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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January – 31 December 2017

Project Name	Joint Rule of Law Programme
Gateway ID	00096486 (Security), 00096487 (Justice), 00098928 (Security Somaliland) and 00098929 (Justice Somaliland), 00104503 (Rehabilitation Pilot Project)
Start date	27 May 2015
Planned end	30 June 2018
Focal Person	Lucien Vermeir (police) and Mitch Dufresne (Justice & Corrections) vermeir@un.org ; dufresnem@un.org ; (Tel): +252 612 857 852
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 priority 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	1: Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established; 2: Improved command, control and communication of security institutions; 3: National Security Council established; 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, Jubbaland (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: US\$3,023,092
	Other: US\$14,604,194



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	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	George Conway	Country Director	
2.	UN Women	Fadumo Dayib	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNOPS	Rainer Frauenfeld	Director, East Africa Regional Hub	 01C 23/2
4.	UNOPS	Sayed Mohammad Farouqui	A/Country Director	
5.	UNODC	Adrien Parrin	Head of Office Somalia	
6.	UNICEF	Steven Lauwerier	Country Representative	

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	Q4	2017	Cumulative	Q4	2017	Cumulative
UNDP	1,970,729	5,238,434	12,967,006	1,036,655.97	2,689,020	19,511,880
UN WOMEN	360,919	555,669	2,343,524	0	0	0
UNOPS	0	0	3,213,186	0	0	0
UNODC	1,580,283	2,341,219	5,391,388	0	0	0
UNICEF	0	321,440	1,382,111	0	161,270	595,660
TOTAL	3,911,931	8,456,762	25,297,215	1,036,655.97	2,850,290	20,107,540

PUNO	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure on non-MPTF Funds		
	Q4	2017	Cumulative	Q4	2017	Cumulative
UNDP	1,860,366	4,763,712	11,712,518	3,293,363	5,253,978	18,848,674
UN WOMEN	166,873	662,486	1,803,946	0	0	0
UNOPS	249,327	1,225,936	1,296,313	0	0	0
UNODC	75,686	302,745	3,439,936	0	0	0
UNICEF	66,802	321,440	1,382,111	0	161,270	595,660
TOTAL	2,419,054	7,276,319	19,634,824	3,293,363	5,415,248	19,444,334

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



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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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNWOMEN	United Nations Women



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ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

JUSTICE

- The Justice and Corrections Model endorsed by the National Security Council provides the basis for the establishment of an independent and impartial justice system.
- Justice sector priorities set for the next 3 years that align with the NDP.
- National Judicial Training Programme commenced that included the development of 10 manuals for judges and prosecutors with 159 justice sector staff trained.
- Fifty-one FMS students supported to start legal studies at universities in Mogadishu and Garowe (through the expanded scholarship programme).
- Mobile courts extended to Hirshabelle and South West State, in addition to those existing in Jubbaland and Benadir.
- Provision of legal aid services significantly increased from 977 cases in 2016 to 22,391 in 2017.
- Cases registered in Mogadishu Courts increased from 1,315 in 2016 to 2,667 in 2017.
- Electronic case management system introduced in Benadir AGO and court.
- Support expanded to justice institutions in Galmudug and Hirshabelle (mobile courts, scholarships/internships).
- Access to justice extended to Garbaharey district and Gedo region (Jubbaland), through establishment of district and regional courts, and the AG office.
- Establishment and institutionalization of a Specialized Prosecutorial Unit within the OAG in Puntland with a mandate to investigate and prosecute SGBV cases.
- MoJ (Puntland) launched a Special Task Force to provide oversight implementation of the Puntland Rape Act.
- Vocational training as part of the rehabilitation system for 40 inmates in Garowe Prison.
- Architectural designs completed for 2 police posts, the Gaalkacyo prison and Justice/AGO and Court in Somaliland.
- Approximately 2,000 children identified in detention and social workers provided protection services to them.
- The JROLP supported the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting resulting in the release of 40 children associated with armed groups from prisons.
- Supported 4,633 victims of GBV and witnesses with safe-house, psychosocial, medical aid and legal aid services.
- A shared vision on child justice priorities across Somaliland, Puntland and the Federal level developed.

POLICE

- Basic Recruit Curriculum (BRC) endorsed and established a standardised police recruit training in Somalia.
- An institutional coordination framework was established by the MoIS comprised of senior FGS/FMS police and Ministerial staff and this framework was used to finalise the state and federal police plans that were endorsed by the National Security Council on 3 December 2017.
- Agreement reached to strengthen internal police inspection through the reactivation of the Police Inspection Directorate (PID) at the SPF.
- The Police Professional Development Board developed a training curriculum and Police Training teams that trained 240 police station middle management staff.
- Training on SGBV for federal and FMS level prosecutors, judges and for police officers working at Gender Desks in police stations.
- Improved community engagement through the expansion of the community policing to 200 youth in Jubbaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.
- Policing presence increased through the installation of 42 CCTV cameras and a police control room established in Mogadishu and 24 police stations equipped.

SITUATION UPDATE

Federal Level

- The overall security situation remained volatile in Somalia as there were many explosions during the reporting period. In what is being regarded as the deadliest terrorist attack in Somalia's history, on 14 October, a suicide attack took place at Zoobe junction Mogadishu, one of the busiest in the city killing an estimated 512 people. One UNDP national staff member was among those killed.



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- Mid-June to mid-July, the loss of internet connectivity for 23 days in the whole of South Central Somalia, naturally isolated the country, and in addition to impairing citizens communicational reach, businesses were severely affected which led to major losses in the Somali economy, reportedly amounting to losses of \$10M/day.
- There were political upheavals and uncertainties in South West, Galmadug and Hirshabelle throughout the year. There were changes in the Ministry of Justice and conflicts between judiciary and executive in these states. This has impacted on the implementation of the Rule of law programme in these States, while Puntland and Jubbaland were relatively calm and the programme was able to make significant impacts.

Somaliland

- The overall security situation in Somaliland remained stable.
- In November, successful elections were held, with Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi becoming the 5th President of Somaliland. Support from the opposition and the general public for the formation of the new government is a witness to the maturing democracy in Somaliland.
- The Sexual Offences Bill, the Police Act and Prison Law passed by Parliament in 2017. The Prison Act is the first signed into Law by the newly elected president of Somaliland. In May 2017, the Government of SL, through the Ministry of National Planning, launched five-year Somaliland National Development Plan (NDP II). It focuses on rapid economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction while upholding universal human rights principles. It also aligns to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other international development frameworks.
- The drought recovery efforts are still ongoing, following the displacement of those seriously affected by the drought earlier this year, which resulted in the major displacement of people and loss of livestock across Somaliland.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia

SUB-OUTCOME 1: Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework

Output 1.1: Political agreement reached on the justice and corrections model

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
One Political agreement on justice and corrections model signed	<p>Baseline: Draft communique on justice & corrections model developed by Task Force</p> <p>Target: 1 Political agreement on justice and corrections model reached by 31 December 2017</p>	0 The National Security Council endorsed the Justice and Correction model. It is anticipated that a political agreement will be signed in early 2018.	0 National Security Council endorsed the Justice and Corrections Model in December 2017.

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Meeting report, Communique

Output 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.	6	Annual: 22 laws, 3 policies and 2 concept notes

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.



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	Target: 7 priority gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced		
Revised National Action Plan on SGBV finalized	Baseline: NAP Action plan developed in 2016 Target: 1 national coordination review meeting on NAP and 2 FMS coordination meetings	The Ministry of Women led a review meeting of the NAP.	1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings 1 national Review meeting
Number of members identified and appointed for National Human Rights Commission of Somalia	Baseline: National Human Rights Commission law approved by Parliament and receives presidential assent. Target: members of National Human Rights Commission appointed	A Technical Selection Panel (TSP) reviewed the applications, administered written tests for 74 shortlisted candidates and interviews for 45 candidates who passed in the written test.	Interviews for the selection of the 9 Commissioners have been completed and final decision and appointment of Commissioners is expected in Q1 2018
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Ministry of Women 2017 Annual Report, TSP minutes and report			
SUB-OUTCOME 2: Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis			
Output 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	Baseline: No national strategy in place Target: 1 Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system	The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Judge of the Military Court agreed on a gradual transfer of cases beginning with cases that involve civilians and members of the security forces. Serious cases will be transferred once the MPCC is operational. Supported the Appeal for 28 minors associated with armed groups resulting in sentences reduced to 10 years	Concept note for the transfer of cases developed by the Ministry of Justice. The Judiciary and Military Court agreed to transfer the cases on a gradual basis. 40 children transferred to rehabilitation facility
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Concept Note, Letter from Chief Justice to Military Court			
Output 2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁵	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex,	Baseline: Total trained 608 (W: 143; M: 465)	40 (W:1, M:39) judges, prosecutors and registrars from GL and Hirshabelle trained under national judicial training programme.	1,813

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

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



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<p>topic, districts and type of professions.</p>	<p>Target: Provide training for 350 judges, prosecutors and legal aid providers and curriculum development</p>	<p>23 judges (M:23), 5 prosecutors (M:5) and 12 (M:11, F: 1) registrars.</p> <p>20 MOJ (M: 15, F: 5) trained on legal drafting/policy development.</p> <p>14 (M:9, F: 5) MOJ staff trained on public/ government financial management system.</p> <p>24 Traditional elders (M:24, F:0) trained in Kismayo on formal justice system.</p> <p>60 attended validation w’shops in Bossaso and Garowe (courts, AGO, MoJ, custodial corps and lawyers).</p> <p>80 (76M and 4 F) Court officials trained in Puntland.</p> <p>110 justice officials (W:30; M:80)</p>	
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, monitoring missions, beneficiary lists, photographs, signature lists</p>			
<p>Output: 2.3. Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice</p>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁶	
<p>Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type, and recipient)</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5-member states and Federal level justice institutions receive equipment and operational support;</p>	THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE
		<p>FL: 4 1 vehicle handed-over to HirSh MOJ for Mobile Courts. 24 Justice institutions at federal level and in 5 FMS received operational support.</p> <p>1 Specialized SGBV unit established</p> <p>1 Case Conference Committee working group is functioning in Banadir region</p>	<p>FL:7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoJJA in SWS (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). ▪ MoJ of JL (11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets). ▪ HirSh (1 vehicle). ▪ 24 Justice institutions at FGS/FMS received operational support. ▪ 1 Specialized SGBV unit established ▪ Case Conference Committee working group is functioning in Banadir region

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



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No of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions	Baseline: 7 districts Target: 25 districts	FL: 21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14 districts in Mogadishu ▪ 2 JL (Kismayo and Garbaharey) ▪ 1 Southwest (Baidoa) ▪ 2 Hirshabelle (Jowhar and Beledweyn) ▪ 2 GL (Adado and Galkaiyo) 	Annual: 21 districts
Number of civil and criminal courts in which enhanced case management systems are established including an electronic component	Baseline: 0 – there is a manual case management system, at Supreme Court, Benadir regional court and Appeals court and AGO at federal level and Garowe and Qardo courts Target: expansion to cover 2 Appeal courts; convert the manual system at Supreme Court and Banadir courts to electronic system	FL:4 Supreme Court, Benadir Appeals Court, Benadir Regional Court and Attorney General’s Office in Mogadishu receive a new electronic case management system	Annual: 4 Courts in Benadir
Number of cases recorded in the case management system	Baseline: 1,315 cases recorded by Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court and Benadir regional court Target: increase by 30% since 2016 per FMS and FL judiciary	FL: Quarter 4 Case Management Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 63 cases by the Attorney General Office ▪ 663 cases (438 civil, 223 criminal and 2 administrative) recorded by the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Courts and District Courts in Mogadishu. 	Annual: AGO: 302 cases (108 pending cases, 87 convictions and 107 acquittal) Courts: 2,667 cases (1,932 civil, 708 criminal and 27 administrative) recorded by the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Courts and District Courts in Mogadishu.
Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement after completing professional/legal education (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	Baseline: 95 (W:39; M:56) Target: 59 interns; (30% women) in MOJ FL, AGO FL, SC FL, MOJ Galmudug, MOJ Hirshabelle, MOJRAR	FL: 62 (F: 22, M: 40) interns supported in Mogadishu, Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. Interns are attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, and Legal Clinics.	Total: 68 (F: 26, M: 42) interns FL: 62 (F: 22, M: 40) PL: 6 (W:4, M: 2)
Number of individuals that have received scholarships for legal education (disaggregated by sex, district and University)	Baseline: 99 students in Mogadishu and Puntland Target: 166 students in Mogadishu, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, SW and Jubbaland	Total: 134 (W:35, M:99) FL: 92 (F: 27, M: 65) students are receiving scholarships for legal education at Mogadishu University. 51 (F: 10, M: 41) are new students from federal member states: Southwest 18 (W: 3, M: 15),	Total: 147 (W:48, M:99) FL: 105 (W: 40, M: 65). 13 (W: 13, M:0) have graduated. PL: 42 (W:8, M:34)



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		Hirshabelle 13 (W: 3, M: 10), Galmudug 17 (W: 4, M: 13) and Jubbaland 3 (W: 0, M: 3). PL: 42 (W:8, M:34)	
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	Baseline: judicial inspection is only available in Puntland in two courts Target: 10% increase in the cases since 2016 and introduction at one additional court in Puntland and at Supreme Court and Banadir Court	1 The code of conduct for the inspection scheme has been finalized and validated.	1 inspection scheme at FL Judiciary
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: university records, equipment delivery notes, mission reports, code of conduct,			
SUB-OUTCOME 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice			
Output 3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts			
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	FL: 125 cases (47 Criminal and 78 Civil cases) adjudicated by Mobile Courts in Benadir, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and Southwest State. PL: 55 (M: 26, F: 18, pending cases 11) cases (Criminal: 15; Civil: 40)	Total: 277 (Criminal: 107; Civil: 170) FL: 222 (Criminal: 92; Civil: 130). In 2016, the number was more with a total of 330 cases. This is due to reduced and delayed funding. 33% decrease in number of cases adjudicated. PL: 55 (M: 26, W: 18, pending cases 11) cases (Criminal: 15; Civil: 40)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: mobile courts mission reports, partner narrative progress reports			
3.2. Improved access to legal advice			
Number of clients receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	Baseline: 2,199 clients benefitted in 2016 (W: 1,950 and children 249) Target: 30% increase in number of cases taken for women and children	8,397 (W: 6,103 (including 58 girls) , M: 2,294 (196 boys).	FL: 22,391 (W: 15,962, M: 6,429) ⁷ [plus] 2,277 (1,433 girls and 844 girls) 919 (F:899 and M:20)
Number of legal aid centres/ providers	Baseline: 5 legal aid providers in 3 federal member states and in	11 including legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W: 2, M: 7),	11 including legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and

⁷ FL: 22,391 (W: 15,962, M: 6,429) 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.



