengthen the Security Analysis Unit.
Mission to Burao by national Justice Officer	10 – 13 July 2017	Monitoring and training on the reporting formats for the partners including the Mobile courts and Legal Aid Services by Hargeisa Legal Clinic for IDP and drought effected people in Burao Togdheer region.	Need for mobile courts and case management review and consultative meetings. HJC and Chief Justice need to look into judgment review by the judicial inspection scheme.
Mission to Hargeisa by Project Manager	20 – 23 July 2017	Meeting with partners: Hargeisa University Legal Clinic, Hargeisa Hospital Bahikoob. Discussion with the team on progress of the interventions in Somaliland . Showcased Bahikoob group hospital and whether similar intervention can be used for Mogadishu.	LoA extension for Hargeisa University and Hargeisa Group Hospital. Training for Mogadishu partners needed on how Bahikoob works. Need for national justice specialist to travel to Baidoa to assist in establishment of mobile courts – share experience from Somaliland.
Mission to Kismayo by Justice Specialist	9-10 July 2017	The purpose of the mission was to find out challenges the partners are facing in launching mobile courts and to expedite implementation of activities in the LoA. Meetings with Minister of Justice, DG Justice, DG for Constitutional Affairs, Deputy Chief Judge of Lower Juba, Prosecutor and mobile courts judges team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement was reached to start mobile courts missions on 17 July.
Programme Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Garowe	8th -13th August 2017	UN Women ROL Programme Manager and Specialist visit to MOJRAR and AGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with the AGO and discussed the work of the Specialized Prosecutorial Unit and discuss priority areas for 2018.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met with MOJRAR to monitor implementation of the LOA activities and discussed discuss priority areas for 2018.
Mission to Baidoa to support the establishment of mobile courts. National Justice Specialist.	17 – 24 August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and support to stakeholders in South West to commence mobile courts and participation in legal aid awareness. 	<p>Continue training and support to the mobile court teams on mobile court missions. Legal aid Lawyers should be part of the mobile court team and legal awareness sessions in IDP camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile court teams not to go outside Baidoa to unsafe places and to focus on IDP camps until the government administration is extended to the areas outside Baidoa town.
Monitoring visit to Garowe by Project Manager	23-27 August 2017	Meeting with Justice and Police partners: MoJRAR, MoS&DDR, PDRC, PLAC, PSU; Participation in meeting on State Police Plan	<p>The MoJRAR to coordinate the JROLP evaluation in Puntland. State Police Plan agreed upon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement to amend the LoA with MoJRAR to include support to PDRC to undertake SSR work and strengthen the Security Analysis Unit.
Mission to Burao by national Justice Officer	10 – 13 July 2017	Monitoring and training on the reporting formats for the partners including the Mobile courts and Legal Aid Services by Hargeisa Legal Clinic for IDP and drought effected people in Burao Togdheer region.	<p>Need for mobile courts and case management review and consultative meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HJC and Chief Justice need to look into judgment review by the judicial inspection scheme.
Rehabilitation center in Garowe	July, August and September - on bi weekly visits	To monitor children who are in the rehabilitation and re-integration center	40 children who were associated with AS are in the Rehabilitation Centre. The Centre provides skills training, basic education classes and psychosocial support.
Hargeisa Prison	July and September 2017	Monitoring Visit to monitor the situation of Children in Hargeisa prison.	<p>Recommendations made to MOJ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though children are separated from adults, the need to provide education to children is paramount Provision of sports materials and equipment for children. Access to legal services for minor cases



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Gabiley and Borama prison and police stations	September 2017	MOJ and UNICEF made a joint visit to western regions in Somaliland to monitor the situation of children in detention in prisons and police stations	
M&E Consultant field visit to Baidoa (Baidoa Rehabilitation Pilot Project for Al-Shabab Prisoners)	3th to 7 th September	Meeting with RC team and FCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on data collection tools • Consultant recommended additional guidance and support to RC team on psychosocial support • Recommendations to hire a mental health expert to review the situation and make recommendations for next year proposal as many prisoners suffer from mental health issues
Programme Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Hargeisa	10th -13th September 2017	UN Women ROL Programme Specialist visit to AGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with the AGO and discussed the work of the Specialized Prosecutorial Unit and discuss for priority areas for 2018.
UNOPS site Engineer supervision	Daily	Daily supervision of the quality of the work executed and required testing of materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSR
Project Quarterly Engagement Assurance	Quarterly	UNOPS quarterly review conducted internally to review project progress under infrastructure programme and stipends programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSR

