



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**Period: Quarter 1 2017**

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

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	US\$ 66,716,763
MPTF:	US\$9,737,572
Non MPTF sources:	PBF:US\$2,109,143
	UNDP: US\$3,023,092
	Other:US14,604,194

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director, OIC	



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Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	US 2,009,000	US\$9,737,572	US 1,321,216	US\$19,736,429

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	US 402,487	US\$7,616,184	US 1,690,376	US\$13,611,984

### QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

#### Top UNDP Rule of Law project achievements between January and March 2017

- Inauguration of CCTV in Mogadishu for Somali Police
- Successful culmination of Southwest State and Jubaland 2017 priorities engagement workshop
- Handover of Justice equipment to Southwest State Justice Actors
- Somali Police SGBV training workshop
- Launch of first Mobile courts outside Baidoa and Kismayo IDPs camp
- Handover of Essential Communications Equipment consisting of 50 VHF hand set radios with antenna and repeaters to SL Police

#### SITUATION UPDATE

##### Federal Level

Beginning of 2017 marked the final preparations and culmination of the Somali Federal Parliamentary and Presidential elections. In January 2017, the election of the MP's and speakers of the Federal Parliament, was concluded and on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2017, in a historically unexpected outcome, Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo was elected as the next President of the Federal Republic of Somalia by Somalia's 275 MP lawmakers. Following his election, President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo appointed Mr. Hassan Ali Khaire as his Prime Minister on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. On 21<sup>st</sup> March 2017, the Prime Minister presented his cabinet of Ministers to the Parliament which was subsequently approved.

<sup>1</sup> **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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Following the successful conclusion of the elections, the security situation in Mogadishu deteriorated with increased attacks from Al Shabab in an effort to disrupt the smooth transfer of power from the previous President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud to President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo.

The current drought situation in Somalia is severe and on the verge of a famine. On 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, made an official visit to Baidoa accompanied by President Farmajo, to see the effects of the severe drought. He said of his visit “It is exactly because it is tragic and because it is hopeful that it makes sense to make a very strong appeal to the international community to support Somalia at the present moment.”

The drought has affected the livelihood of many communities and indirectly impacted on the Rule of Law project. Specifically, there has been a significant increase in the number of families fleeing from drought affected areas into IDP camps in Baidoa and Mogadishu. These people are in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection with a reported increase of sexual violence against vulnerable drought affected women and children. The UNSRSG Mr Michael Keating recently described the situation as “a moment of hope amid tragedy”, a hope born out of the recent successful elections in the midst of the tragedy of insecurity, terror and prolonged drought.

Mr. Hassan Hussein Haji was appointed as the new FL Minister of Justice and he is expected to take office in April 2017.

### **Puntland**

In this quarter, severe droughts has affected numerous parts of Puntland which has caused substantial displacement and influx of drought affected pastoral communities into IDP camps. The influx of drought affected people into already overcrowded IDP camps, with harsh living conditions, has equated to increased violence and sexual crime against the most vulnerable.

Since 2010, Puntland’s judicial professionals have faced increased attacks by al-Shabaab cells and other extremist operatives, resulting in the murder of Judges and Regional Prosecutors. This has compelled some Judges to either avoid working on grave felony crimes (e.g. piracy, terrorism, murder, abduction of persons for ransom) or resigning from serving in the Judiciary.

Specifically, between 2010-2017, 8 of the most experienced Judges and Regional Prosecutors were assassinated in Bosaso and Galkacayo and 6 other judges and Prosecutors injured. In December 2016 and March 2017, the Regional Prosecutor of Karkar and the judge of Galkacayo 1st instance court were injured in an attack. Fatally, in December 2016, the prosecutor of a Military Court was assassinated in Bossaso.

### **Somaliland**

Between January and March 2017, the overall the security situation in Somaliland remained stable with no major incidents reported. However, the drought has severely impacted pastoral communities living in remote areas which has resulted in the major displacement of people and loss of livestock.

Additionally, the postponement of both the presidential and house of representatives (by Guurti) elections has continued to elevate internal political rifts. The continued postponed of the Somaliland elections and with it the extended term of the



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incumbent government, has significantly raised the concerns of the international community consequently equating to a lack of crucial developmental and humanitarian funding for Somaliland.

**QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**

<b>Outcome 1-Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.</b>			
<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT: PSG3: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all</b>			
<b>Sub-Outcome 1.1 Key justice sector institutions and departments that are capable of taking on their responsibilities established</b>			
<b>Output 1.1.1 Provide training, technical assistance, and infrastructure to key justice institutions (Judicial Service Commission and Justice Training Institute) and the capacity of the staff to take on their responsibilities established</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER 1 - 2017	CUMULATIVE
1.1.1.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2 Judicial Service Commission and Judicial Training Institute	FL: 0 The Establishment of Judicial Service Commission and Judicial Training Institute not yet taken place due to political challenges.  - As for Judicial Training institute, discussions initiated with key national counterparts and a draft charter developed.	0
1.1.1.b. Number of participants completed exchange or twining programme (disaggregated by sex, districts and institution)	Members from the Judicial Service Commission	0	0
1.1.1.c. Number of institutions or internal units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (basic office equipment for the Judicial Service Commission)	0	0
1.1.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by institution, and type)	5 a. Code of ethics, b. Anti-corruption strategy, c. Functioning of the judicial training institute d. 2 Judicial inspection schemes (FL & PL)	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Training reports; Equipment hand over documents/ event reports; (Draft) Policy and endorsed Documents			
<b>Output 1.1.2 Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of lawyers and legal aid service providers (Key institutions (Bar Association) for lawyers and legal aid service providers established)</b>			

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



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1.1.2.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions/organizations established with UN support	2 (National network of Women lawyers and Bar association)	FL 0	1 PL: 1 Puntland Bar Association was re-activated.
1.1.2.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	150 lawyers on criminal, civil laws (including procedure) and lawyering skills 15 members of the bar association trained on human resources, administration, finances and management	PL 1  2 days refresher training for legal aid providers on early access to legal aid services. The training was given to 30 participants (M:18, W: 12) including lawyers, paralegals, judges, members from police and prosecutors.	PL 1  2 days' refresher training for legal aid providers on early access to legal aid services. The training was given to 30 participants (M:18, W: 12) including lawyers, paralegals, judges, members from police and prosecutors.
1.1.2.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 (Basic office equipment for Somali Bar Association)	FL: 1 Office Furniture of 6 desks, 6 chairs and 5 filing cabinets were provided to Somali Bar Association.	FL: 1 Office Furniture of 6 desks, 6 chairs and 5 filing cabinets were provided to Somali Bar Association.
1.1.2.d. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type) (Bar Association)	1 (policy framework that regulates the mandate of the bar association)	FL: 0  PL: 0	0
1.1.2.f. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on the role of the bar association and legal rights at FL.	FL: 0	<i>Reported in 1.2.3.d.</i>
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports, Meeting reports, Bar Association finalized by-laws <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/965512736928959?match=chVudGxhbmQgYmFyIGFzc29jaWF0aW9u">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/965512736928959?match=chVudGxhbmQgYmFyIGFzc29jaWF0aW9u</a>			
<b>Output 1.1.3</b> Provide technical assistance, training and awareness campaigns in support of MOJ priority units or departments (Priority units and departments within MOJ (PLDU and JISU) established and strengthened)			
1.1.3.a. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	4 (Policy and Legal Drafting Unit, Joint Implementation Steering Unit, and Traditional Dispute Resolution Unit, MoJ resource centre)	0	0
1.1.3.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	a. 12 members of PLDU and other Ministries on legislative drafting methodology b. 50 traditional justice actors trained on referral mechanism of serious crimes, women's rights, alternative dispute resolution c. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Mogadishu, ISWA and IJA;	TOTAL: 3  PL: 2 - one month financial training for MOJ staff 15 people benefitted (W:6, M: 9)  2 days' refresher training for 30 participants (W:12, M:18)  FL: 1 legal aid workshop training on women's rights	TOTAL: 3  PL: 2 - one month financial training for MOJ staff 15 people benefitted (W:6, M: 9)  2 days' refresher training for 30 participants (W:12, M:18)  FL: 1 legal aid workshop training on women's rights in relation with international and national



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	<p>d. 50 traditional justice actors trained in Bossaso and Garowe;</p> <p>e. 10 MOJ staff trained on human resources, performance appraisals, procurement and asset management</p> <p>f. 23 of MoJ staff trained by the diaspora advisor on legal processes and policy formulation.</p>	<p>in relation with international and national instruments for 20 participants: W: 12, M: 8)</p>	<p>instruments for 20 participants: W: 12, M: 8)</p>
<p>1.1.3.c. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by institution and type)</p>	<p>2 Policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy on traditional justice resolution,</li> <li>- Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)</li> </ul>	<p>FL: 0</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>1.1.3.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, manuals or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)</p>	<p>9 Strategies/Guidelines, SOPs</p> <p>Justice plan for the delivery of services in the region,</p> <p>Referral guidelines for traditional justice actors;</p> <p>Human Resource Manual.</p> <p>Training manual on legislative drafting,</p> <p>ICT Manual</p> <p>Procurement Manual</p> <p>Assets and Knowledge management manual</p> <p>3 MoJ management guidelines</p>	<p>FL: 0</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>1.1.3.e. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)</p>	<p>300 customary justice actors</p>	<p>FL: 8,157 (M: 6142, F: 2015) were reached through awareness sessions in Mogadishu, Baidao and Kismayo. Topics covered included legal rights of citizens, legal aid, mandate of the formal justice systems, GBV and FGM.</p> <p>PL: 104 detainees were reached through awareness session at a police station and Garowe</p>	<p>TOTAL FL and PL: 1808, 261 reached through awareness campaigns</p> <p>PL: 1800,104 individuals were reached through awareness campaigns.</p> <p>FL: FL: 8,157 (M: 6142, F: 2015)</p>