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supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Benadir regions and Hirshabelle and Galmudug Target: 5 centres	19 paralegals (W: 15, M: 4) and 10 interns (W: 7, M: 3).	Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W: 2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (W: 15, M: 4) and 10 interns (W: 7, M: 3).
Number of people receiving legal advice, mediation and referrals at IDP camps in Garowe, Bosaso, Gardo and Galkacayo.	Baseline: 0 since this was not separated from the overall legal aid work in 2016 Target: 100 per month	PL: 43 (W: 41, M:2) received from legal advice	PL: 2,242 (W: 1,991; M 251)
Number of paralegal offices established at IDP camps in Garowe	Baseline: 0 since there was no drought in 2016 Target: One office established at IDP camps in Garowe.	One office established in Garowe and provided paralegals service for 101 beneficiaries (W: 86, M 15).	One office established in Garowe and provided paralegals service for 101 beneficiaries (W:86, M: 15).
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: narrative progress reports from legal aid providers			
3.3 Adoption and implementation of TDR policy			
Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens' rights, legal aid and court procedures	Baseline: 0 Target: At least 200 elders to be trained at Garowe, Bosaso, Burtinle and Hayland and in Baidoa and Kismayo	Total: 284 (M:284, W:0) FL: 24 traditional elders (M:24, W:0) trained in Kismayo PL: 260 Traditional elders (M:260, F:0) trained in Garowe, Basaso, Burtinle, Hayland, Dhahar	Total: 284 (M:284, W:0) FL: 24 Traditional elders (M:24, W:0) trained in Kismayo PL: 260 Traditional elders (M:260, F:0) trained in Garowe, Basaso, Burtinle, Hayland, Dhahar
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: 901 (W:612, M:289) cases	PL: 2,427 (W:1,812, M:615) These cases were supported in Garowe, Bosaso, Dhahar and Burtinle districts.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TDR centre reports, MoJ narrative progress report			
Output: 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 made through awareness campaigns	FL: 7,680 (W: 5,895, M: 1,785) 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. 450,000 women reached through the UNWomen campaign	Annual: 26,411 (W: 19,515; M: 6,896) [plus] 790,000 women reached through the UNWomen campaign.



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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: 0 Target: 150	656 (30 girls and 626 boys)	1,929 (41 girls and 1,888 boys)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: partner narrative reports			
Output 4.1 Improve prison infrastructure			
Construction of new Baidoa Prison (through National Window) Construction of South Gaalkacyo prison. Opening and maintenance of case files by the prison staff/Baidoa No. of prisoners who benefit from immediate hygiene and sanitary improvements/Baidoa	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 60 100	Baidoa construction site identified and procurement will start in 2018. Obtained the design review certificate for South Gaalkacyo. 20 100	Baidoa construction site identified and procurement will start in 2018. South Gaalkacyo: Site assessment, topo survey & geo tech investigation, detail design, BOQ, Contract document and design certification. 20 100
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Letter from the MoJ			
Output 4.2. Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners			
Support vocational training and rehabilitation programmes Social integration, reintegration support provided, community forum established, outreach campaign	Number of prisoners engaged in vocational training per prison 4 outreach campaigns targeting 50 people	Continued support to vocational training activities in Garowe Prison, with specific items on carpentry, welding and tailoring programmes. In total 46 trained in Baidoa 4/50	Continued support to vocational training activities in Garowe Prison, with procurement of new equipment and materials 4/50
Output 4.3: Improved management of custodial corps			



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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 corps at federal level	FL: 200 custodial corps officers received Uniforms with Boots, Berets, Socks, Belts, Lanyard, Beret Badges, Fabric for shirts and trousers, Fabric for rank insignia, Buttons, Sewing thread and Zippers. Software corrected and updated following assessment in the regions.	FL: 200 custodial corps officers received Uniforms with Boots, Berets, Socks, Belts, Lanyard, Beret Badges, Fabric for shirts and trousers, Fabric for rank insignia, Buttons, Sewing thread and Zippers Software created and updated by assessing needs of each prison applicable framework.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: UNODC report			
SUB-OUTCOME 5: Programme Management			
Output 5.1: M & E including final JROLP evaluation			
Project evaluation	Target: 1 evaluation	Project Evaluation is completed and a report produced.	Project Evaluation is completed and report submitted to all PUNOS, donors and the government
Secretariat support	Target: 3 Programme Steering Committee meetings and 3 PSG meetings	1 PSC meeting on 6 th November 2017	2 RoL WG meetings and 2 PSC meeting
OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia			
SUB-OUTCOME 1: (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 1.1: Supporting the establishment of New Policing Model Technical Committees in each Federal Member State and support to the existing Committee in Mogadishu			
Number of Technical Committees for NPM established at federal level and in FMS and	Baseline: NPM approved in June 2016 Target: TC at each FMS Joint TC at federal	4 FMS TC and 1 FGS Joint TC	4 FMS TC and 1 FGS Joint TC
Output 1.2: Support the various Technical Committees to develop their own Heegan Plans (state police strategic plans)			
Number of state plans completed within New Policing Model (NPM) framework	Baseline: NPM approved in June 2016 Target: at least 3 state plans are completed	3 State Police Plans finalized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puntland 10-year State Police Plan • Jubbaland State Police Development Plan • Galmudug State Police Development Plan 	3 State Police plans: Puntland, Jubbaland, Galmudug



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Number of police leaders receive information on global best practices to contribute towards strategic planning OR Number of police leaders trained in strategic planning	Target: 3 capacity building study tours conducted for 36 police leaders. Baseline: No core groups established for police leaders	26 (W:7 and M:19) MOIS staff trained on strategic planning, management including ethics and teamwork, office management and problem solving	26 (W:7, M:19) MOIS staff trained on strategic planning, management including ethics and teamwork, office management and problem solving
Number of trainings provided to police inspection directorate.	Baseline: Police inspection Directorate established. Target: SOP for processing process misconduct finalized.	Oversight mechanism agreed at 1st coordination meeting held on police oversight and accountability mechanisms for 31 Participants (M: 28; F: 3) from the parliamentary security committee, judiciary and CSOs. Puntland coordination meeting agreed to strengthen police inspection directorate through development of SOPs.	Agreement to establish Federal oversight and accountability mechanism. PL: agreement to strengthen police inspection directorate through development of SOPs
Number of gender responsive SOPs and tools developed in financial, procurement, assets and recruitment	Baseline: no SOP's available for MOIS administrative functioning Target: at least four gender-responsive SOPs developed on finance, Human Resources and Logistics, and oversight of police.	Contract awarded and contracted company commenced work. SOPs to be finalized during Q1, 2018.	Contract awarded and contracted company commenced work. SOPs to be finalized during Q1, 2018.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: UNDP procurement documents			
SUB-OUTCOME 2: Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations			
Output 2.3: Developing community engagement through community policing			
Number of Youth disaggregated by sex registered on community policing initiative	Baseline: 192 youth registered in community policing initiative in 2016 Target: At least 400 community youth are participating in community youth initiative in four member states: South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Banadir.	Galmudug: towns of Galkacyo and Adado: 25 youth volunteers identified (M: 22, W:3)	TOTAL: 392 Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40) Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31) PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34) Banadir: 192 (W:62, M:130) Galmudug: towns of Galkacyo and Adado: 25 youth volunteers identified (M: 22, W:3) Hirshabelle (Beletweyne and Jowhar): 25 (W:9 and M:16).
Number of community policing units established in Somalia/ police personnel	Baseline: one community policing unit in Banadir Target: 4 community	FL: Benadir: 54 (W:12, M: 42) police officers assigned to community policing in 17 districts	Total: 112 police officers assigned to community policing in Benadr, Kismayo,



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	policing units established by end 2017	Galmudug: 10 police officers (all men) assigned to community policing in Addado and Galkayo. Hirshabelle: 10 police officers (all men) in Beletweyne and Jowhar.	Baidoa, Galmudug, Horshabelle and Puntland. PL: 4 community policing units established
Number of action plans developed between youth and police in Banadir, South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.	Baseline: No action plans available in 2016 Target: At least 3 Action plans developed between the youth and police	PL: 2 Action Plans were drafted and discussed by youth, community members, and police.	PL: 2 Action Plans were drafted and discussed by youth, community members, and police.
Basic Recruit Curriculum modules and Cadet Course drafted, reviewed and approved by the Police Professional Development Board.	Baseline: No BRC or Cadet curriculum. Target: BRC completed	BRC course finalised and endorsed. Implementation plan to be finalized.	35 BRC modules drafted, translated and endorsed by PWG. 28 police also trained in ToT to deliver the BRC.
Output: 2.4 Improving police supervision and management			
Number of SPF (disaggregated by gender) trained in police station management to improve service delivery.	Baseline: No training for police station activated in 2016 Target: 200 personnel trained (minimum 30% gender representation)	TOTAL: 169 (W:4, M: 165) Police Station Commanders received training. Jubbaland State: 62 (W:4, M:58) in two trainings Banadir: 25 (W:0, M:25) PL: 20 (W:0, M:20) South-West: (W:0, M:33) Hirshabelle: 29 (W:0; M:29)	TOTAL: 240 police station commanders, deputies and officers, and division commanders and section chiefs trained PL: 40 (W: 0; M: 40) in two trainings; Galmudug: 26 (W: 0, M:26); Southwest State: 58 (W:0; M: 58) in two trainings; Hirshabelle: 29 (W:0; M:29); Jubbaland State: 62 (W:4, M:58) in two trainings Banadir (W:0, M:25)
Number of mobile training teams established	Baseline: One AMISOM-SPF mobile training team available Target: 4 mobile training teams established	The training teams were established in Q3	TOTAL: 3 Mobile Training Teams established and equipped. PL: 1 10 trainers (W: 3; M: 7) Galmudug: 1 13 trainers (M:12, M:1) Southwest:1 13 trainers (M:13, W:0)
Number of police personnel (disaggregated by gender) trained to handle SGBV cases	Baseline: 22 officers trained in 2016 on SGBV Target: 80 Police personnel trained from	FL: Jubbaland: 52 (W:14, M:38) and South-West (50 (W:6, M:40) police officers received sensitization on SGBV and human rights	Total: 49 (W: 19; M: 30) Police Personnel trained on SGBV FL and FMS: 24 (W: 17; M: 7) PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23)



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	FMS on SGVB (including 30% women)	100 police officers trained on Child Rights, protection of children in detention and code of conduct for prison guards	AND: Jubbaland: 52 (W:14, M:38) and South-West (50 (W:6, M:40) police officers received <u>sensitization</u> on SGBV and human rights 100 police officers trained on Child Rights, protection of children in detention and code of conduct for prison guards
Number of police investigators trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	Baseline: CID personnel in Mogadishu trained in crime data collection Target: 24 Police investigators from FMS trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis	FL: 24 Practical training on the evidence collection kits and crime scene management was delivered for 24 police officers in Southwest State (all men) by INL programme.	FL: 24: Practical training on the evidence collection kits and crime scene management was delivered for 24 police officers in Southwest State (all men) by INL programme.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists			
SUB-OUTCOME 3: Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment)			
Output 3.2: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF			
Number of federal Somali Police personnel who receive uniforms	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. Target: UNDP ROL 6,700 police officers provided with one uniform each	6,700 uniforms procured for police personnel.	6,700 uniforms procured for police personnel.
Number of police stations which are operational and able to perform police duties 24x7	Baseline: Hamar Jabjab police station compound damaged by the December 2016 VBIED Target: Three community policing centers and 20 police stations and offices receive operational support.	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 and connected to CCTV. Cameras repaired after 14 October attack.
Number of police stations equipped and furnished	Baseline: 0 Target: 24 police stations are equipped and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24 stations equipped 	24 police stations



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	furnished, incl. with solar system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement started on construction of 2 small police stations (Baidoa/Kismayo) ▪ Equipment to PL, SWS and Banadir. ▪ Transport EUCAP Nestor equipment to each FMS. 	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Transfer of Assets signed, Delivery reports,			
Output 3.3: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice.			
One coordination mechanism developed to counter human trafficking	<p>Baseline: No NAP on countering TIP in Somalia</p> <p>Target: One coordination cell on abatement of TIP established at MoIS</p> <p>One coordination SOP developed in countering TIP developed</p>	Anti-human trafficking cell in CID and at MoIS were re-furnished, equipped and furnished.	1 coordination cell established at MOIS as leading agency on anti-human trafficking. Anti-human trafficking cell in CID and at MoIS were re-furnished, equipped and furnished.
Number of consultation meetings on human trafficking undertaken with stakeholders from the criminal justice system.	<p>Baseline: No regular meetings undertaken by the Technical Task Force on Trafficking in persons.</p> <p>Target: Three consultation meetings undertaken with all stakeholders Technical Task Force on Trafficking in Persons for project and workplan development.</p>	0	1 meeting of Technical Taskforce in Q2
SOMALILAND: PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all			
OUTCOME 1: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.1: Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups.			
Output 1.1.4.: Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in far regions and remote areas in which judicial institutions are not available.			
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>	Q4 2017 - Total Cases: 3,339, (Criminal: 1,190, Civil: 2,149), (Completed; 3,024, Pending: 315)	For 2017 - Total Cases: 13,302, (Criminal: 6,490, Civil: 6,812) (Completed: 11,208) Pending: 2,094)
Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases:	Target: Mobile courts service of 50 cases per month and 150 per quarter	Q4 - Total cases: 379, (Criminal:117, Civil: 262), Completed 281, Pending: 98.	Total cases for 2017: 1,390, (Criminal: 561, Civil: 829) (Completed: 1,062, Pending: 328).