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Police Officer, and and youth	Community elders.	8 August 2017	55	35	90	Community policing and youth education	Garowe	UNDP, UNPOL, HIV/AIDS Unit and IRCS



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	Total			
	volunteers Community								
2.	Youth volunteers Education programme for 9 days		8 August			50	youth education on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law	Garowe	PSU
3.	Police Training Team		04-14 July 2017	25	1	26	Training of Trainers for Police Training Team	Mogadishu	SPF, UNDP, AMISOM and UNSOM
4.	Police Manageme nt		18- 28 Septembe r 2017	25	0	25	Police Station Management	Baidoa, South West State of Somalia	Police Training Team, UNDP
5.	Police Manageme nt		18- 28 Septembe r 2017	26	0	26	Police Station Management	Adado, Galmudug State of Somalia	Police Training Team, UNDP
6.	Police Officer, and and youth	Community elders.	8 August 2017	55	35	90	Community policing and youth education	Garowe	UNDP, UNPOL, HIV/AIDS Unit and IRCS



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	Total			
	volunteers Community								
7.	Youth volunteers Education progarmme for 9 days		8 August			50	youth education on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law	Garowe	PSU
8.	FL Judicial Personnel	Judicial Personnel	July- August 2017	104	15	119	Specifically, Judicial personnel were trained on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rights of the Accused and the Victim 2) General Principles and the Ethics of Judiciary 3) Criminal Trial Procedures 4) General Principles of Somali's Criminal Law 5) Practical Legal Skills 6) Civil Trial Procedures 7) Legal and Administrative Procedures for the Bailiff Duties 8) Role of AGO in Guiding Investigations and Conducting Criminal Proceeding 9) Court Management and Leadership 	Mogadishu	Mogadishu University



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	Total			
							10) Legal and Administrative Procedures for the Support Staff Duties		
9.	Specialized Prosecutors		9th -10th August 11th and 13th September	22	18	40	SGBV investigation and prosecution	Garowe and Hargeisa	UN WOMEN
10.	Police, custodial cops, MOLSA, Lawyers, Judges, Prosecutors , Office Attorney General	CSO	20/09/2017	18	12	30	Capacity Building training for justice professionals police, custodial cops, judges, lawyers, prosecutors, office of attorney general, CSO etc	Burao	MOJ/UNICEF
11.	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors , office of attorney	CSO	16/10/2017	15	15	30	Training on age determination guidelines for police investigators, police, custodial cops, lawyers, judges	Hargeisa	MOJ/UNICEF



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	Total			
	general, police, custodial corps								
12.	UNODC, UNSOM, UNDP		9th – 19th July 2017	15	55	70	Somali Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	Kismayu, Jubbaland	Mr. Mohammed SEID
13.	UNODC		20th – 24th August 2017	0	18	18	Somali Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	Mogadishu	Mr. Mohammed SEID
14.	UNODC	AMISOM, EUCAP Somalia	9th - 21st September 2017	0	14	14	Somali Police Basic Recruit Curriculum	Mogadishu	Mark TEODDORINI, Ahmed OLAD, Jasper RITZEMA,
15.	UNODC		16th – 20th September 2017	5	25	30	Somali Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	Baidoa	Mr. Mohammed SEID
16.	Custodial Corps		2 – 6 July 2017	18	2	20	Dynamic Security Training	Hargeisa	Swedish seconded mentors in Hargeisa
Totals:				383	245	728 ¹¹			

¹¹ Training sessions No2 and No7 were disaggregated by gender, hence the difference in the totals.



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