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		<p>main prison. 10 out of the 104 were released from jail.</p> <p>1800,000 individuals were reached through radio awareness programme conducted by PLAC covering the legal rights of victims and re-victimization. The awareness was targeted at IDPs, refugees and other economically deprived people who live in Puntland.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.2.1</b> Provide infrastructure, equipment, and training to permanent and mobile courts (Enhanced effective justice procedures through provision of suitable and adequate infrastructure, equipment and tools)</p>			
1.2.1.c. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	3 (MoJ: transportation assets, equipment assistance, AGO in IJA and ISWA: basic equipment and transportation, Judiciary: support to mobile court)	FL 1: Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs of Southwest received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).	FL 1: Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs of Southwest received equipment and furniture (3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 chairs, 20 desks and 19 filing cabinets).
1.2.1.d. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	300 judges, prosecutors, lawyers in processing criminal cases, gender justice including GBV, mobile court duties, security training	0	0
1.2.1.e. Number of cases fully adjudicated in the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	1,500	<p>FL: 12 cases adjudicated (civil:6 cases, criminal: 6 cases)</p> <p>Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 2 civil cases concerning land disputes.</p> <p>Mobile court team in Jubbaland adjudicated 10 cases; 6 criminal and 4 civil cases.</p>	<p>FL: 12 cases adjudicated (civil:6 cases, criminal: 6 cases)</p> <p>Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 2 civil cases concerning land disputes.</p> <p>Mobile court team in Jubbaland adjudicated 10 cases; 6 criminal and 4 civil cases.</p>



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		PL: Mobile Courts were not active in PL this quarter.	
1.2.1.g. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 (guidelines on mobile courts) Review/drafting of 3 pieces of criminal legislation according to government priorities.	FL: 0  PL: 0	FL: 0  PL: 0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training reports; Workshop reports, Mobile Court Operational Guidelines, Bar Association By-laws, Transfer of assets documents			
<b>Output 1.2.2</b> Develop administrative or management tools/systems and provide technical assistance on them for justice institutions (Develop, improve and implement supporting and administrative tools (case management system) to facilitate effective management of justice institutions.			
1.2.2.a. Number of districts in which court case management systems are established.	5 Districts	0 established this quarter.  FL: Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court have seen significant improvement in the handling of cases (registering, recording, safe keeping/storage and retrieval of the case files) as a result of the case management system established in 2016.  PL: Case management systems established in 2016 in Gardo and Garowe registered 86 new cases (59 criminals, 27 civil), 63 cases registered at first instance court and 23 in the appeal court.	0 established this quarter.  FL: Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court have seen significant improvement in the handling of cases (registering, recording, safe keeping/storage and retrieval of the case files) as a result of the case management system established in 2016.  PL: Case management systems established in 2016 in Gardo and Garowe registered 86 new cases (59 criminals, 27 civil), 63 cases registered at first instance court and 23 in the appeal court.
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Procurement support documents/ Asset hand over forms; Event reports.			
<b>Output 1.2.3</b> Develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector (Enhanced effective justice procedures through development of laws, regulations and policies)			
		<b>PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR<sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>THIS QUARTER</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE 2016</b>
1.2.3.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in	See target under 1.1.3 Policies including: - Policy on traditional dispute resolution,	FL:1 Traditional dispute resolution policy is in the final stage. It is	FL:1 Traditional dispute resolution policy is in the final stage. It is expected to

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





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support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	- Harmonization of Somali formal and informal legal codes in accordance with basic international human rights standards, reviewed / drafted / developed)	expected to be submitted to Council of Ministries for further review and approval.	be submitted to Council of Ministries for further review and approval
1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 (MOJ operational plan, protocol between executive and parliament on a process for policy and legislative development)	FL: 0 PL:0	0
1.2.3.c. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	20	Refer to 1.1.3.b	Reported under 1.1.3.b
1.2.3.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	500 on legal aid policy	reported under 1.1.3.e	reported under 1.1.3.e
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Reports; Awareness event reports			
<b>Output 1.2.4</b> Provide technical assistance to establish the Attorney General's Office (AGO) (Enhanced effective justice procedures through capacity building of professionals within justice sector stakeholders)			
1.2.4.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	3 by the Attorney General Offices (organizational plan, structures, procedures)	FL: 0 PL:0	FL: 0 PL:0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> SOPS/ Plans/ support strategy documents			
<b>Output 1.2.5</b> Provide training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, and legal aid providers (Increased capacity of judges, prosecutors and their staff through the development of a legal education programme)			
1.2.5.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	4 Strategies/ SOPs a. Criminal law bench book; b. Training curricula for judges and prosecutors, c. Special training module on SGBV, d. Special training module on extradition and recognizing foreign sentences) e. 2 policies: reviewed/drafted/developed by the diaspora expert (AGO internal regulations, codes of conduct/guidelines)	FL: 1  b. The curriculum and Training manual (10 modules) for judges, prosecutors and registrars are completed and are under final review.	FL: 1  b. The curriculum and Training manual (10 modules) for judges, prosecutors and registrars are completed and are under final review
1.2.5.b. Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts	a. 50 Judges on criminal and civil law, court procedures, sharia	FL: 1 Two days refresher training for legal aid	TOTAL: 50



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and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps)	law, customary justice, human rights, gender justice, b. 100 Legal aid providers trained on due process, gender justice, criminal justice; c. 18 AGO staff trained by the diaspora expert on Court Procedures and legal documents preparation	providers on access to justice and legal aid given to 30 (M:18 W:12).  PL:1 Puntland legal aid conducted 1 legal workshop training in Garowe to educate women, IDP leaders and Sheikhs about the rights of girls and women under prevention of domestic violence, family law. (M:8, F: 12)	FL: 30 (M:18 W:12) PL: 20 (M:8, F: 12)
1.2.5.c. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	70	FL: 80 (F: 29, M: 51) interns supported in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices and Legal Clinics.	FL: 80 (F: 29, M: 51) interns supported in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices and Legal Clinics.
1.2.5.d. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)	Federal 160 Puntland 65	FL: 54 (24 M; 30 F) continue their Law degree scholarship programme. 13 female scholarship recipients are in the final year and are going to graduate in 2017. 41 students (24 M; 17 F) are in the second year  PL: In Puntland, 45 students including 11 females are currently benefiting the legal scholarship. The total number of the students is 95 including 50 self-finance students.	Total: 149 FL: 54 (24 M; 30 F) PL: PL: 95 (W: 29 and M: 66) students continued to study their Law degree scholarships
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: university reports, attendance sheets, training reports			
Sub-Outcome 1.4: Oversight and accountability mechanisms for Justice stakeholders developed and strengthened			
<b>Output 1.4.1</b> Develop standards of performance and internal regulations for justice sector (Enhance government's internal oversight and accountability through development of standards of performance and updating relevant internal regulations)			



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1.4.1.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the justice sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	1 (anti-corruption law)	FL: 0 PL: 0	0
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): (Draft) Policy Documents; Minutes from consultations			
Sub-Outcome 1.5: Overall functioning of the Justice Sector enhanced through increased access to justice, improved legal education and awareness as well as the establishment of a functioning youth justice system			
<b>Output 1.5.1</b> Provide technical assistance and funding to expand legal aid providers, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations (Enhanced access to justice for all Somali people, including refugees, IDPs, women, children and other vulnerable groups)			
1.5.1.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)	7,000 150 people reached by legal aid provided by the diaspora expert	<p>TOTAL: 3899 of which 3665 is gender disaggregated (W: 1,950, M:1, 715)</p> <p>Total FL: 2369 of which 2,135 is gender disaggregated (W:994, M: 1,141). GBV cases gender disaggregated figure not available.</p> <p>FL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 399 (F: 64, M: 335) individuals in criminal cases have been given legal aid representation.</li> <li>2) 336 (F: 72, M: 264) individuals in civil cases have been given legal aid.</li> <li>3) 548 (F: 434, M: 115) clients in mediation cases received lawyers and paralegal assistance.</li> <li>4) 852 (F: 424, M: 428) individuals were given legal</li> </ol>	TOTAL: 3899 of which 3665 is gender disaggregated (W: 1,950, M:1, 715)



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		<p>counselling and advice.</p> <p>234 GBV cases were supported.</p> <p>PL: legal aid provided to 1,530 clients (W: 956, M: 574).</p> <p>4 community dispute resolution house are operating in four districts in Puntland. 935 cases were handled by ADR practitioners in the four districts.</p>	
1.5.1.b. Number of legal aid offices supported (disaggregated by type and district)	8	<p>Total: 10 FL: 5 centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (W: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (W: 2, M: 3). PL: 5 legal Aid offices</p>	<p>Total: 10 FL: 5 centers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (W:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (W: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (W: 2, M: 3). PL: 5 legal Aid offices</p>
1.5.1.c. Percentage of women working in legal aid centers supported increased (disaggregated by role (lawyer, paralegal or intern) and district)	45% lawyers, 75% paralegals and 60% interns	<p>FL: Lawyers: 22% Paralegal: 77% Interns: 40% PL: 45%</p>	<p>FL: 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3). [Lawyers: 22%; Paralegals: 77%; Interns: 40% women]] PL: 45% of PL legal aid and legal clinic staff are women (51 staff, W: 23, M:28).</p>
1.5.1.c. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 Policy on regional legal aid offices.	0	0
<p><b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Legal aid unit at MOJ and Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers; Third Party monitoring reports.</p>			