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women's socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age)	Baseline: 1,231 cases fully adjudicated in mobile courts	Total Beneficiaries: 835, (W: 402, M:433). Out of these: Child: 65, IDP: 179, Minority: 115, Poor: 476.	Total beneficiaries 2,831, (W: 1,220, M: 1,611), Out of these: Children: 379, IDP: 287, Minorities: 338, Poor or economically deprived: 1,827.
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns through Mobile Court Missions (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	Target: 2,500 people reached through legal awareness campaigns At least 8 legal awareness session carried out in visiting districts by the mobile courts teams 1,600 persons reached with public legal awareness Baseline: 1,430 people reached by awareness campaigns in 2016	Total 7,600 people reached (W: 3,000, M: 4,000) (Children: 600) by legal aid providers Hargeisa Legal Aid Clinic, Baahikoob and Mobile Court teams in 6 regions of Somaliland.	Total Population reached by legal awareness: 28,950 (W: 11,620; M: 15,130) (Children: 2,200)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: court records, mission reports			
Output 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).	Baseline: 1,818 benefitted in Hargeisa Target: 30% increase in legal aid or counselling	Total cases; 960, (Criminal: 381, Civil; 579) (Completed; 826, Pending: 134 cases) Total Beneficiaries: 1,204 (W: 432, M: 667, Juvenile: 105). Out of these IDP: 295, Minorities: 197, Poor: 607 in Hargeisa and Togdheer regions.	Total Cases: 2,099, (Criminal: 688, Civil: 1,411) Completed 1,679, Pending: 420 cases. Total beneficiaries: 5,100, (W: 2,642, M: 2,458), Out of these: Child: 405, IDP: 1,668, Minorities: 551, Poor: 2,476.
Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	Baseline: 2 centres providing legal aid in Hargeisa Target: 3 legal aid centres supported in Hargeisa region (UoH/Legal Clinic)	3 legal aid centres supported – two offices for University of Hargeisa and One office for Baahikoob/HGH.	3 centres supported in Two regions of Hargeisa and Burao
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: legal aid providers narrative progress reports, mission reports, BTOR			
Output 1.1.7 Women's access to justice enhanced			
Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	Baseline: 50 students from Hargeisa and Amoud universities	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) in Borama, respectively.	50 law students (W: 22, M: 28)



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	Target: Scholarship supported 50 law Students (25 Hargeisa, 25 Amoud) 30% female		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TPM, University records			
SUB-OUTCOME 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built			
Output 1.2.2: MoJ Planning, research and monitoring capacity enhanced			
Number of monitoring missions taken to support MoJ Prison Monitoring and legal aid departments	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement started to construct a new office in Office of the AG, a new office for MoJ in Berbera and a perimeter wall and guardhouse for the Appeal Court. ▪ 3 Monitoring Missions by MOJ to support inmates' access to legal aid in Hargeisa, Awdal and Berbera prisons. 	6 Monitoring Missions conducted by MOJ to support inmates' access to legal aid in three regional prisons in Hargeisa, Awdal and Berbera. Burao and Erigavo.
Output 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.	24 inspection visits to the courts conducted by the judicial inspection team in all 6 regions of Somaliland.	105 monitoring visits conducted in 2017 for all six regions of Somaliland by the Inspection teams.
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	152 complaints have been investigated.	280 complaints investigated by the inspections team. saluted 180 cases and 35 cases were solved by advice and counseling and disciplinary action taken against 65 judges, prosecutors and other court staff due to misconducts. (20 Judges transferred, demoted 10, fired 25 and promoted 10 by the HJC as the result of the investigation by the inspection team for 2017.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Partner narrative progress reports, mission reports			
Output 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	In three regions of Tog-dheer, Sool and Sanaag 75 traditional elders trained on Human rights and legal	150 Traditional elders trained on human rights and legal awareness in all six regions (25 elders each



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	Target: 150 traditional leaders trained across 6 regions	awareness (25 elders each region) by MOJ.	region) of Somaliland through MOJ.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
PSG 2: Develop a Civilian Police organization that is responsive, accessible to the public and accountable to justice and civil society institutions: and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights			
Sub-outcome 2.1 : To improve public confidence and trust in the Somaliland Police			
Number of Police officers trained and sensitized on Community policing	Baseline: 20 Police Officers trained in community policing Target: community policing strategy developed for SL	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 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	1. Somaliland Police Act- Passed by the parliament 2. Somaliland Prison Act passed 3. Sexual Offense Act passed by the parliament	1. Somaliland Police Act 2. Somaliland Prison Act 3. Sexual Offense Act All passed by Parliament
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			
Sub-outcome 2.5 To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery			
Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery through developing TORs, structure, SOPs for police stations			
Number of police, Mol, civil society, human right's commission and relevant state 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
Number of structure, terms of reference and SoPs for model police stations developed and approved by Mol and PC.	Baseline: No structure available Target: Organizational structure, ToRs and SOPS are developed for 4 police stations as pilot and	0	0



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	adopted at Police Station level.		
Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)		1	1 institution: Somaliland police Received 50 VHF handset radios with antenna and repeaters
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:			

NARRATIVE

Justice

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

National discussion on Justice and Correction Model

In 2017, significant progress was made to reach an agreement on a federated justice and corrections model for Somalia. After extensive consultations with all stakeholders, the Justice and Corrections Model was officially endorsed at the national Security Conference on 3 December 2017. In January 2018, the technical working group will finalise some outstanding technical issues. The agreement should be signed and launched in Jowhar on 24 January 2018.

Justice Sector Coordination and Rule of Law Working Group Meetings

In 2017, the Ministry of Justice under the leadership of the HE. Hassan Hussein showed commitment and leadership to coordinate the justice sector stakeholders both at federal level and state level. It is worth noting that the relationship between the federal Ministry of Justice and its counterparts at the federal member states has improved meaningfully, and this has contributed positively to an increased understanding of federalism and its practical implementation. The FGS and the FMS are now collaborating and coordinating on all significant justice matters, demonstrated by frequent exchange visits, and the equal participation of FGS and FMS stakeholders in important planning meetings. For instance, responding to and fulfilling the newly developed National Development Plan, between 24th and 26th September 2017, FL Ministry of Justice held a three (3) day strategic plan development workshop, which produced the 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. Participants from FMS, Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, presented their status and delivery as well as the challenges and needs of their respective Ministries and the judiciary. The Task Force appointed for developing the Justice Model provided a detailed review, analysis and recommendations on the way forward



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on achieving collective (FGS and FMS) agreement on the Justice Model. In a major achievement, all FMSs agreed on the recommendations made on the Justice Model by the Task Force.

In addition, 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. 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, importantly demonstrating collaboration between FMS and FGS and moving towards a decision on the eventual Justice and Corrections models. At the end of the high-level meeting, the FGS and FMS endorsed the recommendations made by the JCM Task Force at the Justice retreat held earlier that week. Furthermore, the FL MOJ developed a Terms of Reference for the Rule of Law Working group, announcing that the meetings will take place bi-monthly, with the next meeting scheduled for 15 January 2018. It is evident from these meetings that there is close cooperation between the FMS and FGS MOJ and judiciary to arrive at a consensus on Rule of Law issues.

Policy and Legislative Drafting

With financial, technical and advisory support from UN Joint Rule of Law Programme, the Policy and Legislative Drafting Unit (PLDU) of the Ministry of Justice provides crucial technical expertise to the federal government of Somalia in legislative drafting, reviewing and ensuring human rights standards are followed when drafting laws. PLDU is staffed by 3 senior and 2 junior legislative drafters and graduate interns, all supported by the UN JROLP. In 2017, PLDU successfully drafted and reviewed 26 laws and policies in response to government priorities as requested by different core government line ministries and institutions. Below are those laws and policies that related to the justice sector:

1. Anti-corruption Commission Establishment Act
2. Policy Paper on Sexual Offences Bill
3. New Concept note on certification, registration and tax policy approaches of “Public Notary”, to put in place federal “Public Notary Bill”
4. New Concept note on certification, registration and income policy procedures of “Somali Bar Association members, to establish federal “Advocate Act”
5. Policy advise about the nomination process of “Nine Judiciary Service Commission Members”.
6. Law of State Solicitor General Office” (Law No. 18 of 29th January 1976)
7. Somalia National Media Law
8. Establishment Bill of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs in Somalia
9. Counter terrorists Bill
10. Sexual Offence Bill
11. Non-governmental Organizations Bill (NGOs Bill)
12. Law on pensions and gratuities for the members of the Armed Forces and Para-Military Organizations (Law No. 6, of 31st December 1969)

National Judicial Training Programme

In 2017, with the technical support of the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme and the generous support of EU and DFID, the Judiciary in Somalia in collaboration with Mogadishu University Faculty of Law launched a national judicial training programme. The training will contribute towards establishing an independent, accountable judiciary able to address the justice needs of the Somali people. The training manuals are expected to provide the foundation upon which the National Judicial Training Institute will be established.

Training manuals for ten (10) priority courses were developed by national experts to provide justice personnel throughout the country with foundational legal training. The manuals underwent a comprehensive review process, and the final curriculum was agreed in a workshop organized by the Supreme Court in Mogadishu in December 2016 with representatives from the Judiciary of Federal Member States. The development of a comprehensive national training programme in Somali language represents an important achievement and a key milestone in establishing a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country.



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The following 10 priority courses were developed and delivered in trainings by legal experts:

- 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
- 10) Legal and Administrative Procedures for the Support Staff Duties

In rolling out the training programme, a total of 159 judicial personnel from federal judiciary, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states were trained as follows:

- 119 (W:15, M:104) federal Judicial Personnel comprised of a cohort of 41 Judges (all male), 18 Prosecutors (M:13, W:5) and 60 support staff and Bailiffs (M:50, W:10) from Benadir district, regional and appellate courts as well as Supreme Court and Attorney General Office.
- 40 (W:1, M:39) judges, prosecutors and registrars from Galmudug and Hirshabelle trained in Mogadishu. This included 23 judges (M:23, F: 0), 5 prosecutors (M:5, F: 0) and 12 (M:11, F: 1) registrars.

Output 1.2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice

The JROLP trained 111 judicial officers and 116 police in all FMS, covering the following topics: Penal Code; Criminal Procedure Code, sexual and gender-based violence, evidence; and investigation techniques. The programme has supported with specialized trainings and mentoring for 391 (140W/251M) justice and security personnel i.e. prosecutors, judges and court officials, lawyers, police and corrections to develop their capacities in women's rights, the Rape Act, SGBV investigation and prosecution, sentencing procedures and gender responsive treatment of female prisoners with focus on women's rights and specific needs of women inmates in line with Bangkok Rules. Based in this progress, victims of rape were able to receive justice in through the formal justice system.

Output 1.2.3: Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice

In Puntland, the JROLP supported the MoJ and OAG in the operationalization of the Rape Act by establishing the SGBV Specialized Prosecutorial Unit within the OAG to investigate and prosecute SGBV cases, establish a pool of specialized prosecutors to deal with rape cases and the development of Standard Operating Procedures for SGBV cases. The JROLP also commenced long-term capacity building initiatives for 45 prosecutors in Somaliland and Puntland. In 2017, 105 rape cases were registered in Puntland: 60 cases resulted in convictions (ranging from 5 to 15 years); 15 cases were mediated by elders through the traditional justice system; 7 cases are still under investigation; 5 cases are under trial; while 18 cases were dismissed. In Somaliland, 95 rape cases involving 141 offenders were prosecuted, 92 of them convicted while 47 offenders were acquitted.

The JROLP also supported the MoJ in Puntland to establish a Special Task Force for case conference and coordination mechanism at ministerial level. The task force is composed of the Ministries of Justice as a lead, Security and Women as a co-chair, Chief Justice, Attorney General and Police Commissioner who are mandated to provide accountability, monitoring and oversight for the implementation of the Rape Act. The establishment of task force supported a more rapid prosecution of the rape cases and limiting the influence of the traditional elders in the prosecution process who were blocking the rape cases being tried in the courts. 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 JROLP also supported monthly coordination sessions among the justice and security actors at district level facilitated by the MoJ and OAG in Puntland. The monthly coordination sessions strengthened the collaboration between the different justice and security institutions to implement the Rape Act under the speedy trial process. For example, specialized prosecutors recently achieved convictions for 4 offenders after a multiple rape case in Galkacyo involving a young woman that was raped by 4 armed gangs resulting in serious injury to the victim. The case was transferred to Garowe to be tried in the formal justice system thanks to the efforts made by the Office of Attorney General.



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Similarly, in Bosaso, the specialized prosecutors achieved the conviction of 2 men in two different cases of rape were both men received imprisonment of 10 years. The victims in these two cases were aged 14 and 22 years. The following challenges has also been noted during the monthly sessions: traditional/ religious elders intervene in court proceedings before or during SGBV prosecution to resolve the cases outside the court; investigation skills of police in SGBV are still limited which often results in dismal of cases at the prosecution or court stage due to lack of evidence; and limited application (or acknowledgment) of Puntland Rape Act by judges. However, judges reported that they used the provisions of the Rape Act to prevent the elder's inference in the formal criminal procedures.

As part of breaking the silence, the JROLP supported the establishment of the Somali Women's Lawyers Network (SWLN) the first of its kind. The network was formed during a 3 days national conference that brought together 20 female lawyers from across the country different regions to strengthen the organizational capacities of women lawyer's associations and provided quality and specialized gender responsive legal aid services under the framework of National Legal Aid Policy. During the conference, the participants were sensitized on the essential and basic mandatory services available for women and girls to access criminal and civil cases and what options are available as a legal rights and access to formal justice system in Somalia.

The JROLP supported a nationwide assessment on female police officers in the police forces in Somalia. The study in intended to provide data and analysis to contribute to better understanding police capacity to response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), improve access to judicial remedies for girls and women including increasing women's full participation in the police force throughout Somalia. The programme also supported the Federal MoJ to develop the National Women's Access to Justice Policy, the first ever. The policy aims to provide vision and guidance to foster a gender responsive criminal justice system that serves the justice needs of women and girls and is envisioned to a provide roadmap for a fair, reachable and affordable support system for survivors of sexual and gender based violence. Once the Sexual Violence Bill is passed, the new legislation and the policy will allow a systematic approach to create a justice chain that is responsive to all sexual violence victims and to implement strong prevention efforts.

The JROLP facilitated the compiling of the Somali criminal law and related legislation following a request by the OAG in Mogadishu. The activity collated, disseminated and preserved these 47 pieces of legislations. Following a request from the MoJ, Mogadishu, the JROLP printed and delivered 400 copies of the Somali Penal Code and 100 copies of the Criminal Procedure Code to the office of the AGO in Mogadishu. Forty computers and 40 printers were also provided to the district courts in Puntland.

Strategic and Operational Support to Justice Institutions

In 2017, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme provided vital strategic and operational support to the justice institutions at federal and state level. At the federal level, the JROLP provided operational and strategic support to the Ministry of Justice, Judiciary through the Supreme Court, Attorney General Office and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development. This support enhanced the capacity of these institutions and thus enabled them to deliver services to the public. For instance, the Attorney General Office established the SGBV unit, the Supreme Court expanded its services throughout the country and handled 37 cases in 5 federal member states, the Ministry of Justice effectively led the justice sector, and the Ministry of Women was enabled to undertake the selection process of the members of the National Human Rights Commission. In Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle through the Ministries of Justice, the JROLP provided significant operational and strategic support including staff, transportation and office supplies. This support was critical for the establishment and functioning of the justice institutions in these newly established states, who otherwise have extremely limited resources to operate.

The Jubbaland Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs undertook a successful mission to Garbaharey district which resulted in a regional expansion of access to justice services to the population through the establishment of district court, regional court and Attorney General office in Garbaharey district and Gedo region. To boost the capacity of the newly established institutions, with support from the JROLP, the Ministry recruited 5 interns, who are based in these institutions.

Public Complaints and Legal Advice Center

Through technical and advisory support from the JROLP, the MOJ established and opened the Public Complaints and Legal Advice Center, which was inaugurated by FGS Prime Minister Khayre. The centre, which has 1 Officer and 2 Graduate Interns staffed, has



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yet to operate in full capacity with a lack of clarity on how to process complaints. Specifically, complaints directed at the judiciary are currently kept at the Supreme Court’s center and there are concerns in the judiciary that this may impact judiciary independence. Thus, establishing clear processes and procedures is required, and these developments are planned by the MOJ. The MOJ has taken on the role of collating complaints and presenting a report at the next Rule of Law Working Group.

It is envisioned that the Complaints and Advice Center will bring significant improvements to judicial institutions by facilitating a speedy and inexpensive forum for administrative re-dress on judicial public services in which feedback can be received by the general public, thereby increasing the transparency of the judiciary and improving judiciary processes. Such a center is crucial to establishing legitimate rule of law in any country as State institutions are also subject to the law of the land.

Electronic Case Registration System

In 2017, in continuation of the support provided to the manual case registration system in 2016, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme provided support to the Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court for the development of an electronic case registration system. For this purpose, a local consultancy company was hired and is developing the system in a participatory process. A baseline assessment was undertaken by the company, and reviewed and approved by the relevant institutions. Now the company is building the system with the agreed features and it is expected that it will be operational by January 2018. The electronic case registration system represents an upgrade to the manual case registration system as demonstrated in the below table:

Manual Case Registration System	Electronic Case Registration System
Manual Case Management does not have reports.	The Electronic Version will have printable reports
Duplicate cases may happen in the manual system	Minimal Forms and removing the duplicates
Tracking file movements was almost impossible	Case files are controlled and the location of each file can be tracked/documentated
Attaching the evidences to the case document were almost impossible	Possibility of attaching the evidences to the case documents
The manual system was lacking the searching part	Support the system with advanced search
The manual system lacks statistics with accurate data such as calculating the numbers, graphics etc.	The electronic version will facilitate to get statistics with accurate data, such as calculating the numbers, graphics etc.
In the manual system, top administration level had limited access to the information	In the electronic version, top administration will have direct access to the information.

In 2017, the manual case registration system registered the following number of cases in each of the Courts and the Attorney General Office:

- 302 cases (108 pending cases, 87 convictions and 107 acquittal) registered at the Attorney General Office in Mogadishu.
- 2,667 cases (1,932 civil, 708 criminal and 27 administrative) recorded by the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court, Benadir Regional Courts and District Courts in Mogadishu.

Judicial Inspection Scheme

In 2017, efforts to establish a judicial inspection scheme at the federal judiciary made significant progress. The Supreme Court organized two consultation workshops in Mogadishu with the participation of federal and state-level justice institutions and civil society to develop a code of conduct for the inspection scheme, which was finalized and validated in December. It is expected that the Chief Justice will soon appoint a judicial inspection team and inspection missions will start in January 2018. If implemented, this will represent a significant reform effort because judicial inspections are an effective mechanism at the disposal



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of the judiciary to ensure internal accountability and improve the integrity of judicial personnel. The code of conduct will enhance levels of judicial integrity, serve as an instrument for self-regulation, and contribute to the establishment of credible, independent and accountable judiciary. This is the first ever code of conduct developed at the federal level. In the past, only Somaliland had a code of conduct and was implementing a judicial inspection scheme.

Legal Scholarships

At FL, the scholarships programme was expanded to the newly formed Federal Member States with 51 (F: 10, M: 41) new scholarship positions provided to eligible secondary graduates from Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states to pursue a Bachelor Degree in Law at Mogadishu University. The new scholarship positions are shared among the federal member states as follows: Southwest 18 (F: 3, M: 15), Hirshabelle 13 (F: 3, M: 10), Galmudug 17 (F: 4, M: 13) and Jubbaland 3 (F: 0, M: 3). Furthermore, 41 continuing students (F: 17; M: 24) currently benefit from the scholarship programme. In December 13, female scholarship recipients completed their four-year law degree programme and graduated. Therefore, the total number of students provided with scholarships in 2017 is 105 (F: 40, M: 65).

In Somalia, there is a shortage of well-trained law professionals and judicial standards are below acceptable levels. Supporting law students increases the number of talented law professionals to fill the gap. The scholarship programme seeks to encourage undergraduate students to pursue the legal profession as a way of addressing the shortage of well-trained law professionals within the justice sector. Graduates will fill in future positions in the justice sector institutions as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and registrars.

Internship Programme

In 2017, the internship programme was expanded to Galmudug and Hirshabelle states to provide the newly established state administrations with vital human resources needed to fulfill their mandates. The programme provides recent graduates from these states with extensive exposure and practical experience that will act as a springboard to a career in the justice sector. In 2017, a total of 62 (F: 22, M: 40) interns were supported in Mogadishu, Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. Interns are attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Aid Providers and Legal Clinics. In a notable highlight of career progress, Yahye Ismail Mohamed, one of the interns at the Supreme Court in Mogadishu, was appointed as the Minister of Commerce and Industries in Hirshabelle state on 29 November 2017, and his appointment approved by the state parliament. This indicates that the interns, although young and inexperienced, represent a promising future for the state institutions in the country.

PL Mobile Courts Peer to Peer Knowledge Sharing Tour

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 week-long event had participants from Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug observe how the mobile courts in Puntland carry out their work, so that they can replicate the courts successfully in their own states. The knowledge exchange programme was developed by the Puntland Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs with the project.

The mobile courts system was established by the Puntland Judiciary in 2009 with support from the JROLP, and with funding from the European Union and United Kingdom. A lack of formal governance structures, alongside an absence of affordable and accessible justice services, has meant remote communities, including communities of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, are unable to access fair and equitable justice systems. The mobile court teams, which are made up of lawyers, judges, prosecutors and registrars, bring formal justice systems closer to people, travelling to remote areas to provide free judicial services which are otherwise physically and monetarily inaccessible. In Puntland, the successful roll out of mobile courts has led to expanded police presence and reduced violence in IDP camps and rural areas.

Alongside a visit to a mobile court outside Garowe, participants on the tour also observed how legal aid providers, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and scholarship programmes worked, and also learnt on the administrative and financial structure of the MOJRAR. The experience has contributed to a deepening and strengthening of federalism, coordination and communication



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between the justice actors in the FMSs. Immediately after the return of the participants, South West, Galmudug and HS were able to undertake their first mobile court activities.

Mobile Courts in Mogadishu and Federal Member States

In 2017, with the aim of bringing formal justice closer to people living especially in remote and rural areas of Somalia, the Mobile Courts were further extended to newly formed Federal Member States. This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. In Hirshabelle state, for the first time, Mobile Courts started to operate in Middle Shabelle, especially in towns and villages around Bal'ad and Jowhar, adjudicating a total of 22 cases in the period September-December. In Jubbaland, Mobile Courts adjudicated a total of 80 cases, while in Southwest 22 cases were adjudicated. At the federal level, the Supreme Court managed Mobile Courts to provide justice services in remote districts and IDP camps in Benadir region, adjudicating a total of 90 cases in the period July-December. Overall in 2017, the Mobile Courts in Benadir, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and Southwest State adjudicated a total of 222 cases (Criminal: 92; Civil: 130), with cases mainly comprising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes. Despite the successful geographic expansion, in 2017 the total number of mobile courts cases adjudicated was lower than in 2016. This can be directly attributed to the delay in funding approval and a reduction in funding availability. At the moment, the government does not have enough resources to support the mobile court alone, but it is hoped that over time these will become institutionalized. Mobile courts in Puntland dealt with 55 (M: 26, W: 18, 11 pending cases no breakdown) cases (Criminal: 15; Civil: 40).

Legal Aid & Public Legal Awareness

In 2017, the Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government led national efforts to decide on the legal aid model for the country based on the cabinet approved legal aid policy, including establishing a national coordination/monitoring mechanism. Now the leadership of the Ministry of Justice is ready to ensure that the justice institutions play a prominent role in regulating and monitoring of the delivery of legal aid services in the country.

To understand various modes, experiences and challenges to access to justice, a comprehensive workshop on legal aid and mobile courts was organized in Mogadishu. The workshop was attended by about 25 justice stakeholders (7 women) from Benadir, (SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic, Ministry of Justice at FL, Supreme Court at FL, AGO-SGBV desk, UNDP and UNSOM). The workshop aimed at identifying and understanding how access to justice is delivered in Benadir, how to improve collaboration and coordination among stakeholders delivering on legal aid and mobile courts, and how to improve the quality of the services provided. Participants agreed on a way forward that will include legal aid providers to be contracted through a nationalized process led by the Ministries of Justice and Finance of the Federal Government, with support from the JROLP.

Legal aid services were provided through legal aid providers contracted under the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. In 2017, a total of 5 legal aid centers were supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F: 2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 15, M: 4) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3). These centers were run by Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC) and Mogadishu University, providing legal aid services to a total of 22,391 (F: 15,962, M: 6,429) clients through their lawyers and paralegals. This represents a significant increase from the 977 cases in 2016. The legal aid services provided included legal representation, mediation, legal counseling and GBV support. In addition, through the legal awareness efforts of SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University, 26,411 (W: 19,515, M: 6,896) 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.

Traditional Dispute Resolution and Formal Justice Harmonisation

Elders at community dispute resolution houses (CDRH) have continued to provide essential delivery of justice resolving disputes in a mutual communitive manner. Disputing parties are offered flexible, inexpensive and quicker resolution of disputes. Furthermore, mediation elders have been given consistent training and awareness and have a cooperative relationship with the courts. Coordination between ADR practitioners and Puntland's justice sector has improved tremendously with 3 workshops benefitting 30 elders and sheikhs held in Dhahar (Hayland) and Garowe ADR centres. Specifically, elder ADR practitioners in Puntland were given two days training on citizens' rights within the Somali and Puntland constitutions bills of rights chapters. The



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objective of the trainings was to ensure the observation of fundamental rights during elder adjudication and mediation as well as guaranteeing referral of certain cases such as rape and other public crimes to the formal systems.

The CDRH center is recognized by communities as a neutral common space where Somalis can resolve family matters and civil disputes outside of court. The community reconciliation processes offered by CDR houses foster and promote community spirit. In Puntland, the PLAC lawyers work closely with the CDRH centres providing legal counsel and legal aid where necessary, especially on issues of SGBV, promoting their referral to the formal system.

Also with support from the UN JROLP, the Jubbaland Ministry of Justice opened community dispute centers in Garbaharey and Kismayo districts and hired two data management officers. The officers work closely with women's groups and traditional elders to enhance the case management and databases systems related to the cases they are resolving. This will lead to enhanced local communities to access the justice institutions and CDR centers and to bringing closer the service to the local peoples in Jubbaland.

National Action Plan on SGBV

In 2017, the MoWHRD undertook several consultation meetings on the NAP/SVC. In January, a National Coordination Workshop created a platform for government institutions at federal level and in FMS to understand the NAP/SVC and agree on the best way forward for its implementation. This includes efforts to increase accountability in institutions and to make comprehensive services available and accessible to the population, esp. justice and police services. The meeting also agreed to strengthen the efforts of the Ministry to collect and analyse data pertaining to reported cases of sexual violence, through the establishment of a national database.

In November 2017, the Ministry of Women undertook a review of the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict, bringing together relevant government institutions, civil society organizations, the United Nations as well as other relevant stakeholders to review performance on the activities and assess challenges, gaps and resource options. Specifically, the purpose of the review was to (i) ascertain the level of implementation of the National Action Plan; (ii) identify remaining priority areas of focus; (iii) identify lessons learned; and (iv) determine the next steps following the review. The meeting also highlighted the need to engage further with FMS in the planning of the new implementation plan to be developed in early 2018. In 2017, the MoWHRD held consultative meetings in the FMS of Jubbaland and South West, ensuring that the regions are also actively involved in implementing the NAP, and activities are rolled out to the FMS.

Output 1.3.5: Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations

UN Women in collaboration with the Ministries of Justice at the Federal level and in Puntland launched targeted media awareness campaigns on women's rights and access to justice raising the communities' awareness on the Rape Act and introducing the available legal services for women through local TVs and radios reaching to 790,000 people. In addition, the Office of Attorney General in Puntland was supported to carry out a sensitization awareness initiative through monthly media-press conferences on the gender justice with a focus on women's rights and access to justice and the SGBV prosecutorial services.

Output 1.4.1: Improved prison infrastructure

Initially the fund was allotted to refurbish two existing prisons in Kismayo and Baidoa. However later in 2016, a request came to RoL correction working group from the office of correction commissioner not to utilize this fund for the proposed prisons rather to construct a single block cell in Galmudug where there is no prison. Galkayo Mayor allotted land for this purpose and UNOPS engineer carried out initial assessment followed by topo survey and geo technical survey by hiring service provider. Based on the outcome of these investigations, DSU carried out the detail design initially for the single cellblock. UNOPS design review team in Copenhagen suggested carrying out the detail design of the complete prison. Accordingly, the detail design of the prison was completed and obtained the design review certification. Meanwhile another proposal came up to construct another prison in Adaado under the same state. The matter was discussed with ROLSIG and other actors in the sector and trying to come up with an amicable solution with necessary discussion with the state authorities.