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<b>Output 1.5.2</b> Provide technical and infrastructure assistance to witnesses and vulnerable populations in the justice system (Enhanced access to justice through confidence-building and increased trust in justice institutions)			
1.5.2.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	2 on victim and witness protection	FL: 0 PL: 0	FL: 0 PL: 0
1.5.2.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	2	FL: 0 PL: 0	FL: 0 PL: 0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Legal aid unit at MOJ and Legal Aid Policy approved by the Council of Ministers; Third Party monitoring reports.			
<b>Output 1.5.3</b> Conduct awareness raising campaigns on justice services and legal rights, with a particular focus on reaching women, children, IDPs, and other vulnerable persons (Increased citizen’s awareness of justice matters, with a particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups, including IDPs and displaced persons)			
1.5.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 (outreach material package)	FL: 0 PL: 0	0
1.5.3.b. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	1,000 about legal rights, role of formal justice system and customary justice system	Total: 1,807, 676  FL: 7,572 (M: 3,436; F:4136) were reached through legal awareness sessions about individuals’ legal rights, mandate of formal justice systems, consequences of gender based violence and FGM—excluding Mogadishu University legal awareness beneficiaries 585  PL: 104 detainees were reached through awareness session in southern police station and Garowe main prison. 10 out of the 104 were released from jail.  1,800,000 individuals were reached through radio awareness programme	TOTAL: 1,807, 676



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		conducted by PLAC. the topics covered including the legal rights of victims and re-victimization, the target was IDPs, refugees and other poor people who leave in Puntland	
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> (Draft) Policy documents; Outreach event reports			
<b>PSG 2: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights-based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens</b>			
<b>Sub-Outcome 2.1 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Capability – the human and physical capabilities of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people</b>			
<b>Output 2.1.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance to the Somali Police Force (SPF) (Human capacity of the Somali Police Force is built to a higher level through support for training and development)</b>			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>4</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
2.1.1.b. Number of participants in police sector training (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	1,000 Number trained in recovered areas on issues including police academy, GBV referral network actors, investigation skills	TOTAL: 82 (M: 61, W: 21)  SGBV training 24 participants (W: 17; M: 7)  PL Police Station Management Training plan workshop inviting Police commanders 18 participants (W:2, M:16)  Police Station Management Training plan workshop inviting Police commanders with 25 participants (M:23, W:2)  Operation of CCTV training for 15 police officers (W:0, M:15)	TOTAL: 82 (M: 61, W: 21)  SGBV training 22 participants (W: 17; M: 7)  PL Police Station Management Training plan workshop inviting Police commanders 18 participants (W:2, M:16)  Police Station Management Training plan workshop inviting Police commanders with 25 participants (M:23, W:2)  Operation of CCTV training for 15 police officers (W:0, M:15)
2.1.1.c. Number of students benefiting from scholarship (disaggregated by sex)	30	25 students (W:5, M:20)	25 students (W: 5, M: 20)
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Training Report; Scholarship database, Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 2.1.2 Provide equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF (Field capability of police is built to a higher level through provision of equipment and consumables)</b>			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	4 stations at the federal level  16 stations at the regional level	0  Equipment and furniture for 24 police stations at FL and FMS including CID units (6 toolkits) and 6 vehicles for mobile training teams were	0

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



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		procured and expected to be handed over later this year.	
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Handover documents/ Press release/ event reports.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 A baseline Somali Police Force is built to preserve stability and order in Somalia through custom and institutional rule of law through Police Reform – the conduct, behaviour and values of police are shaped to support the needs of the Somali people			
Output 2.2.1 Provide training, technical and financial assistance for reform of the SPF (Police strategy, tactics and organisation are improved through new approaches)			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	1 national strategic policy on how to prevent the death or injury of police officers	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence: None available</b>			
Output 2.2.2 Provide technical and financial assistance to develop a framework to support police accountability to communities (A basic framework for interaction with community is developed through the implementation of communication processes and increased accountability)			
2.2.2.a. Number of gender-responsive police related institutions or internal units established with UN support	Institutions/committees (6) a. Community advisory committee (CAC); b. Gender Unit, Specialized investigation cell on SGBV cases		Total: 0 a. Completed in 2015 b. Completed in 2015
2.2.2.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	Strategy: Community and police relations (UNDP)	0	0
Sources of evidence: CAC reports; See: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/982599268553639?match=cG9saWNI">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/982599268553639?match=cG9saWNI</a>			
Output 2.2.3 Provide stipends and technical assistance to support SPF operations (Basic police operations are maintained and sustained through the creation of financial management, human resource and logistics capability)			
2.2.3.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SPF	1 Computerized staffing system for the SPF	0	0



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(disaggregated by: institution, and type)			
2.2.3.b. Number of participants in police sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	200 participants. Training on finance, human resources, logistics	Refer to 2.1.1.b.	Refer to 2.1.1.b.
Sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Training reports, assessment reports, registration reports			
Output 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial assistance required for SPF to police newly recovered areas (The influence of Government is spread to recovered territories through policing based on planning, preparation, communication and needs based deployment)			
2.2.4.a. Number of regional or national laws and policies that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of the police sector (disaggregated by: institution and type)	3 Policies: a. Policies for Reform Making, b. Federal Police Act c. Civilian Right Act	Supported 3 meetings for the technical committee contributing to the operationalization of the new policing model in Baidoa, Kismayo and Garowe	Supported 3 meetings for the technical committee contributing to the operationalization of the new policing model in Baidoa, Kismayo and Garowe
2.2.4.c. Legal framework and Policies for Somali Police at National and Regional level is established: Policies for reform making and restructuring- establishment of coordination unit on human trafficking abetment functional at the MoIS	3 regional conferences on human trafficking awareness and coordination cell with CID-SPF; preparation of concept notes; invitation to the experts; organization of the regional conferences; preparation of meeting minutes by national	1-day meeting held by FGS Taskforce to establish human trafficking coordination secretariat	1-day meeting held by FGS Taskforce to establish coordination secretariat
<b>Sources of Evidence:</b> (Draft) Policies, conference report,			
<b>SOMALILAND: PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all</b>			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME STATEMENT: Sub-Outcome 1.1 Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Quantitative results for the (current 4th quarter) reporting period Q42016</b>	<b>Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL</b>
<b>Output 1.1.4 - Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in which judicial institutions are not available</b>			
1.1.4.a. Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases: women's socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age), (UNDP)	50 cases per Month, 150 Per Quarter; Mobile courts represented 1,824 cases in SL.	Mobile Courts - Total cases adjudicated 335, Civil:150, Criminal: 185. Decided: 240, Pending: 95, Total beneficiaries: 704, (W:306, M:398—figure includes children), Separately- Children:91,	Mobile Courts - Total cases adjudicated 335, Civil:150, Criminal: 185. Decided: 240, Pending: 95, Total beneficiaries: 704, (W; 306, M:398—figure includes children), Separately- Children:91,





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		IDP/refugees:68, Minority:78, poor:143	IDP/refugees:68, Minority:78, poor:143
1.1.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)  (UNDP)	5 vehicles Donated to the mobile courts for 5 regions	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> Asset handover documents; Case management database			
<b>Output 1.1.5</b> Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice			
1.1.5.a. Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district)	8,000 participants receive legal aid or counselling	Total beneficiaries 920 (W:306, M:614) IDPs: 142.  Total cases represented 461 (Civil:321, Criminal:140), Completed: 250, Ongoing:200	Total beneficiaries 920 (W:306, M:614) IDPs: 142.  Total cases represented 461 (Civil:321, Criminal:140), Completed: 250, Ongoing:200
1.1.5.b. Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)	12 legal aid centers supported in all SL regions.	2  Hargeisa University Clinic  Bahikoob one stop rape centre (provides legal aid)	2  Hargeisa University Clinic  Bahikoob one stop rape centre (provides legal aid)
1.1.5.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	1	0	0
1.1.5.d. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)  (UNDP)	100,000 people reached through awareness campaigns and Media Programs	Legal awareness reached 6300 people, (W: 2520, M: 3780) through the mobile court teams in regions and Hargeisa university legal clinic through paralegals and lawyers.	Legal awareness reached 6300 people, (W: 2520, M: 3780) through the mobile court teams in regions and Hargeisa university legal clinic through paralegals and lawyers.
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Third party monitoring			
<b>Output 1.1.7</b> Women's access to justice enhanced			
1.1.7.a. Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University)  (UNDP)	50	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) continue to receive scholarships from the University of Hargeisa (25) and Amoud University (25) in Borama, respectively.
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Scholarship Database/ University records for graduation; Partner reports on Legal Aid/ Case management and outreach,			
<b>Sub-outcome 1.2:</b> Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built / Infrastructures			