Baidoa prison rehabilitation/reconstruction work was completed in December 2017 resulting a great improvement in the prison in terms of both safety for inmates and prison officers, and in health of the prisoners. Other smaller projects were identified, such as the sewerage system and window bars for the cells. These works will be carried out early 2018



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Output 1.4.2 Improved rehabilitation services for prisoners

Rehabilitation services are provided by the JRoL (UNODC) under different funding, among which MPTF participates. Core activities are farming, tailoring, welding, overall prison maintenance, kitchen. Funding has been used to launch carpentry training with the procurement of multi-purpose equipment. Overall, more than 40 inmates are trained on a daily basis in the prison and prison workshop in Garowe (low-risk only). UNODC staff are supporting the Puntland Custodial Corps in monitoring the activities.

The project in Baidoa Prison has focused on the rehabilitation programme that is progressing with 20 beneficiaries available and identified as suitable by the prison authorities. The program has been divided in following components; recreational, family programme (outreach), civic education, religious and cognitive-thinking. The established rehabilitation committee in charge of implementing the programme in the prison has been trained on different aspects of the components and the methodology to be used during the training. The targeted prisoners have shown rapidly increasing interest in the programme and have positively rated as actual impact. The release of the first prisoner during this project took place in January 2018.

Output 1.4.3: Improved management of custodial corps

Software was finalized this year with the support of MPTF funding. First attempts to implement the use of computerized database in the prisons lead to several reviews of the software. UNSOM Corrections and UNODC have agreed on a strategy to support the implementation of the programme in all regions where UN corrections have presence. Tentative launch date is Q2 2018.

Custodial Corps

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

Somaliland: Justice

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

During the reporting period, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme supported the national justice partners MOJ, HJC, University of Hargeisa and Baahikoob Centers to continue the provision of justice services with technical support and advice from the JROLP technical team. Specifically, activities supported by the Joint ROL programme in Somaliland include the protection of and provision of legal aid services to drought effected and internally displaced populations in two regions of Hargeisa and Burao; increasing access to justice for the citizens in far and remote areas through mobile courts missions; improve the accountability and transparency of the judiciary through the judicial inspections; monitoring of human rights and access to lawyers in the prisons as well as 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 JROLP support, Somaliland finalized and launched the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan II, 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.

Formal Courts

In 2017, Somaliland General Courts adjudicated: 13,302 cases comprised of Criminal: 6,490, Civil: 6,812, Completed; 11,208, Pending: 2094), the case figures have been gathered comprehensively from the regional Courts in the main cities of all six regions namely, Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Saahil, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool.

Mobile Courts:

In addressing the limited judicial infrastructure, with an absence of court houses, office space as well as qualified judicial personnel, mobile courts are designed to bring formal justice systems closer to people and provide services which otherwise are physically and monetarily inaccessible. In Somaliland a total of cases 1,390 were adjudicated through the mobile courts, (criminal



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cases: 561, civil cases: 829) (cases completed: 1,062; and pending cases: 328). Total beneficiaries 2,831: W: 1,220; M: 1,611. Of these 2,831 beneficiaries, 379 were children, 287 IDPs, 338 minorities, 1,827 poor or economically deprived.

Legal Aid

Legal aid providers of Hargeisa Legal Clinic and Baahikoob center supported: Total Cases: 2,099, (Criminal: 688, Civil: 1,411) and completed 1,679 cases, pending: 403 cases. The total beneficiaries from the free legal aid services are 5,100 persons, (W: 2,642, M: 2,458), Children: 405, IDP: 1,668, Minorities: 551, Poor: 2,476.

SGBV

567 cases of victims of different forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence were supported under Baahikoob centers in regional hospitals across Somaliland in three regions of Marodi-Jeh (Hargeisa), Togdheer (Burao) and Awdal (Borama). The cases disaggregated by region; Hargeisa: 298 cases, Burao: 164 cases, Borama: 105. By age groups: 221 cases are under 15 years old, 182 cases are between 15-18 years old, and 164 cases are 18 years and above. According to the support services provided and status of the case, sentenced 235 cases resulted in convictions, 126 cases are under police investigation, 155 cases are in court process and 51 cases were settled outside of the courts and dismissed for 2017.

Awareness

The legal awareness campaign by the mobile court teams and legal aid providers covered topics such as knowing your rights, legal aid services, awareness on reporting and referral on gender-based violence and children-related cases to the police, and encouraged traditional elders to work closely with paralegals. The community awareness reached approximately 28,950 persons (W: 11,620; M: 15,130) (Children: 2,200) and was implemented by 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

Scholarships and Internships

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

The JROLP also completed the design and preparing for tendering for the following facilities:

AG offices: construction of 4 offices; a meeting hall; staff toilets; a material store; a drive way and parking area; and connection of sewage from toilets to existing septic tank.

Appeal court: construction of boundary wall with solid blocks and RCC columns at 3m intervals as per the Hargeisa PHQ (similar design) linear metre 170.25 (land available is 1476.43 Sqm); supply and fixing razor blade wire with angle iron supports; and construction of small Guard House with inside toilet for staff. Area = 9.39sqm (3.3m x 2.8m) as per HPQ design and dimensions

MOJ Offices in Berbera: construction of 3 offices; a meeting hall; staff toilets; and connection of sewage from toilets to existing septic tank.

Training

The JROLP supported several trainings, as detailed below. These training 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.



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- On 29th March 2017, the JROLP conducted a one day training workshop on sharing concepts of legal aid, best practices, particularly focusing on the Public Defenders Scheme, which was introduced by Somaliland MOJ in 2015. The training was attended by Director of Prisons, Director General of Access to Justice and Legal Aid Department of MOJ, Director of Legal Aid, Director HU Legal Aid and the Director Baahikoob Center as well as four representatives from the Access to Justice Department.
- 150 Traditional elders trained on human rights and legal awareness in all six regions (25 elders each region) of Somaliland through MOJ for 2017. These six regional trainings were attended by the traditional elders, religious leaders' women associations, youth and members of MOJ regional office. The objectives of the trainings were 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 have contributed to promote the respect, protection and enforcement of human rights and harmonize linkages between all justice actors (informal and formal).
- Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa Group Hospital organized legal awareness and SGBV awareness workshops for community sensitization and information sharing between IDP communities and strengthening the coordination between IDP Committees and other stakeholders. 35 participants comprising of nurses, CID, IDPs, prosecutors, MOJ, MOLSA, CCPRS and SWLA attended.
- Hargeisa legal aid clinic organized four workshops on legal awareness and human rights sensitization for draught affected people and active justice actors working in IDPs camps.
- In order to scale up its support to SGBV, and in response to an increased awareness on the subject within the population, which leads to an increase in the demand for services, the ROL Project plans to support an extension of services through support to a Baahikoob centre under Burao Regional Hospital in 2018. The centre will serve as multi services one spot center for the victims of SGBV in Burao and surrounding eastern regions of Somaliland.

SECURITY

OUTCOME 2 - 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 organizations.

2.1.1 Political dialogue between the FGS and FMS increased and agreements reached on the security/policing arrangements agenda, particularly the New Policing Model (NPM)

The political agreement on the New Policing Model (NPM) was reached in 2016. However, the focus of the government security agencies in ensuring security during the lead up to the 2017 election, as well as internal resistance from some elements of the Somali Police Force to transition to a federal policing system, led to delays in reforming the police at the federal level.

After the elections, substantial progress was made:

- In April 2017, as part of the Security Sector Architecture agreement, the new FGS and FMS leadership re-affirmed their commitment to the new policing arrangements under the NPM. In May, the NPM was presented at the 'London Conference' as part of the Security Pact.
- During a three-day conference held in Mogadishu 19 – 21 September 2017, the Somali Police Commissioners agreed to implement the Security Sector Architecture through the establishment of a Joint Technical Committee that will work on developing police plans, as recommended by 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.



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- 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 planned 32,000 Police personal based on needs.
- The first meeting of the Joint Technical Committee took place in October in Mogadishu. The meeting discussed the TORs, roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders (incl. Federal MoIS and State Ministries, Federal and State Police, TCs of the FMSs and Benadir Mayor's Office). The Joint TC reports to the Council of Police Commissioners, which in turn reports to the Conference of Ministers of Internal Security.
 - Further elaboration took place during a meeting in November in Kismayo – the capital of Jubbaland. The meeting discussed (1) the two proposed options for the geographical distribution of the planned 32,000 police officers across the country, and (2) identified clear geographical job descriptions for federal and FMS police, aiming at increased security information exchanges through improved coordination and communication. Overall, the Joint Technical Committee agreed on 7 points, which were endorsed by the FGS and FMS Ministers of Internal Security.
 - The above meetings achieved the following results, which were approved by the Somali National Security Council:
 - a. establishment of Council of Ministers of Security, Council of the Police Commissioners;
 - b. endorsement of the FGS Internal Security Strategy;
 - c. establishment of Joint Police Technical Committee. The JTC will work with the FMS TCs on the development of police plans, operationalization of the NPM, incl. vertical and horizontal definition of roles and responsibilities, developing organisational structures and processes (policies and SOPs);
 - d. Establishment of technical committees in the FMs;
 - e. Agreement on the distribution of 32,000 police officers among the FGS and FMS, and the Coast Guard.

2.1.2 Police Development Plans

UNSOM Police, UNDP through national technical experts and AMISOM Police, provided technical support to developing the Somali State Police Plans.

In a major development towards the implementation of the NPM framework, all 5 State Police Plans were developed in 2017 by their respective FMS Technical Committees through the facilitation of consultative workshops supported by the JROLP.

- **Puntland State Police Plan Community Consultations**

The first 10-year Puntland State Police Plan was discussed and validated by the technical police committee over a 3-day meeting period from 22-24 August 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.

- **Jubbaland State Police Plan Community Consultations**

The Jubbaland Police Plan was discussed during a consultative meeting held from 16-18 December 2017 in Kismayo. It was attended by over 200 participants, representing a wide range of stakeholders: police, Jubbaland Ministries, different communities and civil society. The meeting emphasized the important role that the plan will play in enhancing the relationship between government and communities, community ownership and engagement in security matters, promotion of public accountability and strategic administration of the police plan. In addition, the planned deployment of police officers to all districts was seen as a positive move towards increasing security and service delivery.



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- **Galmudug State Police Plan Community Consultations**

The Galmudug police plan was drafted with technical input from the JROLP and discussed during a consultative meeting held 6-8 December 2017 with a wide range of stakeholders. The plan was presented to and endorsed at a Cabinet meeting chaired by President Xaaf.

2.1.3 Strengthened oversight and accountability mechanism

The New Policing Model provides for the establishment of a Police Oversight and Accountability Mechanism. The first coordination meeting on Police oversight and accountability at FL was held for 31 Participants (M: 28; F: 3) representing stakeholders including the 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. Participants agreed on the importance of strengthening both internal and external oversight mechanisms to ensure police accountability. The meeting agreed to strengthen internal police inspection through the reactivation of the Police Inspection Directorate (PID) at the SPF, which is mandated to review and oversee an accountable and transparent police service to protect citizens and is responsible for: internal oversight of the police including administrative matters, monitoring of assets, supervision and review of police actions, field missions and inspection of police stations. The meetings also agreed to the urgent development of internal operational SOPs which will enable the government to perform its duties according to the existing legal framework and in line with the NPM. A similar coordination meeting was held in Puntland and agreement reached to establish an oversight coordination mechanism.

Ensuring that police are accountable to civilians is a fundamental principal in any democracy, and is required under the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. The coordination meetings mark the beginning in establishing an oversight mechanism not only on paper, but providing the individual and institutional capacity for stakeholders to fulfil their mandates.

2.1.4 Strengthen operational management capacity of FGS MoIS and Puntland MOS

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 rights section 2) to develop inspection SOPs with check lists, 3) to determine adequate staffing structure and allocate sufficient resources for the Directorate to be able to perform its inspection and internal audit duties and 4) to establish linkages with the external oversight actors. Based on these recommendations, the UN supported the contracting of an international company that will assist the government in developing an effective management system to ensure accountability. Operational management capacity of the Ministries will be strengthened through the development of manuals on human resources management, financial management and control, procurement and assets management. The manuals will be finalized in Q1 2018.

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

2.2.1 Developing basic investigation skills

The JROLP procured vehicles (vans) which are equipped with Evidence Collection Toolkits, which will assist the police in crime evidence collection. INL will provide training a 10-day training on their use for 24 officers.

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

In 2017, twenty-five (25) policing students (W:5, M:20) continued their bachelor in law studies at Puntland State University with the JROLP assistance as a continuation of the scholarship programme initiated in 2013. These police officers graduated in September 2017 and have been deployed to provide legal support to police commanders. One graduate is currently located within the criminal investigations department and provides support in the gathering of evidence necessary for prosecutors to make a strong legal case. Placed graduates will work as police officers providing legal advice and ensuring proper application of the law during the provision of police services as well as ensuring that human rights principles are applied. This will help prosecutors to improve the quality of evidence presented in legal cases, as well as help to ensure that the police protect and uphold human rights standards.



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Improved police response to sensitive cases such as handling SGBV cases and human rights,

In 2017, the JROLP supported training on SGBV for a range of audiences at federal level and in FMSs. These included various criminal justice actors such as prosecutors and judges, and police officers working at Gender desks in police stations, In total, 49 police officers (W:19 and M: 30) from both PL 25 (W:2; M:23) and from Benadir and FMS in south central 24 (W:17 and M:7). The trainers included 2 Somali police officers who, with JROLP support, attended two international conferences on the subject in 2017.

- Twenty-five (25) police investigators, prosecutors and judges (M: 23; W: 2) in Puntland were trained on sexual and gender based violence investigation skills and knowledge. In particular, the training focused on aligning rule of law agencies' scientific evidence collection methods and investigation procedures. Training included how the Puntland Police should handle SGBV cases within the existing legislative framework as well as how to interview SGBV victims and witnesses. Improved ability to investigate SGBV cases will is expected to lead to an increase in the number of survivors who report incidents to the police, and lead to perpetrators being subject to the full extent of the law. This will contribute to safety and security, as well as more confidence in the police's ability to protect the public.
- A similar one-week training targeting 24 (W:17, M:7) Police Officers serving at gender units in Mogadishu, Beletweyne, Baidoa, Kismayo and Adaado resulted in the decision to establish a one stop rape centre in Mogadishu. Training participants further agreed to work together with legal aid providers to ensure the provision of free legal aid services at police stations in Benadir, Baidoa and Kismayo. The training helped to improve the Somali Police's response to and quality of service delivery to victims of SGBV, as well as clarified the role of the Women and Child Protection Units.

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

2.2.3 Improved community engagement through community policing

In 2017, the community policing programme was significantly expanded. The aim of the initiative is to increase community confidence and trust in the police at all FMS by recognizing and prioritizing the role the community plays in ensuring safety and security by collaborating and partnership with the Somali Police.

Youth volunteers identified, selected and registered

In 2017, Ministries of Security and Police at FMS through consultations with local authorities, traditional elders, religious leaders, and other stakeholders, and support from AMISOM during background check and registration, identified the youth volunteers who can work closely with the police as community support officers. In addition to the already selected 192 (W:62, M:130) youth volunteers from Banadir, a further 200 youth volunteers from different FMSs were identified as follows: Kismayo: 50 (W:10; M:40); Baidoa: 50 (W:19; M: 31); PL: 50 (W:16; M:34); Galmudug (Galkacyo and Adaado) 25 (M: 21, W:4); and Hirshabelle (Beletweyne and Jowhar): 25 (W:9 and M:16). The youth volunteers/ community liaison officers are working alongside with police at the police station and local levels to address community security needs through engagement with community stakeholders by providing information on security concerns, thereby enabling police to respond quickly and effectively.

Youth Volunteers Education Programme

In 2017, an education background assessment was conducted for all 342 youth volunteers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, Adaado and Jowhar by Mogadishu University, and the 50 youth from Puntland were assessed by Puntland State University (PSU). Based on the assessment, a 10-day education programme was developed and delivered to the youth. All trainings were provided from a single comprehensive curriculum. The community policing youth received training tailored to their educational background and needs of their respective communities. Youth were trained on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law. The training was conducted by lecturers from Mogadishu University and PSU.



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Further, the youth participated in a 3-day training together with selected police officers from the police stations on community policing. The training was provided by the Somali police mobile training teams and covered topics such as community policing principles, strategies including partnership and problem-solving model (SARA), the justification for community policing in Somalia, and the role of the community in addressing security at the local level, human rights, women and child protection.

This training helps to equip youth volunteers to better support and facilitate the community's role in contributing to increased security through collaboration with the Police. Both the role of the community policing volunteers, as well as the role of the Police, were examined to explore ways to improve Police interaction with community members by promoting respect, sensitivity, and ensuring individual rights. This education programme strengthens the Community Policing 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.

Police Personnel Assigned to Community Policing and Units established

In addition to the introduction of youth volunteers as part of the community policing concept, the Somali police assigned 112 police officers to support the community policing initiative. 54 officers (F:12, M:42) in the 17 districts of Benadir; Kismayo: 15 (W:2, M:13); Baidoa: 15 (all men); Adaaado and Galcayo towns in Galmudug: 10 men; Beletweyne and Jowhar towns in Hirshabelle: 10 (all men); Puntland: 8 (W:5, M:3) – with 2 police officers in each region. The community policing initiative gained further ground with the establishment of community policing units: 4 in Puntland in the districts of Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkayo, and one each in Kismayo, Baidoa, Adaaado, Jowhar.

The community police officers address the security needs of the community through coordination with and working alongside the youth volunteers, with support from traditional elders, religious leaders, women's groups. This initiative is part of a wider strategy aimed at improving citizen-police engagement by bridging the gap between the police and community. Through community policing, the public becomes a partner in crime control by providing information to the police, thereby enabling the police to better address criminal activity and make the community safer.

Community Policing Action Plans developed

In Puntland, the community policing initiative was further strengthened through the development of two Community Policing Action Plans for the Qardho and Bosasso police stations in Puntland, which were implemented during the period September to 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 sessions; and ensuring regular communication of community-policing activities with police station managers. The Plans provide concrete actions for the community policing youth volunteers, the community and police to undertake together to improve community and police cooperation and help to ensure safety and security in Puntland. Examples of activities undertaken include: accompanying the victims of domestic violence from the IDPs camp in Garowe through processing of the cases; organizing the Human Rights Day and International Peace Day.

Strengthening of peacebuilding, security and respect for human rights as part of cooperation between Ministry of Security (MOS), police and youth, and communities

In Puntland, the JROLP supported a consultation workshop for 32 Participants (M: 32) 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. 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 2017 with support from the 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. The JROLP supported the MoS and Puntland police in celebrating Human Rights Day. These activities help to reinforce human rights standards and outline clear



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guidelines for procedures for police officers to follow and uphold. After the terror attack in Mogadishu on 14 October 2017, the Benadir youth volunteers actively participated in cleaning the location and assisting in aid distribution to the families of victims.

2.2.4 Improve police supervision and management through capacity building of the senior and middle management of Somali Police

In 2017, the JROLP supported the Police Professional Development Board (PPDB) in the development of a 10-day training curriculum and training modules, which were endorsed by the Somali police. Subsequently, three Somali Police Mobile Training teams composed of 36 trainers/instructors (W: 4 and M: 32) were selected, trained through instructor's development programme/TOT and equipped with necessary enabling resources. 240 police stations and division commanders, deputies and chief of sections were trained by Somali Police Mobile training team on middle management police station management.

Establishment of Somali Police Mobile Training Teams in FGS and Puntland (Trained and equipped)

In 2017, the Police and MoIS established a police training team for the PSM programme. This programme trained Somali trainers and developed training modules specifically designed for the needs of the Somali Police middle management. Establishing and building the capacity of a Somali training team and not relying on external skills and trainers, and ensuring that the training is adapted to the local needs will ensure that programme is sustainable and becomes an integral part of the SPF training programme.

In 2017, training course modules were finalized and approved. These modules were used to conduct a 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 police officers. The TOTs and Somali Police training teams are essential for building the capacity of both current and future Somali police and to ensure sustainability of this training initiative, particularly as the AMISOM mandate is coming to an end. This initiative was extended to Puntland during Q2, where the Police and Ministry of Security established a police training team composed of 10 police and lawyer trainers (W:3, M:7). The training teams have been playing an important role in helping to ensure a professional and responsive police service in Somalia, while ensuring that the process is Somali-led. These efforts to support the Somali Police were reinforced through the handing over of equipment and furniture for the same 24 police stations at FL and FMS with 6 investigation toolkits to CID units and (6) vehicles for police mobile training teams.

Delivering the middle management training - Police Station Management Training

Following the successful establishment and TOT of the Somali Police Mobile Training Teams, the teams conducted eight 10-day Police station management trainings— middle management for 240 police station commanders, deputies and officers, and division commanders and section chiefs in PL: 40 (W: 0; M: 40) in two trainings; Galmudug: 26 (W: 0, M:26); Southwest State: 58 (W:0; M: 25) in two trainings; Hirshabelle State: 29 (W:0; M:29); Jubbaland State: 62 (W:4, M:58) in two trainings and one Training in Benadir for 25 police station commanders. Participants gained knowledge and skills in station management, leadership, community policing, human rights, team building and change management, legal aid principles, and an understanding of the new Somali Police Model. The training focused to strengthening the capacity of Police Station Commanders to ensure community access to police services and to 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.

Support Somali Police Cadets as an expansion of middle management of Somali Police

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 were enrolled in a diploma training programme at the Ethiopian Police University College, and graduated in December. 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. They will be one of the important stakeholders to be consulted in the development of the cadets programme for Somali Police to be undertaken by Kahiye Police Academy.

Towards Model Police Stations



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The Puntland MoS and Police hosted a 3-day workshop attended by a range of stakeholders, including representative from the Attorney General's Office, Human Rights Department, Bar Association, and Women Lawyers Association, to deliberate the way forward on developing the Model Police Station functions, in line with the State Police Development Plan. The meeting emphasized the need to develop clear procedures that will allow improved service delivery to the population through easier access and quicker response times.

Improving the police personnel administrative and communication skills

Further capacity building of police officers working in the 24 police stations supported by the JROLP through the provision of equipment, was undertaken through trainings in computer usage and radio communications. 76 police officers (W:4 and M: 72) received a 32-day computer training to enhance responsiveness of the police services and improve the recording of incidence data and data sharing. Participants learned about different data gathering procedures, and will be able to keep necessary police records within a computerized filing system,

From 25 November to 2 December 2017, 16 Police Officers were trained on police communication, especially the use of radios, both portable VHF and HF base/ stations. The training was designed to ensure participating officers gain the capacity to properly send and receive communication over the radio and the basic activities involved in operating and maintaining radio equipment.

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

2.1.1 Police presence: Renovation/construction of police stations

The Human Trafficking Coordination Cell at the MOIS was provided with equipment and furniture, which are needed for a functioning office.

2.1.2 Increase police presence and visibility

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

Output 2.2.1.: Standardized police recruit curriculum completed

The JROLP supported the Police Professional Development Board by providing extensive support to the development of the Basic Police Recruit Curriculum and its implementation plan. The curriculum, composed of 35 training modules was also translated into the Somali language. The Police Working Group (PWG) formally endorsed the curriculum during a meeting held on 11 May 2017. Following the signing of the BRC agreement, two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions were conducted by the JROLP in conjunction with EUCAP-Somali and AMISOM in September/October where 28 police trainers underwent an in-depth training of the Somali Basic Recruit Curriculum (BRC).

Installation of CCTV and establishment of Police Control room

The JROLP supported the Somali Police Force and the MoIS with the installation of CCTV cameras across key locations in Mogadishu. It is expected that the CCTV cameras will expand the Somali Police Force's capacity to respond to crime and security threats thereby improving public safety in Mogadishu. By installing CCTV cameras across key locations in Mogadishu city, the Somali Police Force is able to monitor high risk areas and help law enforcement investigate and solve crime by using CCTV as evidence as well as facilitating the Somali Police Force's rapid response to security threats. As well as the installation of the CCTV equipment, the Joint programme also supported the MoIS with: training for 15 Somali Police Officers on how to operate CCTV, helping to ensure that security was provided during the installation of CCTV, refurbishment of the CCTV control room at Somali Police Force headquarters, as well as the purchasing of a generator. All processes were achieved using national systems, through the Ministry of Finance. With the CCTV and corresponding training for using this system, the police will be able to prevent and respond to incidents faster, and will be able to improve security through the provision of CCTV evidence in investigations. CCTV was affected by explosions and then repaired several times.

Handover of Equipment and Uniforms to support the Somali Police

The JROLP provided comprehensive capacity development support to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the handover of essential equipment, vehicles, furniture and solar power for 24 police stations, amounting to US\$2.4 million, considerably enhancing Somali Police's operational capacity and efficiency in responding to security threats in Banadir region and



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member states. The resources were equally distributed based on the agreement in the New Policing Model for resource sharing between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal member states.

Specifically, the Somali Police has been provided with communications equipment VHF sets and radios to be used at the 24 police stations, which will help Somali Police achieve vital connectivity and receive information and intelligence to tackle crime. Additionally, solar power will ensure usage of reliable clean energy thereby reducing running costs across the 24 police stations. Also, twelve vehicles have been handed over to ensure that there are six Mobile Training Teams and police inspection (2 in each region) in Banadir, Kismayo, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Addado and Garowe.

Mobile crime investigation vans with crime investigation tool kits to undertake investigations are also provided to the member states. The vans which are custom made, have state of the art kits with functions including blood collection, finger printing, impressions, lifting pattern prints, trace evidence collection and analyzing bullet trajectories. The mobile crime investigation vans will be operated by criminal investigation units to support Mobile Courts functional in Banadir, Jubbaland, South West and Puntland.

In addition to the above resources, uniforms were provided to 6,700 police officers. The uniforms will contribute to a responsive police service, fostering professionalism and cohesiveness among officers. This will further enhance public confidence in the Somali police. With uniforms, capacity building training, and provision of extensive equipment, the Somali police will be able to provide a more safe and secure environment for communities.

These enabling resources for the 24 targeted police stations and criminal investigation units will be accompanied by individual capacity building elaborated above, through police station management training, computer training courses, training on evidence collection toolkit, data collection and analysis, and police-community engagement through community policing.

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

The JROLP carried out assessments of four police stations in Jubbaland and four in ISWA recommended by the respective police technical working groups in order to carry out refurbishment works. Assessment reports were shared with the stakeholders. A summary of the outcome is given in the matrix below:

Name of Police Station	General Condition	Recommendations
Berdaale Police Station	Two old block buildings	Very difficult to repair
Ali Amhaar Police Station	Built in 1970/dilapidated	New Construction
Wadajir Police Station	Nothing Exists	New Construction
Baidoa Post Police Station	Building beyond repair	Demolition/new Construction
Kismayo Central Police Station	Building beyond repair	Demolish/new construction
Via Afmadoh Police Station	Old buildings of iron sheets	New Construction
Sea Port Police Station, Kismayu	Nothing Exists	New Construction
Airport Police Station, Kismayu	Does not Exist	New Construction

Considering the distressed condition of the police stations, it was decided to utilize the fund to construct new police post in each state. A concept design of a police post was developed and circulated among the stakeholders and revised based on the feedback. Finally, Technical committee of both states approved the design and selected the locations. The JROLP carried out the Geo technical investigation and topo survey for Kismayu police post and completed the design package. The procurement for topo survey and geotech investigation for Baidoa is in progress.

2.1.3 Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice system



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Coordination between Federal government and Federal Member States enhanced

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

Coordination between criminal justice actors: Through continuous engagement and strategic advice provided by technical experts, the Federal Rule of Law institutions succeeded in establishing a monthly coordination meeting which looks at harmonizing the Justice and Corrections Model with the New Policing model, federalization, constitutional review, local governance etc.

Anti-Human Trafficking Coordination Cells were established in the MoIS and SPF CID. Consultative meetings between the federal and FMS task force members led to establishment of a Secretariat and development of TORs. The Federal Taskforce works closely with the FMS on incidents of human trafficking and smuggling, and towards a strategy on combating and preventing trafficking of persons. The Taskforce is essential for sharing information, intercepting trafficked individuals, rescuing individuals, and working together to protect the safety and security of individuals from traffickers. It is anticipated that a National Action Plan and strategy will be developed to combat and prevent Human trafficking and smuggling in Somalia.

Support coordination meetings at FMS: Monthly security sector working group coordination meetings were 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.