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<b>Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2: MoJ planning research and monitoring capacity enhanced</b>			
1.2.1.b. Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement (disaggregated by sex, institution and district)	100 Students (50 Hargeisa, 30 Amoud Borama and 20 Burao, 30% to be female)	0	0
1.2.1.c. Number of gender-responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support	2	0	0
1.2.1.d. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions (disaggregated by: institution, and type)	a. 1 justice sector reform plan, b. 1 human resource strategy, c. 1 MoJ budget plan, d. 1 system of criminal data collection and analysis	0	▪
<b>Sources of evidence (as per current QPR):</b> UNDP Partner reporting; Scholarship/ internship database; (draft) plans for MOJ reform Unit			
<b>Output 1.2.3 Human capacity of the judiciary to deliver justice enhanced</b>			
1.2.3.b. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, Manuals or systems developed or revised in support of justice sector institutions. (disaggregated by: institution, and type)  (UNODC)	1 comprehensive package of training materials for Judges		
1.2.3.c. Number of justice sector professionals trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MoJ, Custodial Corps)  (UNODC)	6 trainers trained to deliver the Comprehensive training programme	12 (W;3, M:9)  12 persons attended a one-day In-house Training workshop on functioning and sustainable legal aid model for Somaliland conducted at MOJ Office in Hargeisa on 29 March 2017 by a UNDP Rule of Law technical specialist	12 (W;3, M:9)  12 persons attended a one-day In-house Training workshop on functioning and sustainable legal aid model for Somaliland conducted at MOJ Office in Hargeisa on 29 March 2017 by UNDP Rule of Law technical specialist
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Training report from Technical Reform Unit.			
<b>Output 1.2.4 Logistics and infrastructure of judiciary enhanced</b>			



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1.2.4.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment. (UNDP)	6 regional district courts received equipment and furniture	0	Completed in 2015
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
<b>Output 1.2.7</b> Logistics and infrastructure of Corrections Service enhanced			
1.2.7.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment	6 vehicles provided to the custodial corps; 100 uniforms provided to the Custodial Corps; heavy duty tailoring machine	0	Completed in 2015
<b>Sources of evidence</b> (as per current QPR): Partner reports; Procurement documentation, Asset transfer documentation See: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/967950880018478?match=dW5pZm9ybQ%3D%3D">https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/967950880018478?match=dW5pZm9ybQ%3D%3D</a>			
<b>Output 1.2.10</b> Logistics and infrastructure of the Attorney General's office enhanced			
1.2.10.a. Number of gender responsive justice sector institutions or internal units established with UN support (UNDP)	2	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> UNDP Partner Records, UNDP Monitoring Reporting			
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported			
1.3.1.a. Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)	120 persons attended symposium of harmonization of the traditional, religion and formal legal	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> MOJ-UNDP meetings; Symposium report			
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 SL Police (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1 and PSG 3: Priority 4 - Gender, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 1)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> Community-policing principle is practiced in police station levels by training and sensation of mid-rank officers (Establish community-policing units, committees selected at four police stations, train and provide furniture and office equipment)			
2.1.2.a. Number of institutions or units that receive procured	Provide Furniture and equipment for 4 police stations		



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equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)			
2.1.2.b. Number of Police Officers Trained and sensitized on Community policing	40 Police officers trained	0	0
2.1.2.c. Number of Police Station Commanders Trained on Police Station Management, leadership and community-policing.	60 Police Station Commanders/Cadet Officers	0	0
2.1.2.d. Number of Assessments, Structures and Functions of four police stations developed and approved.	Assessment of structure, function, facilities and infrastructure of police stations		0
2.1.2.e. Number of terms of reference and action plans for community-policing committees developed and approved.	Develop terms of references and action plans for community-policing committee		0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Assessment Reports, Organizational Structure, Terms of Reference, Action Plans and Concept Note.			
Sub-Outcome 2.2 To improve operational policing performance in order to: reduce crime; improve investigations, bring offenders to justice and strengthen capability (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestones 1 and 2) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 2)			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period</b>	<b>Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL</b>
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Provide guidance in developing intelligence led policing models (Comprehensive analysis, reporting system for crimes and security issues, enhance capacity of crime record office and assessment of police response to crowd control in order to comply with international best practice			
2.2.1.a. Number of strategies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	5 Documents: a. 1 reporting system for crime and security; b. 1 national crime reduction strategy; c. 1 SOP for IT crime data; d. 1 SOP for crowd control; e. 1 public order management plan	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Not Applicable			



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2.2.2.a. Number of police trained on community-policing and deployed in selected police stations (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and rank)	20 Police Officers trained on community-policing and deployed		20 (W: 6: M:14)
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Training Reports; UNDP Monitoring Visit Reports			
Sub-Outcome 2.4 To create a dynamic workforce by: attracting quality staff and improving the morale and motivation of existing staff (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 4)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL
<b>Output 2.4.1.</b> Support an audit of existing staff profiles and payroll (Mentor Strategic Planning Unit staff auditing, gender balancing and clarity of current police personnel structure)			
2.4.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	2 Documents: a. 1 staff audit report; b. 1 biometric registration strategy	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> None available			
<b>Output 2.4.3</b> Enhance training, education and literacy of police officers			
2.4.3.a. Number of Police trained (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and ranks)	450: 150 Women and 300 male recruited and trained.  100 existing policer officers received refresher courses.  25 trainers mentored to deliver literacy training for police officers		0
2.4.3.b. Number of individuals that have received scholarships	30 Officers (M:22, F8)	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Police Reform Partner Reporting; Scholarship Database			
Sub-Outcome 2.5: To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 5)			
Indicator	Area	Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period	Cumulative results since the commencement of JROL



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<b>Output 2.5.1</b> Support of improved service delivery in areas of Estates plan, new technology, routine and specialist equipment			
2.5.1.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	3 Documents a. Needs assessments on buildings, b. Communications, and c. Transport	0	0
2.5.1.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	1 unit (6 vehicles)	1 50 VHF hand set radios with antenna and repeaters was received by the Somaliland Police on March 5 <sup>th</sup> 2017	1 50 VHF hand set radios with antenna and repeaters was received by the Somaliland Police on March 5 <sup>th</sup> 2017
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> Transfer documents			
Sub-Outcome 2.6 To embed a culture of strategic planning and performance management within the SL Police (SLP) (SL Special Arrangement PSG 2: Priority 2 - Police, Milestone 1) (SL Police Force Strategic Plan: Priority 6)			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Quantitative results for the (current quarter) reporting period</b>	<b>Cumulative since the commencement of JROL</b>
<b>Output 2.6.1</b> Promote strategic programme management architecture within SLP			
2.6.1.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 SOP Police Planning Unit	0	0
<b>Sources of evidence:</b> None available			
<b>Output 2.6.2</b> Provide technical Support to MOI, enhance the capacity to oversight Police Development. Implement Police Strategy Plan document by providing technical and financial support to Police Planning Unit/Department.			
2.6.2.a. Number of police related institutions or units established with UN support	1 Police related institution: MOI Police Reform Team	0	0
2.6.3.a. Number of strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP (disaggregated by: institution and type)	10 Policies, SOPs written and approved by the government	0	0



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2.6.3.b. Number of institutions or units that receive procured equipment (disaggregated by district, type and recipient)	Computers, Laptops, Printers, Photocopiers, Projector, Digital Cameras, Mobile Phones	0	0
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**Sources of evidence:** (Draft) SOPs and Policies; UNDP- Partner Equipment Handover documentation

**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

**FINAL NARRATIVE**



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

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

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

#### **Judicial Trainings**

Judicial Training Curriculum is almost complete. On 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme organized a one-day orientation session for ten judicial training curriculum development experts in coordination with Mogadishu University, the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office. The session's objective was to raise awareness on key issues including quality standards, gender and human rights considerations as well as to provide inputs on the eventual course outlines. The orientation session also served as a discussion and knowledge sharing forum for experts, ensuring that the legal experts understand the expectations and the needs of the justice institutions. The final curriculum of 10 courses is ready for review and consists of 1) Criminal trial procedures, 2) Procedures and guidance for crime investigation and process of trials, 3) Legal and administrative procedures of the support staff duties, 4) Legal and administrative procedures of the postman duties, 5) Civil trial procedures, 6) General principles of Somali criminal law, 7) Rights of accused and victims, 8) Practical legal skills, 9) Court leadership and management, 10) General principles and ethics of judiciary.

Joint technical review committee was established and the review of the 10 courses is ongoing with judicial training expected to begin in May 2017.

#### **Support to Emerging Regional Federal Member States (REPORTED UNDER PEACE BUILDING FUNDS)**

##### **Baidoa Southwest State Rule of Law Drought Discussions**

On March 14<sup>th</sup> UNDP Rule of Law project facilitated an important drought discussion at Baidoa UN offices, inviting Southwest State Police and Justice actors including Southwest States Minister of Justice Mr Ahmed Hassan Sheikh Fiqi, the Chief Justice, Mr. Ahmed Abdullahi as well as the Director General of the Ministry of Internal Security. The UN was also well represented in the discussions, attended by UNDP technical experts as well as representatives from UNHCR, OCHA and UNSOM. Additionally, the legal aid NGO, Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC), operating in Baidoa, was also present.