Somaliland PSG 2: Security:

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

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

Communications Equipment to Somaliland Police - Increasing Operational Capacity

The JROLP continued to provide support to increasing the capacity of Somaliland Police with the handover of important communications equipment. The communications equipment which consisted of 50 VHF hand set radios with antenna and repeaters were received by the Somaliland Police Commissioner. It is expected that the communications equipment will significantly increase the operational capacity of the Somaliland police by reducing police response time to crime thereby making Somaliland's streets safer.

Other Key Achievements

Challenges (including Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Political and democratic transition: the electoral process, which was concluded at the beginning of February, and the formation of the new government delayed the delivery of planned activities due to the involvement of the national counterparts in security arrangements for the presidential elections.

JUSTICE

- 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 programmes is limited, characterizing one of the key Justice pillar's main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member



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states including Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are being undertaken regularly for key staff from each counterpart.

- The instability in Galmudug and Hirshabelle and absence of Southwest State's Minister of Justice has negatively affected the initiation of activities and also monitoring efforts.
- The tension between judiciary and political instability and frequent changes in Minister also lead to delay in delivery of services in SW.
- The planned activities on community based protection work was not implemented due to reduced funding. The interference of the traditional elders in rape cases to resolve and settle outside the court has been noted as a key challenge that hampered women's access to the formal justice system. There is a need to engage and work closely with traditional elders and religious leaders in ending impunity of SGBV through training and awareness raising of the traditional elders on the Rape Act and their duties as an elder to support the formal justice in prosecuting the rape cases as required by the Rape Act. Moreover, strengthening coordination among criminal justice actors is crucial for effective enforcement of the Puntland Rape Act. Acknowledging the importance of traditional elders, a stronger role in the community based protection efforts for survivors will be considered.
- A key observation was increased incidence in the detention of children by parents as a disciplinary measure and the lack of community-based services to address such cases. To protect their child from risks that children will face on migration routes, their parents and elders take the extraordinary step of imprisoning them. This type of detention highlights the need for due process to ensure children are not detained unnecessarily and also highlights the need for greater investment in child protection services that support parents, families and children to create meaningful opportunities for young people and encourage healthy/safe decision making. There is a need to increase diversion programmes, including rehabilitation programmes at community level to provide alternatives for such children. Scaling up of such programmes is a challenge due to reduced availability of funding as such programmes are labour and resource intensive. The JROLP will prioritize diversion programmes and community-based rehabilitation programmes in 2018 that would address some of these issues.

POLICE

- The Presidential elections in 2017 ushered in a new Somali leadership, with new and differing priorities regarding security, fighting corruption, and establishing security measures in Mogadishu. The new vision led to a focus on developing the new security architecture and its sector-wide operationalization. The reform process and operationalisation of the ambitious milestones of the agreement will require a substantial amount of time. This is partly due to a lack of common understanding at all levels on tactical, operational and political issues, a delay in the constitution review process and federalization process, and establishment of functioning government offices at district level, which is necessary for effective service delivery to the population.
- The change of senior management for both MoIS and SPF and the continued reshuffling of FMS MoS and Police Commissioners also slowed down the process of activities.

As result of these dimensions, in 2017 the programme focused on two approaches:

- (A) bottom-up approach: programme extension to the districts, particularly through the capacity building of police stations through 1) middle management training management for police station managers and introduction of community policing as a new policing methodology and 2) providing enabling resources to the police stations including clear energy-solar panels, communications and IT equipment and furniture, 3) increase police-community engagement through the introduction of community policing and 4) training on computer programmes.
- (B) Top-down approach: The programme utilized the momentum of the new vision of the Federal Government of Somalia on the security sector arrangements by increasing its engagement with both FGS and FMS to resume the dialogue on the arrangement, including NPM and its operationalization, which resulted in agreement on establishment of Council of Ministers of Security, endorsement of Internal Security Strategy, establishment of the Police Commissioners Council, reactivating the Joint Technical Committee with defining their duties on operationalization of NPM, distribution of the number 32,000 police officers between the federal and FMS including Banadir and Coast Guard, and the approval of Police plans.



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- Political instability in the FMSs also affected the programme. For example, the Puntland re-shuffling of the cabinet, ministers and a temporary suspension of the Police Commissioner's responsibilities by the Vice President cause a delay in implementation of activities and achievement of outputs.
- **Security:** Continued VBIED attacks in Mogadishu and other parts of the country have affected the overall security situation. The terrorist attack on 14 October killed over 500 people. Attacks have also led to police casualties during an attack on the Police Academy. CCTV cameras that had been set up in Mogadishu were damaged, and the project had to provide support for their repair.

Peacebuilding impact

The details are provided in the narrative section. Below provides an overview. With support from the JROLP, the Puntland MoS & DDR has 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 Galkayo to monitor the ceasefire agreement between Galmudug and Puntland. In Puntland, the MoS & DDR celebrated International Peace Day in September with rallies and awareness raising for communities.

The legal aid centres in Baidoa, Kismayo, Mogadishu and 4 districts of Puntland are providing vital legal aid services which have far reaching outcomes to defuse social tensions and resolve grievances.

Decisions on the way forward in Rule of Law were taken during Priorities Engagement workshops in the FMS of Jubbaland and South West. This resulted in the establishment of mobile courts, and an expansion of legal aid services and referral services from traditional elders to the formal justice system. Training provided to local council members on the rights of citizens and roles and responsibilities of justice institutions was also prioritized.

The PBF contributed to addressing the drought. Legal aid services particularly focused on providing services to populations affected by the drought, especially those displaced to IDP camps.

Catalytic effects

The progress on the agreement on the Justice and Corrections Model, the mobile court mission to Puntland, the workshop on access to justice and mobile courts, the agreement on 10 judicial training manuals and delivery of training to judges, prosecutors and support staff all have positive catalytic effects on deepening and developing coordination in justice, correction and rule of law sector. It has also played a crucial role in deepening and strengthening federalism in justice and rule of law. These efforts of bringing together and closer all justice actors from the FMS will result in understanding federalism in the true sense, enhancing interaction between members states, learning and sharing experiences and developing healthy cooperation among the FMS. Ultimately it will ensure service provision to the poor and vulnerable people of Somalia.

Gender

Gender was mainstreamed into all Rule of Law and Police project activities. Women comprised 17% of all activities carried out in Q4, 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. Gender is mainstreamed in all activities through increasing the participation of the women in all trainings and community policing. Also, police project activities are specifically designed to improve the skill set of the police when addressing and handling SGBV cases. Efforts are made to ensure the representation of women in the scholarship and internship programmes. At FL, 56% of scholarship recipients and 38% of internships beneficiaries are women. About 66% of legal aid clients are women.

The JROLP implemented toll-free hotlines for women and child survivors and also supported the Puntland Human Right Defenders Office to maintain survivor/victim support hotline desks for registration of complaints about violations



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against women and children in Bossaso, Gardo, Dahar, Badhan, Garowe and Galkayo. A total of 480 complaints on different categories have been supported in this year. The JROLP also supported six safe houses that provided emergency care and psychosocial support to 700 victims of GBV during the year.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁸	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Output
	<i>21</i>	<i>10</i>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2017) ⁹	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	<i>13 UNDP 2 UN Women 1 UNODC 4 UNICEF Total: 20</i>	<i>13 UNDP 2 UN Women 1 UNODC 4 UNICEF Total: 20</i>

Human Rights

The project 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 free legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people such as IDPs, minorities, disadvantaged and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements. Protection efforts were strengthened through the establishment of a police oversight mechanism to oversee the performance of the police and establish a complaint system. SOPs are being developed based on the existing legal framework (police article 41-45), containing detailed procedures. This is in tandem with efforts to educate the public on their rights. Through the capacity building programme for the police, human rights standards and practices for police are integrated into all trainings conducted as part of the Police project, with human rights education as a key module in both the police station management training and the TOT programme.

Human Rights Commission: The JROLP supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in selecting members of the Technical Selection Panel (TSP). The TSP has been tasked with selecting the HR Commissioners, and met twice in 2017 for a total of 50 days to determine the selection criteria and processes, and to undertake the selection process itself. The final outcome of the selection process will be announced in early 2018, and subsequently, the appointment of the National Human Rights Commission approved.

As a result of Joint UN advocacy, 40 children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) were released from Garowe prison and are currently in a rehabilitation program.

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?	Result (Yes/No)
	<i>Yes</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	<i>6</i>
	Result (Number)

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.



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No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	7
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes

Support to Drought Response

Numerous trainings were held for drought affected IDP's in Burao and Hargeisa. The training and awareness raising sessions were led by Hargeisa University Legal Aid Clinic and Bahikoob/Hargeisa hospital. Specifically, these meetings were instrumental in raising awareness and sensitization of the immediate challenges and human rights of drought affected IDPs, increased 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. 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. At the federal and FMS levels, the JROLP provided support to the drought response efforts through legal aid at IDP camps. After the drought was declared, additional resources were provided to legal aid providers by deploying 3 paralegals in Mogadishu, 2 in Baidao and 1 in Kismayo IDP camps. In PL, legal aid providers concluded the recruitment process of two new paralegals and one elder for each region to provide legal advice to drought affected IDP's. In addition, a one-day induction training was organized by the clinic and the JROLP was invited to address the paralegals and respective elders regarding the modality of implementation. The team were provided with a mediation guide developed by the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation to use in the provision of legal aid in IDP camps.

Communications & Visibility

The JROLP focused on providing visibility through press releases posted on social media (Facebook and Twitter), awareness raising clips (audio and video) through local TVs and radios. The Twitter feeds can be accessed under <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia> and the UNDP Somalia Facebook page. Below are some of the posts.

NOTE: Dates posted on social media not dates events held.

- 1) Sept 29th 2017- Fed. Gov & Fed. Member States highlight priorities for justice & corrections at Gov. led [#RuleofLaw](#) working group, w/ Netherlands, EU & [#UN](#) <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913740169592938496>
- 2) Sept 27th 2017- Youth, women & elders come together to celebrate international [#PeaceDay](#) in [#Garowe](#) organized by [#Puntland](#) Ministry of Security & DDR <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913062879208800256>
- 3) Sept 27th 2017- Somali Police Commissioners agree implementation of national security architecture & national security council decisions at 3-day conference <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/913011155093934080>
- 4) Sept 24th 2017- Somali Police training teams hold 1st training for police commanders in [#Adaado](#) & [#Baidoa](#) via UN joint [#ruleoflaw](#) prog, w/ [@JapanGov](#) support <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/911902861331718144>
- 5) Sept 4th 2017- UN Joint [#ROL](#) handover new vehicle for mobile courts to Min. of Justice Abdulkadir Abdisalan, increasing [#accesstojustice](#) in [#Hirshabelle](#) <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/904702191340060672>
- 6) Aug 21st 2017- Read how [#Puntland](#) Legal Aid Centre, w/ UNDP support, is improving access to [#justice](#) for women in [#IDP](#) communities <http://bit.ly/2tUb49W> <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/899569063889965056>
- 7) Aug 3rd 2017- UNDP DCD [@undp_som](#) Visited Digaale [#IDP](#) camp in [#Hargeisa](#) where legal aid services for GBV victims are provided with UNDP support. <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/893063437189775361>
- 8) Aug 3rd 2017- UNJROL handover 200 uniform kits to [#Somali](#) Custodial Corps to increase prison security visibility <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/893017265930633216>
- 9) July 30th 2017- Fed. Member States justice experts meet in [#Puntland](#) to speed up [#MobileCourt](#) roll out as part of [#RuleOfLaw](#) project <http://bit.ly/2hbTXuj> <https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/891618740537896960>



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- 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>

Furthermore, 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.

Looking ahead

JUSTICE

- Conduct training and mentoring for specialized prosecutors, commence the implementation of the SOP for the specialized prosecutorial unit, design and deliver training for judges and court officials on gender justice, SGBV and the Rape Act and support MOJ to develop state based implementation plans for the Women's Access to Justice Policy.
- 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.
- To 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.
- Establishing the ADR Homes for women in Jubbaland, SW and Puntland, raising awareness about human rights and fair trials among traditional elders, identifying and agreeing on linkage and harmonization of practices in TDR mechanism.
- Capacity building of judges, prosecutors and registrars from newly established FMS of Hirshabelle and Galmudug and activating legal aid and mobile courts in these states.
- Commence the construction of Gaalkayo prison and the Somaliland projects.
- The JROLP will continue to support the Government in the development of legal frameworks including the Child Rights Bills, Birth Registration Act and Minimum standards for Children in Detention. Other key priorities for 2018 include supporting social work interventions, maintaining human rights standards for children in detention, scaling up diversion programmes and community-based reintegration programmes for children in contact with the law, increasing the number of women and child desks at police stations and strengthening the interface between human rights and justice interventions.

POLICE

- Expansion of the police services to the people and achieving stabilization impact through extended police-community engagement.
- Provide support to the MoIS to develop the legal framework and define the roles and responsibilities of the federal and State Police.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Somali police to provide services to the people through capacity building, including overseeing the training of police recruits based on the endorsed recruit curricula and in close liaison with the PPDB finalize the drafting of the modules of the cadet curricula.
- Finalise construction of the Jubbaland and Baidoa Police Posts.



ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ¹⁰	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security	Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities.	Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners.
Financial	Donor support in project interventions diminish leading to a situation where funding is not secured for key project priority interventions.	Put more effort on visibility and delivery against agreed results while maintaining good working relationship with key donors.
Political	Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially MOJ.	Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.
Operational	Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.	Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.
Strategic	Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.	Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.
Organizational	Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.	Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Strategic	Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.
	Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet established.	Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.