Vital discussions took place on how rule of law institutions could help alleviate the effects of the drought. Specifically, it was made evident that during humanitarian distribution, the most vulnerable of the drought affected IDP populations i.e. women and children, were overpowered, resulting in unequal distribution of aid. **Justice actors** made valuable action points in responding to the drought. Namely:

- The Judiciary can contribute to the drought response by issuing an order warning people of misappropriation of humanitarian aid and stating that the courts will prioritize cases related to the drought response.
- Mobile Courts were also identified as a key instrument for the Judiciary to contribute to the drought response through adjudication of cases in IDP camps and undertaking legal awareness.
- A risk of abuse of power amongst Police was highlighted and a need for Police sensitization was emphasized by justice actors.
- SWDC (legal aid provider) reported an increase in crimes in IDP camps including rape cases in recent months, which also resulted in the increase of the number of IDP camps from 78 to 133.





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### PL Traditional and Formal Justice Harmonization

Between January and March 2017 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 led by an ADR coordinator, salaried through the joint programme and administered by the MOJ. Furthermore, mediation elders have been given consistent training and awareness and have a cooperative relationship with the courts. Between January and March 2017, 935 cases were handled by ADR practitioners in the four districts. Of the 935 cases handled, 261 were brought by women and 674 were by men. 215 cases were received in Dhahar, 221 in Burtinle, 239 in Garowe and 260 cases in Bossaso.

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. The PLAC lawyers work closely with the CDRH centres providing legal counsel and legal aid where necessary, especially on issues of SGBV.

### Southwest State Justice handover

The UN Joint Rule of Law programme, through funding from EU and DFID, provided capacity building support to Southwest State's justice sector through the handover of 3 vehicles, 11 computers, 7 printers, 20 office desks, 20 office chairs and 19 filing cabinets. The equipment was distributed to Southwest States Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Bay Regional Appeal Court, Bay Regional Court and Bay District Court.

The vehicles will be used by Southwest States judicial actors in the continued provision of Mobile Courts, extending service delivery to more remote communities. It was also expressed how the vehicles will also better enable the justice actors to contribute to the government and UN agencies response to the drought.

The equipment was received by the Ministry of Justice, Mr Ahmed Hassan Sheikh Fiqi, who stated *"I would like to thank the UN and contributing donors for their support to Southwest State. This equipment is duly needed by the Justice actors here since Southwest is a newly emerging state. As Minister, I will ensure that the vehicles and equipment will be used for the purpose it is intended for"*.

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

#### Trainings:

Puntland's MOJRAR is currently focussed on capacity building of justice chain actors in the handling of sexual offences. Specifically, a two days consultation workshop brought together 60 actors from different justice sectors in Puntland. The workshop organized by MOJ looked into the forensic protocol and the prevailing challenges in handling sexual offence cases. The facilitator moderated discussions on how best to understand forensic protocol policy. Enhanced forensic capabilities will contribute to attaining solid evidence in sexual offence cases. This will therefore lead to successful prosecution of perpetrators of sexual crimes deterring would be criminals. In addition, it will increase the confidence of victims and the



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community at large in the justice system. This will give many victims the encouragement to come out and report cases of sexual crimes. Additionally, enhanced forensic understanding will also help the Sexual Offences Act become fully operational.

On 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> February, a legal training workshop was held in Garowe. The objective of the training was to educate on women and girl's rights under various laws including the prevention of domestic violence and family law. Training was provided to 20 (12 women and 8 men) women, IDP leaders and Sheikhs.

On March 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> March a two days refresher training for legal aid providers on access to justice and legal aid was held. The training was given to 30 (12 women) participants already serving as legal aid service providers in various legal aid centers, and facilitated by the ROL technical project staff.

The Ministry has conducted one month training on financial management for finance and administration staff at MOJ.

### **Case Management**

At Federal level the Attorney General's Office, Supreme court, Benadir Appeal and Regional courts have reported success of the manual case management system. The case management system improved case handling, record keeping, control over movement of case files and sped up the process based on good practices. The successful introduction of the case management system bodes well for the expansion and roll out of the system to district courts.

In Puntland between January and March 2017, 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 86 new cases (59 criminal, 27 civil), 63 cases registered at first instance court and 23 in the appeal court. This data is only for two regions, Nugal and Karkaar, where the case management is active.

### **Scholarship and Internship Programmes**

The scholarship and internship opportunities are widely recognized and appreciated by Justice institutions. These initiatives increased the number of law professionals and opened a door for young graduates to enter professional careers in a country (Somalia) where unemployment amongst youth is significantly high. These opportunities contribute to efforts in improving access to justice, ensuring the right to fair trial and raising the standard of the legal profession.

Between January and March 2017, UNDP Rule of Law Project continued to support Law degree scholarships of 45 students at Puntland State University, who are expected to graduate in April 2017. This follows the graduation of 45 students (30 men and 15 women) in 2016.

Of the 45 students who graduated in 2016, 75% have already secured employment, making the Faculty of Law at Puntland State University the faculty with the highest percentage of employed graduates.

More than 50% of the graduates are currently working at government institutions. Below is a list of where the scholarship graduates are currently employed:

- 5 are Police
- 4 work in PSU Legal Aid Clinic
- 2 in Ministry of Education
- 1 in Ministry of Finance
- 3 in Ministry of Agriculture (1 Woman and 2 Men)
- 1 in Ministry of Women (Woman)
- 2 in NRC



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- 1 in Care International
- 1 in World Vision
- 1 in IOM
- 2 in Puntland Parliament and Parliament Staff (1 Woman and 1 Man)
- 1 in Puntland Notary Public
- 1 in Attorney General office
- 1 in Puntland Human Rights Defender Office
- 1 in Karkaar Law firm
- 2 in PWLA (Women)

At Federal level 54 (F: 30, M: 24) students continued their legal studies as part of the scholarship programme at Mogadishu University with 13 female recipients expected to graduate in 2017 while 41 (F: 17, M: 24) are scheduled to graduate in 2019.

Additionally, the internship programme continues for Ministry of Justice in Jubaland and MOJ in Southwest for 28 graduate interns including 8 women.

### Mobile Courts

The mobile courts bring much needed justice services to remote, destitute and thus vulnerable communities. For two decades, South Central Somalia's communities outside of the provincial capitals have been without adequate police, justice and corrections services. The lack of formal governance structures, with the absence of free or affordable and accessible justice services, has meant that remote communities were not previously able to acquire fair and equitable justice. As a consequence, this has led to lack of confidence amongst vulnerable communities in the Somali government's judicial institutions.

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. Additionally, mobile courts also serve the purpose of raising awareness, citizens' legal rights and responsibilities as well as raising awareness on the mandates, roles and responsibilities of the formal justice system.

On Monday 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 in South West State, a mobile court team comprising of two judges, the mobile courts coordinator, secretary and prosecutor undertook their first mission to Bahnooy, 18km outside of Baidoa city. The Mobile Court heard and solved two civil cases concerning land disputes.

The Mobile Courts Coordinator, Mohamed Hassan expressed how the introduction of mobile courts has impacted communities outside of Baidoa *"People here don't trust the government to protect them and give them their rights because the government has not reached them. Someone who has been a victim of crime cannot go to court because they are not able to first, afford the travel cost of getting to the cities and second, the registration fee"*.

*"Mobile courts provide free legal representation and judicial services. We save people from travelling long distances and in this sense as well as being free and accessible it is safer for them also. Because of this, people's confidence in the government is increased"*.

Additionally, Mobile Court activities were also initiated in Kismayo, Jubaland state on March 30<sup>th</sup> 2017. The Jubaland Mobile Court team adjudicated 10 cases; 6 for criminal cases and 3 for civil cases.



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

### **Federal Legal Aid and Legal Awareness**

UNDP Rule of Law Project continues to support legal aid provision through two (2) legal aid service providers. Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC) operating in Mogadishu and Baidoa and Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC) working in Mogadishu and Kismayo. Additionally, Mogadishu University legal clinic also provides legal aid with UNDP ROL support, operating with a total of 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 13 paralegals (F: 10, M: 3) and 5 interns (F: 2, M: 3).

Between January-March 2017, the following results were achieved: **10,419** people benefited from legal aid, legal representation, legal awareness and legal education in this quarter.

- 1) 399 (F: 64, M: 335) individuals in criminal cases have been given legal aid representation.
- 2) 336 (F: 72, M: 264) individuals in civil cases have been given legal aid.
- 3) 548 (F: 434, M: 115) individuals in mediation cases received lawyers and paralegal assistance.
- 4) 852 (F: 424, M: 428) individuals were given legal counselling and advice.
- 5) 8,157 individuals were reached through legal awareness conducted through sessions done by the paralegals in Benadir, Kismayo and Baidoa. Topics covered were access to justice, legal proceedings, legal aid, how formal justice works, GBV and FGM.
- 6) 126 (F: 62, M: 64) persons were given legal education by Mogadishu University Clinic.
- 7) 234 (F: 222, M: 12) SGBV cases were handled.
- 8) 207 visits were paid to the Police stations and detention centers.

### **Awareness campaigns in Puntland**

On a weekly basis, legal aid providers visited IDPS, police stations and prisons in Puntland's 4 main regions to provide legal awareness to vulnerable groups, prisoners and detainees. The objective of the legal awareness was to promote legal consciousness and understanding of citizen's rights, rule of law and the protection of human rights.