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



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Organizational Social and Environmental Screening Risks	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	The ROL project primarily builds capacities of duty bearers to meet their obligations.
	Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	The ROL project builds capacities of right holders to claim their rights, and also undertakes different advocacy campaigns.
	Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities	All infrastructure activities are undertaken on land allocated by the government. UNDP Procurement guidelines and general services have clauses that recognize the potential risks and ensure that the contractor is aware of their liability. Safety, disputes, child labour, sexual exploitation, protection of employees and other individual, security measures are all included in the same.
	Security personnel may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)	UNDP 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. 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.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Visit to Garowe	23-27 August	Meeting with Justice and Police partners: MoJRAR, MoS & DDR, PDRC, PLAC, PSU; Meeting on State Police Plan	MoJRAR to coordinate the JROLP evaluation in Puntland. Agreement on State Police Plan & amend the LoA with MoJRAR & PDRC to undertake SSR work and strengthen the Security Analysis Unit.
Visit to Burao	10 – 13 July	Monitoring/training on the reporting formats for the partners	Need for mobile courts & case management review and consultative meetings. HJC & Chief Justice to look into judgment review by the judicial inspection scheme.
Visit to Hargeisa	20 – 23 July	Meeting with partners: Hargeisa University Legal Clinic, Hargeisa Hospital Bahikoob. Team discussion	LoA extension for Hargeisa Uni. & Hargeisa Group Hospital Training to Mogadishu partners. Need for national justice specialist
Visit to Kismayo	9-10 July	Fact-finding in challenges faced in launching mobile courts Meetings with MOJ, DG Justice, DG for Constitutional Affairs, Deputy Chief Judge of Lower Juba, Prosecutor and mobile courts judges' team.	Agreement was reached to start mobile courts missions
Visit to Baidoa	17 – 24 August	Training and support to stakeholders in South West to commence mobile courts	Continue training and support to the mobile court teams. Inclusion of Legal Aid Lawyers the mobile court team and legal awareness sessions in IDP camps.
Monitoring Visit to MOJ	18 September	Review of LOA implementation progress	Need for LOA management, reporting and results-based management training
Program Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Garowe	21/5-10/6 & 22-27/6 & 8-13/8	Visit to MOJRAR and AGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Specialized Prosecutorial Unit • Monitoring implementation of the LOA activities • Interview Technical Advisor, and priorities of 2018
Program Oversight Field Monitoring Visit Hargeisa	11-15/6 & 11–15/6 & 10-13/9	Visit to AGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss work plan of specialized prosecutorial unit • Development of SOP • Select specialized prosecutors/training plans for unit
Conducted Justice for children working group meetings	Monthly meeting	12 Justice for children coordination meetings held for justice sector stakeholders in Hargeisa.	



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Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Garowe prison	Jan, Mar, Apr and August	Monitoring the situation of children in the prison Recommendation to MOJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of children associated with armed groups to longer term rehabilitation programs • Separation from adults • Provision of supplementary food & learning
CAAFAG rehabilitation center in Garowe	April to Dec Bi-weekly	To monitor children who are in the rehabilitation and re-integration center	40 children are in program.
Prisons and police stations in Berbera, Mandheera, Burao, Farah, Ainabo, LasAnod, Erigavo & Garadag	April & May, July & August, Sept & Oct Nov	Joint monitoring visits by UNICEF and MOJ conducted to the eastern and western regions of Somaliland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No separation of children in major prisons except Mandheera and Garadag. • Children detained for: rape & attempted, theft/robbery, Disobedience to parents, Abuse of religion, Injury, attempted murder, alcohol usage
Conducted Justice for children working group meetings	Jan - Dec	12 meetings held for sector stakeholders in Hargeisa.	



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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.	SPF police gender units		26-30/01/2017	7	17	24	SGBV	Mogadishu	SPF, UNICEF, UNSOM, UNDP, SWDC
2.	Police Station Commanders and Deputy Commanders		24-26/01/2017 02/2017 15-22/05/2017 18-28/09/2017 26/11-06/12/2017 5-16/12/2017	199	8	207	Police Station Management Training (Mogadishu, Puntland, South West State, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland)	Mogadishu Garowe Baidoa Cadaado Jowhar Kismayo	UNDP, UNPOL, HIV/AIDS Unit, IRCS, UNSOM, Police Training Team
3.	Police Officers		February 2017	15	0	15	CCTV Operation	Mogadishu	SPF, UNDP, AMISOM, UNSOM
4.	Police Investigators	Prosecutors and Judges	15-19/04/2017	23	2	25	SGBV Police Investigation Workshop	Garowe, Puntland	UNDP, UNFPA, AGO, PL legal Aid, Maatokaal, PFC, UNSOM
5.	Police Training Team	Lawyers	23-30/04/2017 4-14/07/2017	32	4	36	Training of Trainers for Police Training Team	Garowe Mogadishu	UNDP, UNSOM, EUCAP, SPF, AMISOM
6.	Police Officers	Youth Volunteers Community Elders	2-5/05/2017 21-24/05/2017 08/08/2017 8-16/08/2017 3-6/12/2017 8-9/12/2017 10-13/12/2017 14-15/12/2017	346	162	508	Community Policing Introduction (Jubbaland, South West State) Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building Community policing and youth education Youth education on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law Youth volunteers and police training on community policing concept Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building	Kismayo, Baidoa Garowe Jowhar Cadaado	UNDP, University of Hargeisa, SWSS, University of Mogadishu, AMISOM, UNPOL, HIV/AIDS Unit, IRCS, PSU, SPF, Hirshabelle Sate



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
7.	Police Officers		9-10/04/2017 12-23/10/2017 24-25/10/2017 21/11/2017 3-8/12/2017 24-25/12/2017 10-28/12/2017	257	51	308	Human rights, SGBV and Human trafficking sensitization workshop (South West State, Jubbaland, Puntland, SPF) Computer training Communication training Community policing concept	Baidoa Kismayo Garowe Mogadishu	UNDP, UNSOM HR office, Jubbaland Police, MoIS, Puntland Police, PSU, SPF, MoIS, SAAID
8.	Judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission		15-22/05/2017	23	2	25	Increased cooperation between formal and informal systems of justice, civil trial procedure with a special focus on dealing with drought-related cases, sexual and gender-based violence, criminal law, penal code, and criminal procedure code.	Baidoa	UNDP, UNODC
9.	Judicial Personnel		July-August 2017 20/11-07/12/2017	143	16	159	Comprehensive Judicial Training: Rights of the Accused and the Victim	Mogadishu	Mogadishu University
10.	Ministry of Justice Staff	Attorney General Office Staff	26-27/11/2017 3-5/12/2017	24	10	34	Legislative drafting and participatory policy development Public/government financial management system, procurement and human resource management.	Ministry of Justice	UNDP, MoJ
11.	Somaliland Police Officers		April 2017	14	6	20	Community policing and awareness on community policing strategy for Somaliland	Hargeisa, Somaliland	UNDP
12.	MOJ Directors of Prisons	Justice Personnel	29/03/2017	7	2	9	Concepts of legal aid, best practices, particularly focusing on the Public Defenders Scheme	Hargeisa, Somaliland	UNDP
13.		IDP Committees, Elders, Stakeholders	13-14/06/2017 12-13 July 2017 24/08/2017 19-20/11/2017 19-20/12/2017	154	59	213	Legal aid and GBV awareness workshop : share wisdom, experiences, collectively review progress and impact of data or resources Identification of the gaps	Hargeisa, Somaliland	UNDP Hargeisa university/ Legal Aid Clinic Hargeisa Hospital/ Baahikoob center



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
15.	The Judiciary of ISWA	Members of the mobile court teams in Baidoa (Judges, registers, lawyers and partners)	17–24/08/2017	13	2	15	Commencement of Mobile Court services in South West State	Baidoa	UNDP
16.		UNDP IPs	21-23/11/2017	29	12	41	Results-based Project Management: training on financial management, monitoring and reporting	Mogadishu	UNDP
17.	IDPs		February 2017	46	74	120	Introduction of Puntland Rape Act (2016) to IDPs	Garowe	MOJRAR
18.	Women Lawyer Association		March 2017		40	40	Training on Puntland Rape Act	Garowe	MOJRAR
19.	Custodial Corps		February 2017	112	18	130	Prison management with focus on women human rights	Bosaso, Galkacyo, Gardo, Garowe	MOJRAR
20.	Prosecutors		9-10/08/2017 11 + 13/09/2017 14-16/10/2017	37	28	65	SGBV investigation and prosecution	Garowe, Hargeisa and Mogadishu	UN WOMEN
21.	Judges and Court Officials		10/10-15/11/2017	76	4	80	Women's rights, Rape Act, SGBV prosecution and sentencing procedures	Gardo, Bosaso, Garowe, Galkacyo	MOJRAR
22.	Prosecutors and Judges		15-23/05/2017	23	2	25	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, SGBV, Law of Evidence	Baidoa, Southwest	UNODC
23.	Prosecutors and Judges		7-11/10/2017	15	4	19	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code	Adado, Hirshabelle	UNODC
24.	Prosecutors and Judges		9-16/07/2017	30	7	37	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code	Kismayo, Jubbaland	UNODC



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
26.	SPF Officers		16-20/09/2017	25	5	30	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, Law of Evidence	Baidoa, Southwest	UNODC
27.	SPF Officers		9-13/06/2017	28	8	36	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, Investigation techniques	Garowe, Puntland	UNODC
28.	SPF Officers		22-29/07/2017	16	2	18	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code	Mogadishu	UNODC
29.	SPF Officers		15-19/07/2017	24	8	32	Penal and Criminal Procedure Code	Kismayo, Jubbaland	UNODC
30.	MOJ legal department, Corrections, Police, CID, Courts, MoWHRD, MORA, MOD, MOI, MOS		October 2017	60	20	80	Consultation Workshop to review draft Juvenile Justice Law	Hayat Hotel, Km4 – Wadajir District.	Ministry of Justice
31.	(som-bar association, civil society, criminal justice department, Attorney General's office, Courts (district, magistrate, appeal, and high Court)		26-28/12/2017	80	30	110	Training on Legal Aid and Case Management on Children in detention	Afrik Hotel, Km4 – Wadajir District	Ministry of Justice Consultant, UNICEF
32.	Police, custodial cops, MOLSA, Lawyers,	CSO	12/07/2017	25	15	40	Capacity Building training for justice for children professional (police, custodial cops, judges, lawyers, prosecutors, office of attorney general, CSO etc	Hargeisa	MO/UNICEF



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		Judges, Prosecutors, Office Attorney General							
33.	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors, office of attorney general, police, custodial cops	Civil society organization	16/10/2017	15	15	30	Training on age determination guidelines for police investigators, police, custodial cops, lawyers, judges	Burao	MO/UNICEF
34.	Age determination training for justice professionals	CSO	15/11/2017	24	11	35	Age determination training for justice professionals	Hargeisa	MO/UNICEF
35.	MOJ staff	Judges, Police, Custodial Corp, Prosecutors, Lawyers	27-29/09/2017	25	7	32	Capacity building on Convention on Juvenile Justice	Gardo	MoJ and UNICEF
36.	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender	Civil society groups	09/08/2017	21	9	30	Capacity building on Convention on the Rights of the Child	Garowe	Puntland Office of Human Rights Defender and UNICEF
Totals:				2,126	682	2,808			



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ANNEX 4: EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES PROVIDED TO PARTERS IN 2017

Equipment and Furniture for Police Stations

Item	Desktop	Printer Toners	Projectors	Screens for Projectors	Digital Cameras	Desks	Chairs	Armchairs	Bookshelves	plastic chairs	plastic tables	HF Radio	VHF Radio	motorbikes	Solar Panels
All	48	24 +120	24	24	24	144	144	72	72	2400	240	25	72	72	24 sets
Each state	8	4+20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	400	40	4	12	12	4

Distribution list of the furniture and equipment

Federal Member States	IT						Office furniture						Communication		Solar System	other Equipment			
	Desktops	Printer	Toners	Projectors	Screens for Projectors	Digital Cameras	Desks	Chairs	Armchairs	Bookshelves	plastic chairs	plastic tables	HF Radio	VHF Radio	Solar	motorbikes	Investigation Vans CID W/CPU	Mobile Training Team	Vehicles for
Jubbalnd	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	1		2
South West	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	1		2
Hiresheblle	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	0		2
Galmuduge	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	0		2
Puntland	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	1		2
Banadir	8	4	20	4	4	4	24	24	12	12	40	400	4	12	4	12	3		2
Total	48	24	120	24	24	24	144	144	72	72	240	2400	24	72	24	72	6		12



Equipment, furniture and supplies for the Somali Police Force

Recipient	Items
CID	6 Customized vans with evidence collection kits
Anti-human trafficking cell at MOIS and SPF CID	1 Smart TV 55 inch; 2 Cameras; 2 colour printers; 2 voice recording; 6 desktops; 6 UBS 650VLT; stationary
Police Inspection	12 vehicles
Somali Police training team	31 laptops, 4 projectors, 2 projector holders, 4 screens for projectors, 2 cameras, 2 HP printers, 26 x 16GB Flash
Community Policing Offices at FMS Police HQ	Furniture various: 10 office tables, 19 chairs, 8 visitors chairs, 2 work station + chairs; 5 filing cabinets; 20 small chairs, 32 projectors, 2 cameras, 1 Smart TV 55 inch; 4 printers, 2 voice recording; 6 desktops; 6 UBS 650 VLT; stationary
Computer lab at the police academy	20 Desktops
Transportation of EUCAP donated equipment to Somali police	36 vehicles and containers of communication equipment and furniture
Police control room	Control room refurbishment, generator, CCTV installation along a distance of 6 km with running costs.

Equipment, furniture and supplies for Justice Institutions

S.N	Description	Quantity	Date handed over
Federal Government MoWHRD			7th Dec 2017
1	Desktop computers	5	
2	Laptops	5	
3	Printers	2	
4	Conference table	1	



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5	Conference chair	1	
6	Office desk	5	
7	Office chairs	5	
8	filling cabinets	5	
9	Filling cabinets	4	
10	EXCUTIVE CHAIRS	3	
11	Sofa set	1	
Southwest MoWHRD			
1	Desktop computers	3	7th Dec 2017
2	Laptops	2	
3	Printers	2	
4	Conference table	1	
5	Chairs	20	
6	Office desks	5	
7	Office chairs	10	
8	filling cabinets	5	
9	Filling cabinets	4	
10	Sofa set	1	
11	Executive chairs	3	
Jubbaland MoWHRD			
1	Desktop computers	3	7th Dec 2017
2	Laptops	2	
3	Printers	2	
4	Conference table	1	
5	Chairs	20	



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6	Office desks	5	
7	Office chairs	10	
8	filling cabinets	5	
9	Filling cabinets	4	
10	Sofa set	1	
11	Executive chairs	3	
MoJ Hirshabelle			
1	Hilux Double Cabin MODEL- LAN25L-PRMDEN-U6	1	30th August 2017
MoJ Southwest			
1	Toyota Hilux Double Cabin 6 Seater LHD.	1	7th Feb 2017
2	Toyota Hilux Double Cabin 6 Seater LHD. Air Conditioning	1	
3	Toyota Hilux Double Cabin 6 Seater LHD. Air Conditioning	1	
4	Desk	20	
5	Chairs	20	
6	Filling Cabinet	19	
7	Dell OptiPlex 7040 Mini Tower Desktop Computer	11	