As a result of the awareness provided, many unheard cases in prisons and jails were disclosed and claimants received legal education and awareness on their rights. The prisoners expressed warm appreciation for the sessions and found it highly beneficial since many individuals had been detained arbitrarily and were in the police stations for more than one week and unaware of their rights.

104 detainees were reached through awareness session in police stations and main prisons. 33 out of the 104 were released from jail.

1,800,000 individuals were reached through radio awareness programme conducted by PLAC (Radio station has approximately 1800,000 listeners in urban & rural areas). The topics covered included the legal rights of victims and re-victimization. The target audience was IDPs, refugees and other poor people who live in Puntland.



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### PSG 2: Security

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

#### Scholarship

Between January and March 2017, twenty-five (25) policing students (W:5, M:20) continued their bachelor studies at Puntland State University with UNDP assistance. The programme was initiated in 2013, when Puntland police selected nearly 40 officers of various ranks to undergo an examination with support from PSU in which 25 candidates passed. All officers now study at the faculty of law with the first group of officers graduating in 2015, and the second batch of police officers to graduate in September 2017. Currently, several law students are providing legal advice to the Puntland police commissioner. In this quarter, the police commissioner agreed that PL police will deploy graduates to provide legal support to police commanders. Placed graduates will work as police officers providing legal advice and ensuring the application of the law during police services as well as making sure that human rights principles are adhered to.

Specifically, 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.

Progress was made in planning for upcoming trainings including the planned senior leadership training programme at Kofi Anan Institute in Ghana. The training programme was revised and agreed on.

#### Police Station Management Training Plan

Between January 24-26, UNDP Rule of Law project held a three-day Police Management Training Plan workshop in Mogadishu, inviting 25 participants (M:23, W:2). The workshop which was attended by the police station commanders, Somali Attorney General's Office, AMISOM, UNSOM, UNODC and EUCAP-Nestor, saw stakeholders collectively develop a plan for the execution of the Police Management Training for police personnel at 24 police stations. The Plan will feed into a unified training curriculum which shall be adopted by member states as per the guidance set in the New Policing Model that was adopted at the National Leadership Forum in 2016.

The training will strengthen the police's ability to contribute to a safer and more secure environment based on respect for the rule of law, human rights and equitable access to justice by technically enhancing police station supervision and management.

At the end of the workshop, stakeholders identified a number of developments towards executing the Police Management Training namely: the objectives of the training, implementation steps, the targeted areas and target group, timeline of activities as well as identifying training modules. Stakeholders also agreed upon how training teams should be established by agreeing on the criteria and mandate of trainers. Additionally, it was also agreed that Federal and Federal Member States should select the police station commanders, deputies and chief of section, who will be trained on police station management, at the targeted police stations.

Additionally, in February 2017, the UNDP Rule of Law Project saw the successful conclusion of the Puntland Police Management Training Plan workshop. Attended by 18 participants (M:2, W:16), the purpose of the workshop was to facilitate Puntland Police's contributions to the Police Station Management Training Plan.



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The UNDP Rule of Law programme has a specific focus on police stations as the front line of police service delivery with stations often representing citizen's initial access to justice thus playing an important role in contributing to wider national security.

Additionally, efforts to further support the Somali Police through the procurement 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 are well underway with the procurement process complete. The handover of the equipment and vehicles is expected to take place later this year.

### **Inauguration of CCTV**

On 20 January 2017, UNDP Rule of Law project supported the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the installation of CCTV cameras across key locations in Mogadishu. It is expected that the CCTV cameras will expand the Somali Police's capacity to respond to crime and security threats thereby improving public safety in Mogadishu.

For two decades Mogadishu's citizens have experienced insecurity with crime and terrorism rampant, claiming many lives, which the Somali Police have been combatting and investigating with limited resources. By installing CCTV cameras across key locations in Mogadishu city, the Federal Somali Police are 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's rapid response to security threats.

As well as the installation of the CCTV equipment, the Joint programme also supported the Ministry of Internal Security with training for 15 Somali Police Officers on how to operate CCTV, security provided during the installation of CCTV, the refurbishment of the CCTV control room at Somali Police headquarters as well as the purchasing of a generator. All processes were achieved using national systems, through the Ministry of Finance.

Federal Somali Police's Deputy Commissioner Gen. Bashir Abdi Mohamed, expressed at the inauguration *"This is a big step forward for the Somali Police in preventing and prosecuting crime in the capital. We are hoping to increase the cameras thereby increasing peace in Mogadishu city"*.

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

### **Southwest State and Jubaland Priorities Engagement Workshops**

In March 2017, two UNDP Rule of Law workshops were held in Baidoa (13<sup>th</sup> March) and Kismayo (20<sup>th</sup> March) to discuss 2017 priorities - Stakeholders were well represented, with attendance by AMISOM, UNPOL, both Southwest State's and Jubaland's Ministers of Justice and Security, Chief Justices of Southwest State and Jubaland, Police Commissioners, Ministry of Alternative Dispute Resolution and Youth as well as Traditional elders, Legal aid service providers and Southwest States and Jubaland women's groups.



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Police priorities were also extensively deliberated amongst stakeholders at the Baidoa workshop. In Baidoa it was agreed that primarily, the Ministry of Security and Southwest State Police will identify four targeted police stations, to begin the community policing programme.

It was also agreed in Baidoa that the commanders, deputies, section chiefs from the targeted police stations will participate in the Police Station Management training with Southwest State providing the list of participants.

Acting Police Commissioner for Southwest State, Mahad Abdirahman expressed *“In Southwest State we use Islamic sharia, traditional dispute resolution and formal laws. We as police, acknowledge the role traditional dispute resolution elders play and view them as a support system. They often have a bigger capacity than the Police in Southwest State”*.

The Jubaland (Kismayo) Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Mohamed Abdullahi Guleid, praised community police training as a positive activity improving community and police relations *“Young people will be helping to foster good community and police relations. Community Policing initiative will also help raise awareness and acceptance of the rule of law and increase community knowledge of the role of police”*.

Numerous activities were prioritized for the police pillar in the Jubaland Rule of Law workshop, including: capacity building of 50 youth volunteers for community police training in Kismayo facilitated by Mogadishu University, Police Station Management training for Heads of Police Stations and their Deputies. These trainings will be technically supported by AMISOM and UNPOL.

### **Youth Assessment Form**

Between January and March 2017, the youth assessment for the education programme was finalized and the programme curriculum completed, which will include the 50 youth volunteers who were identified in Kismayo as community liaison officers (M: 41; W:9). The initial assessment form was designed to identify demographic information and training needs of the youth volunteers. This assessment will inform the training programme which consists of leadership, basic civic rights, police-community relations, and justice chain.

### *COP Youth Volunteer Employment Initiative at the federal level*

Following the introduction of the community policing concept in 2015, youth participants have been working as community coordinators alongside police in 17 districts in the Benadir region, to bridge the gap between police and the community to build confidence in the police. Additionally, in Kismayo on 20<sup>th</sup> March 50 youth were identified, while 100 youth were identified in Baidoa on 13<sup>th</sup> March. The youth volunteer community policing programme facilitates the reporting of crime and builds relationships between the police and community to improve security.

### **Police Oversight**

Discussions were held with the Police Inspection Directorate about its activation. This focused on agreeing to jointly assess the Police Inspection Directorate, with UNDP providing best practices and global south examples for comparison. This will support the Inspection Directorate in building institutional and individual capacity, which will be discussed in consultations. The Police Inspection Directorate 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. Most recently, the Police Inspection Directorate was activated, and UNDP is in the process of enhancing and achieving the full functionality of the directorate.



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### **Anti-Human Trafficking & Gender Based Violence**

On March 18<sup>th</sup> 2017, one consultative meeting with the Federal Level Taskforce on human trafficking and smuggling was held to plan future actions for combatting human trafficking and to discuss preparations for a three day meeting between FGS and FMS in Mogadishu in the next quarter, building upon the initial Garowe meeting in December 2016. Eleven (11) members of the Taskforce were present and worked to establish a secretariat of four (4) Taskforce members to take the lead on creating Taskforce TORs. The FGS Technical Taskforce serves to coordinate with the FMS in incidents of human trafficking and smuggling, as well as work towards a strategy on combatting 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 hoped a National Action Plan and strategy will be developed to combat and prevent Human trafficking and smuggling in Somalia.

### **SGBV Training**

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017, in Mogadishu, UNDP Rule of Law Project concluded the one week Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training provided to Somali Police serving at gender units in the police. The training is meant to strengthen the Somali Police's response to and quality of service delivery to victims of SGBV. The workshop was attended by 30 Somali Police participants from Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Kismayo and Adado.

The training course was technically supported by UNDP and was led by course Director, Captain Idiletta Hassan, Head of the Women and Children Protection Unit for the Somali Police. Additionally, expert training was provided by the Attorney General Office (Federal Government of Somalia), UNSOM Human Rights Unit, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP and Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC) an NGO providing legal aid services in Banadir and Baidoa.

The training proved successful with participants receiving extensive SGBV training, on societal, community, relationship and individual level causes of SGBV with discussions focused on the Somali context. The training specifically focused on how the Somali Police personnel can handle cases of SGBV within the legislative framework. The training also included how to interview SGBV victims and witnesses (with focus on child victims), the rights of survivors and victimology (deeply considering the victims experience) as well as the physiology, transmission, natural history, prevention and treatment of HIV infection and AIDS. Participants discussed in length the merit of establishing a one stop rape centre in Mogadishu with health, psychosocial, justice, police and child protection services.

On the closing day of the SGBV training workshop, participants agreed upon a number of action points, namely, the Somali Police work towards setting up a one stop rape centre and that the SPF head of Women and Children Protection unit, Captain Idiletta Hassan, visit the successful regional one stop rape centre as set up by Baahi-Koob Group Hospital in Hargeisa to see how such a centre operates and how it coordinates with the police. It was also agreed that the provision of legal aid at Police Stations in Banadir, Baidoa and Kismayo would be considered, with the help of legal aid providers.





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### Somaliland PSG 3: 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

Despite the lack of funding from UNDP Rule of Law project during this reporting period, partners have steadily maintained activities with technical support from UNDP ROL team. Specifically, justice coordination meetings, partner trainings, legal aid provision, SGBV services, mobile courts, judicial inspection and case management systems in the courts have all been continuing through the MOJ, High Judiciary Council, Attorney General, and Hargeisa University Legal aid clinic and Baahikoob Center under Hargeisa Regional Hospital. This can be attributed to government partner's increased expertise arising from the professional investment of UNDP ROL in the form of numerous specialised trainings and increased operational capacity through the handover of equipment over the years as well as with the continued technical support of UNDP ROL specialists. However, partners have expressed during this reporting period that without adequate funding for justice activities, progress and service delivery of imperative justice services will be obstructed.

Since the end of 2016 UNDP Rule of Law project has been technically supporting, with the hire of a local consultant, Somaliland government line Ministries of Interior, Justice, Planning and other governance actors, with the Somaliland National Development Plan (2012-2016) and the Somaliland Special Arrangement (2014-16) having both expired. The technical support has been contributing to the drafting process of the new 2017-2021 Somaliland National Development Plan, building upon the progress made and lessons learnt thus far, with the hope that the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan becomes the next step in achieving long-term development aspirations in the Somaliland National Vision 2030. Principals from the "New Deal" as already outlined in the Somaliland Special Arrangement and the new Sustainable Development Goals has been incorporated. The vision is that one defining development document that is supported by all key stakeholders - government, private sector, community, civil society and international partners - is drafted.

#### Centralized Case Management System for the criminal Justice Chain

The establishment of the case management committee for Somaliland has proved successful with the Chief Justice, AGO, MOJ and custodial corps all actively participating. However, there has been a lack of police representation in the Somaliland case management committee and efforts to include the Police Commissioner has been expressed by the Chief Justice as a major priority in the nearest future.

#### Formal Courts

Between January and March 2017, the Somaliland General Courts adjudicated: 3904 cases comprised of - civil: 2835, criminal: 1069, completed: 3006, pending: 898. Case figures have been gathered comprehensively from the main cities of all six regions namely, Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Saahil, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool.

#### Mobile Courts:

Between January and March 2017, 335 total cases were adjudicated by Mobile Courts comprised of civil: 150, criminal: 185, disposed: 240, pending: 95. Beneficiaries total up to 704, (W; 306, M:398), children: 91, IDP/refugees: 68, minority: 78 and Poor/destitute: 143.



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### **Legal Aid**

A total of 920 beneficiaries received lawyer and paralegal representation and counselling (Women: 306, Men: 614, IDPs: 142, Minors: 68). Additionally, a total 450 cases were represented, (Civil: 321, Criminal:140) with 250 finished and 200 ongoing in Hargeisa region.

### **SGBV**

Three regions of Somaliland, Waqooyi Galbeed (Hargeisa), Togdheer and Awdal supported 149 SGBV cases (W:133, M:16). Disaggregated into their age groups, 52 cases under 15 years, 51 cases in between 15-18 years, and 44 cases are 18 years and above. 40 cases resulted in convictions, 43 cases under police investigation, 56 cases are in the court process and 10 cases were settled outside of the courts and dismissed.

### **Awareness**

Between January and March 2017, legal awareness reached a total of 6300 people (W: 2520, M: 3780) through the mobile court teams in the regions and paralegals and lawyers in Hargeisa university legal clinic.

### **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.

#### **Trainings**

On March 29<sup>th</sup> 2017, UNDP Rule of Law Justice technical specialists 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 Bahikoob Center as well as four representatives from the Access to Justice Department.

Important discussions about the scheme transpired during the training. It became evident that there were no ToRs for the Public Defenders, which had been placed in each of the six regions of Somaliland. It also came to light that the Public Defenders only deal with serious cases assigned to them by the Government and that people were generally unaware of the scheme. Participants expressed their reservation about the scheme since they felt that public defenders did not have the required expertise, training or capacity as government employees.

In addressing the above mentioned shortfalls in the Public Defenders Scheme, it was agreed that the Access to Justice Department should review the Draft Legal Aid Bill that was prepared with the technical support of UNODC and prepare a report to present to the Legal Committee of the Parliament. UNDP offered technical services to the DG to prepare and review the report for the Somaliland parliament.



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### 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 2.1 To improve public confidence and trust in the SL Police

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

March 5<sup>th</sup> 2017- UNDP Rule of Law Police Pillar, through funding from the EU and DFID, continued to provide support to increasing the capacity of Somaliland Police with the handover of important communications equipment. The ceremony of the communications equipment was attended by the Somaliland Police Commissioner, Abdullahi Fadal Iman and UNDP Deputy Country Director, David Akopyan as well as other UNDP staff members and high ranking Officers from Somaliland Police. 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.

The communications equipment which consisted of 50 VHF hand set radios with antenna and repeaters were received by the Somaliland Police Commissioner, Abdullahi Fadal Iman, who expressed *"We are pleased to be receiving such crucial equipment for achieving vital connectivity for police across Somaliland. The radios will help our Police Officers maintain communications with each other as well as receive information and intelligence to tackle crime. UNDP has been a crucial partner over the years and we hope this relationship is strengthened even more in the future"*.

UNDP Country Director, David Akopyan closed the ceremony by adding *"UNDP has had a long standing productive partnership with the Somaliland Government and Somaliland Police, which has resulted in milestone capacity developments. Namely, in August 2016, UNDP handed over 6,000 police uniforms to the Somaliland Police, professionalizing and increasing police visibility, and the uniforms are worn here by Police Officers. Thus we hope that the communications equipment will have the same successful impact in increasing the internal communicational capacity of Somaliland Police"*

#### Challenges (incl: 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 affected the delivery of the planned activities due to the involvement of the national counterparts in security arrangements for the presidential election. Additionally, the change of senior management for both MOIS and SPF and the continued reshuffling of FMS MOS and Police Commissioners also slowed down progress of activities.
- Security situation remains fragile in central and southern regions of Somalia due to continued attacks from AS which increased in March 2017.



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- The political will and police reform process is still slow due to the lack of national capacity within FGS and FMS. The police reform process requires continuous follow up at political and technical levels. However, the momentum to undertake police reforms was lost with the federal Ministry of Internal Security's increased focus on the election process and the formation of the new government in Mogadishu. This has led to a vacuum in the development of the police organizations in the member states which, as it stands, have limited organizational structures.
- Severe lack of national training systems with only one Police Academy in Mogadishu which provides basic training but no clear national training policy and strategy for police and no standardized basic police curriculum. All trainings are conducted on an ad hoc request without a Training Needs Assessment and training database and there is a need to build the training system and facilities in the federal government and federal member states.
- There is severe lack of infrastructure of police stations particularly in Southwest State, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug, which has affected police service delivery.

### **Peacebuilding impact**

#### Southwest State Priorities Engagement Workshop

On the 13<sup>th</sup> March 2017, UNDP Rule of Law project with support from Peace Building Funds, successfully facilitated the priorities engagement workshop in Southwest State to discuss UN rule of law support for 2017. Stakeholders were well represented, with attendance by AMISOM, Southwest State's Ministry of Justice and Security, Chief Justice, Chief Judge of Regional Court, Judges for appeal courts, Police Commissioner, Ministry of Alternative Dispute Resolution and Youth as well as Traditional elders, Legal aid service providers and Southwest States women groups.

Important decisions were inclusively reached in continuing UN rule of law support in Southwest State. Specifically, it was proposed that Mobile Courts should be extended in Southwest State from one to two identified locations. It was also proposed by stakeholders that Traditional Dispute Resolution Units should be established and Terms of References developed by Ministry of Justice and UN jointly. Additionally, it was also decided that coordination between UNHCR and UN JROL should be strengthened in identifying IDP camps and responding to the needs of IDPs, returnees and those affected by the drought.

#### Jubaland Priorities Engagement workshop

On 20<sup>th</sup> March 2017, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme with support from Peace Building Funds, successfully facilitated the priorities engagement workshop in Kismayo for Jubaland State, to discuss implementation plan for 2017.

Following inclusive deliberations, stakeholders identified justice pillar activities including the expansion of legal aid services through paralegal schemes and referral services from traditional elders to formal justice systems as well as improving legal capacity through training of traditional elders to engage and connect with formal justice systems. Additionally, training provided to local council members on the rights of citizens and on the roles and responsibilities for rule of law justice institutions was also prioritized.



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**Catalytic effects** *(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only - Were there catalytic effects from the project during 2017, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes?) For additional information on reporting on catalytic effects, please refer to PBF Guidance note 5.2 'How to Programme Catalytic Effects'. [Link](#) (1-2 paragraphs)*

The PBF contributed to addressing the drought. With PBF funds, the project is planning to focus legal aid services on drought effected vulnerable populations in IDP camps.

**Human Rights**

**Human Rights Protection Group**

The UN Joint Rule of Law Programme through the Human Rights Protection Group, has been supporting the development and implementation of a National Action Plan for ending Sexual Violence in Conflict in Somalia alongside the Ministry of Women, Ministries of Justice and Health and the Somali Police. The first meeting, held in Mogadishu on January 17th, 2017, saw government and civil society stakeholders agree on and plan a coordinated effort towards the implementation of the National Action Plan. In fulfilling countrywide implementation of the National Action Plan, on 13th March, 2017 a second coordination workshop was held in Kismayo. The workshop was organized by the Jubaland Ministry of Gender, Family Affairs & Human Rights in coordination with the Federal Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development. The meeting was attended by representatives from relevant ministries, CSOs and traditional elders in Jubaland.

Stakeholders called for the establishment of GBV focal points in ministries and educational institutions as well as increasing access to girl child education. Stakeholders also emphasized the need for establishment of a Human Rights Commission and strengthening of the relevant institutions. The roles of government institutions in fulfilling the National Action Plan was also identified. Specifically, the Ministry of Justice was identified in the promotion and implementation of laws and access to justice for survivors of sexual violence. The Ministry of Justice’s role in awareness raising and utilizing religious and elder leaders in the prevention of sexual violence was also prioritised. The Ministry of Health was confirmed as a key ministry in the coordination of health service provisions to the survivors of sexual violence and treatment of rape victims. The Ministry of Gender, Human rights & Family Affairs was identified as the lead ministry to coordinate efforts towards implementation of National Action Plan on ending sexual violence in conflict

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?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	3
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	9

**Gender**

In Q1, the project implemented activities specifically designed to improve the skill set of the police to address SGBV. These are elaborated under Sub-Outcome 2.2. They are: Anti-Human Trafficking & Gender Based Violence consultative meeting with the Federal Level Taskforce, and a 5 day training for police officers on SGBV.



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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme	<b>Total no. of Outputs</b>	<b>Total no. of gender specific Outputs</b>
	58	2
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
	19	14

**Communications & Visibility**

- <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1098884790258419/1098880610258837/?type=3&theater>
- <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/1148519645294933>
- <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/rpp.120046881475553/1128209547325943/?type=3&theater>
- <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/posts/1112603415553223>
- <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1106705766142988/1106705489476349/?type=3&theater>

**Looking ahead**

**JUSTICE**

In the next reporting period the following activities are scheduled under Justice Pillar

- Four Regional workshops on justice model
- Performance evaluation of interns of Baidoa and Kismayo
- Review of the judicial training manuals
- Developing judicial training methodology and guidelines
- Delivery of judicial training at Mogadishu University
- Delivery of judicial trainings at Baidoa and Kismayo
- Establishing legal aid and TDR units at Baidoa and Kismayo
- Capacity building training for HJC of Puntland
- Support for Legal Aid draft Bill for Somaliland
- Work on designing and developing workable model of legal aid for Somalia
- Identification and training need assessment and delivery of training to traditional elders in Baidoa and Kismayo



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### POLICE

- Support political engagement - building common understanding on New Policing Model through 1) Conduct senior leadership Training programme by regional institute (KAPKTC) for 30 senior officers from FGS and FMS, 2) experiential tours to three policing services in federal systems for 30 senior officers from FGS and FMS, 3) Building the FGS MoIS and PL MOS financial management, auditing, assets management capacity and (3) enhancing the internal police oversight, Police Inspection Directorate.
- Support improving the basic policing services in 24 targeted police stations in Banadir and FMS, by improving the management and protection of victims through: (1) police station management training programme and TOT Programme for Trainer, and with basic training on computer for data collection (2) support the Women and Child Protection Unit on handling SGBV cases and Human trafficking and (3) continue supporting the introduction of the community policing methodology in Banadir, Jubaland, SW and Puntland.
- Support the increase of police presence and visibility in targeted districts (1) deliver the equipment to 24 police stations to enable them to deliver the basic police service to the citizen, mobile training team and Criminal Investigation.



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period (2016) and what specific mitigation measures were applied.*

Type of Risk	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.





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Strategic	Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.
Organizational	Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet established.	Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.
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
Monitoring Site Visit Hargeisa	26-30 March 2017	UNDP ROL Justice Technical Specialist visited partners, MOJ, Chief Justice of HJC, Supreme Court, Director of Hargeisa University legal aid clinic, Baahikoob Director, met with Access to Justice and Legal Aid DG	Met with Access to Justice and Legal Aid DG and discussed public defenders scheme and drafting of the legal aid bill. It was agreed that a brief on the draft legal aid bill should be prepared and submitted to the legal committee of the parliament.
Monitoring Site Visit Baidoa	12 to 14 March 2017	UNDP ROL Justice Pillar specialist visit to legal aid partners SWDC	Some challenges were recorded 1) It is very challenging to do legal awareness at IDP camps in this difficult time of drought, IDPs are in need of humanitarian assistance 2) They reported challenges from traditional elders interfering in SGBV cases
Monitoring Site Visit Baidoa	11 March 2017	UNDP ROL Justice Pillar specialist visit Ministry of Justice Graduate Interns	The interns reported they contribute to and support the daily operations of courts and attorney general's office when there are cases, however they are not many cases. They also visit police stations and prisons.  The justice institutions in Southwest need improvement. The interns have not benefitted enough and few of the interns come from a law background, with some of them possessing BA in IT etc.



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Monitoring Site Visit Baidoa	19-22 March 2017	UNDP ROL Justice Pillar specialist visited and met with interns and staff of MOJ and discussed issues and challenges related to LOAs.	UNDP ROL Justice Pillar specialist visited and met with interns and staff of MOJ and discussed issues and challenges related to LOAs.
Monitoring Site Visit Kismayo	19-22 March 2017	UNDP ROL Finance person visited MOJ and delivered training on financial and procurement management	Trained on UNDP rules and regulations, how to prepare and correctly fill FACE forms. Trained on the supporting documents required when submitting installments for payment.
Monitoring Coordination Visit Puntland	19-23 March 2017	UNDP ROL Project Manager and Police Pillar Specialist	Discussed planned activities for 2017, and implementation plan. Specifically, activities with Ministry of Security and DDR based on their priorities and needs. Activities under community policing, capacity building of Police, introduction of community policing, activation of police inspection (internal oversight) were prioritized. Increasing visibility of PL Police also prioritized through providing equipment and furniture for 4 police station in PL.
Third Party Monitoring Visit to Youth Police Payment	23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2017	Independent monitoring of the payment process and to verify the payment was made to the intended beneficiaries- the community youth volunteers. The MT undertook this TPM through an on-site visit, observations and interviews with a number of the beneficiaries.	- The entire payment process was undertaken successfully. The youth volunteers who were interviewed indicated satisfaction with the payment they received. A very small group of them complained about the process taking too long, and they proposed mobile-based transfers should have been considered.
Third Party Monitoring visit PLAC, SSWC, SWDC		The objective was to identify challenges for PLAC, SSWC and SWDC in taking up cases for SGBV, as well as to ask the organizations to provide datasheets and discuss the types of SGBV cases they are mediating	Through the monitoring activity, common issues were clear between all three organizations (PLAC, SSWC and SWDC):  - The continued use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to resolve SGBV cases causes a hindrance to the work of the organizations and is a source of frustration.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The courts of law often succumb to pressures from elders and transfer cases to them for resolution. This results in serious crimes such as rape and aggravated assault having more lenient out of court settlements.</li> <li>- The lawyers and paralegals are often threatened by communities and/or family members who prefer traditional forms of resolution over the courts of law.</li> <li>- Communities tend to hold negative attitudes towards the organizations and the work that they do, resulting in a lack of cooperation or direct hindrance to their work.</li> </ul>
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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA** <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period (2017); should not exceed one page>

Target Group		Dates	# Participants		Title of Training	Location of Training	Training Provider
Ministry District or UN Staff	Others		M	F			
Police Officers to be placed at gender units of SPF		26-30 March 2017	7	17	SGBV training	Mogadishu	SPF, UNICEF, UNSOM, UNDP, SWDC



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Police Station Commanders		January 24-26 2017	23	2	Police Station Management Training plan workshop	Mogadishu	UNDP facilitators
Police Station Commanders		February 2017	16	2	Police Station Management Training plan workshop	Garowe, Puntland	UNDP facilitators
Police Officers		February 2017	15	0	Operation of CCTV	Mogadishu	Contractors
<b>Total Police</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>21</b>			
Women, IDP leaders, Sheikhs		27 – 28 February 2017	8	12	Legal Training on women and girl’s rights under various laws including the prevention of domestic violence and family law.	Garowe, Puntland	UNDP facilitators
Legal Aid Service Providers		28 – 29 March 2017	18	12	Access to Justice and Legal Aid	Garowe, Puntland	UNDP facilitators
MOJRAR staff		1 month			Financial Management	Garowe, Puntland	Internal MOJRAR staff



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	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 Bahikoob Center as well as four representatives from the Access to Justice Department		29 March 2017	7	2	Concepts of legal aid, best practices, particularly focusing on the Public Defenders Scheme	Hargeisa, Somaliland	UNDP staff
	Total Justice			33	26			
	<b>Total Justice and Police</b>			<b>94</b>	<b>47</b>			



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